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HISTORY

OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

GRADUATES

FROM 1806 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE.

BY

NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND,

CLASS OF 1813.

Edited and Completed

BY

ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD,

CLASS OF 1816.

BOSTON:

JAMES RIPLEY OSGOOD & COMPANY.

1882.

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PREFACE.

At the celebration of the semi-centennial of the college in 1852, Nehemiah Cleaveland, LL. D., of the class of 1813, delivered the historical discourse. This, and a paper by John S. Tenney, LL. D. (1816), and a poem by Ephraim Peabody, D. D. (1827), were requested for publication. After more than a year's delay, the project of publication having failed, Mr. Cleaveland, with an amount of material on hand, conceived the idea of a more extended history of the college, with biographical sketches of its early trustees and overseers, its instructors and graduates of the first fifty years, with engravings of its prominent men. He prosecuted the work with characteristic energy and care to near the close of his life early in 1877. In August of that year his manuscripts and an accumulation of papers and letters were placed in the hands of the writer to complete for the press. The history, so far as Mr. Cleaveland contemplated, and most of the sketches of graduates to 1837, were ready for the press. A committee was appointed by the Alumni Association at their annual meeting in 1880 to arrange for publication, and to bring the history down to such a date as they might deem expedient. The writer has devoted the last five years to the work committed to him, aided by Prof. Chapman, who consented to prepare sketches of the last ten classes, and has rendered valuable assistance in preparing the index of graduates, as well as in other ways; and he now commends it to the friends of the college, assured that, in the words of Ex-President Quincy in his history of Harvard College, "No duty is more incumbent upon seminaries of learning than the commemoration of the virtues and labors which have contributed to their existence and prosperity."

The portion of the work executed by Mr. Cleaveland is published as he left it in his clear, beautiful manuscript, with scarce an erasure. Such vacancies as were left in the biographical portion for another hand are indicated by the writer's initial. From 1837 the sketches drawn by Mr. Cleaveland are indicated by the initial C. The editor has followed the method of his predecessor, but some embarrassment unavoidably attends an effort to complete what another has begun. Whoever has had like experience can estimate the labor, delays, and perplexities involved in a work the materials of which are in distant archives or dependent on circulars and correspondence. "It is not easy," Mr. Cleaveland once

wrote, "to collect information respecting graduates whether living or dead, owing in part to their wide dispersion. Many have been wanderers; others have settled in remote States, or beyond the limits of the Union: but the main cause is the *want of interest.*" Class feeling has not been cherished until a comparatively recent date, when classes have had reunions and class secretaries have been appointed, without whom the editor could not have accomplished nearly what he has done. He regrets that in any case he had been compelled to state that his circulars have met with no response. They may have met with the common fate of such issues, or from ignorance of the proper address, or from reluctance to write concerning one's self. In no instance has effort on our part to reach one been omitted.

The birthplace of graduates as given in the history cannot be entirely depended upon, inasmuch as the record of admissions, until quite recently, gives sometimes residence and not the place of birth.

The main interest and value of this work, its conception, and whatever of felicity appears in its execution, are to be accredited to Mr. Cleaveland, whose taste and skill with a delicate humor have been conspicuous in other publications. The writer has been conversant from the first with the progress of the work in the hands of his college friend, and has been his correspondent to the close.

Most of the engravings, by an artist of reputation in New York, were obtained from the subjects of them or their friends by Mr. Cleaveland twenty or more years ago.

The editor would express his obligations for valuable aid in his work from Messrs. Herrick (1844), Fogg and Waterman (1846), S. F. Humphrey and Sewall (1848), Williamson (1849), Wheeler (1853), Linscot (1854), Palmer and Williamson (1856), Eastman (1857), A. S. Bradley (1858), Burbank (1860), Emery (1868).

A. S. PACKARD.

ADDITIONAL ERRATA.

Page 199, Edward Theodore Bridge should read Edmund T.
Page 612, Ralph Waldo Johnson should read Alfred W.

32-38
16/5/20

HISTORY

OF

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK.

The great river on which Brunswick lies, rises in the northeastern corner of Maine; and after spreading itself out in several fine sheets of water, issues from the last, Lake Umbagog, to find that it has wandered into New Hampshire. Re-enforced by the Margalloway, a respectable stream which has come down for that purpose from Sunday Mountain, it runs south to the very foot of Mount Madison. As farther travel in this direction is out of the question, the sensible river turns short to the left, and soon re-enters its native State. Proceeding eastwardly as far as Jay, it makes another right angle and again runs southwardly, until, in Merry Meeting Bay, it mingles its rapid and ruffled waters with the gentler current of the Kennebec. The course of this stream is far from smooth. At Brunswick, in the space of a third of a mile, it falls forty feet, making the descent in three separate plunges. Dams and sawmills and heaps of lumber and crooked wooden bridges are not specially promotive of the picturesque. I remember when the river was but partially obstructed, and can at least imagine the sublime spectacle it presented when, rushing in all its might through the primeval forest, it dashed and foamed and roared down the precipitous and rugged channel.

According to the late Loammi Baldwin, an engineer of distinguished ability, no other river of New England conveys to the sea so large a body of water as the Androscoggin. To me this seems hardly credible, as the stream is sometimes very low; but I shall not attempt to refute a man of figures. If this cataract under the torturing hand of man has lost something of its beauty and grandeur, it has gained in usefulness. For many years the lumber business was a source of profit to the villages of Topsham and Brunswick, which it may indeed be

said to have created; but the forests above, on which that business depended, have mostly fallen, and little comparatively is done now. The attempted manufacture of cotton goods met with a series of disasters, and was for years abandoned It has lately been resumed with better auspices: a motive force so great and so well situated cannot always remain idle. The day is perhaps not remote when the Brunswick Falls, like those of the Merrimack, will have become the parent of large and prosperous cities. Latterly, ship-building has been carried on quite extensively in Brunswick.

The site of the college is unquestionably salubrious, and railroads have made it very accessible. To a literary institution these are advantages of indispensable necessity. Its climate, which is that of Maine, seems severe to the native of milder latitudes. If, however, the winters are long and cold, they have the merit of consistency; sudden and violent changes of temperature are less frequent here than in Southern New England, and the fact is conducive both to health and comfort. The snow usually falls early, and lasts long. On the whole, I think we enjoyed the season, excepting perhaps the periodical midwinter thaw when the slush and water often stood knee-deep all over the plain.

In summer the herbage usually becomes very thin and very brown. But the sandy porosity which makes the soil unproductive is a positive boon when rains prevail; mud is a nuisance almost unknown to the happy denizens of Brunswick.

Within the last forty years, much has been done to improve the general aspect of the place. Not that I so regard the stripping away of the trees, which formerly hid from view the unsightly plain, and shut in the quiet hamlet with their ever-verdant wall. But for the protecting arm of the college, and the conservative care of the McKeens, which have preserved two invaluable remnants of the forest once so broad, scarcely a pine would have been left to remind us of old times. As some atonement for the injury, shade trees have been successfully planted, not only throughout the college grounds, but along the pleasant streets, and round the generally comfortable and often handsome homes of this little village.

To all its other claims on our grateful remembrance and regard, Brunswick has long added the possession of an intelligent and agreeable society.

When I first knew Brunswick, the college and the modest settlement below it literally occupied only a small clearing among the indigenous evergreens. On every side but that which the river bounded, the dwellings stood in close proximity to the forest, which stretched out

for miles, a shady and unobstructed promenade. The earlier graduates must have many recollections of social and solitary walks through these quiet grounds. Their memories have sadly failed, if they do not still recall the chief features of the scene, — the level earth, through whose slippery carpet of scanty herbage and withered pine leaves shot up, in their season, the frequent blueberry and winter-green; the air charged with resinous odors; the blackened tree trunks which told of former fires; the subdued and sombre light; the tinkling cow-bells; and the gentle rustle of the breeze in the branches above. The river is another Brunswick image which none of us can forget. We remember our walks upon its banks, both above and below the falls; our frolics in its waters and on its floating logs; the awe with which we gazed on its might and fury, when, swollen by the spring flood, it rushed down and by, sometimes carrying with it bridges, mill, and dam; and that low, continuous roar which always pervades the still night air. It would be idle to deny that Brunswick lacks the charm and the freshness which belong to more diversified landscapes and to more fertile soils. It can boast no sweet variety of hill and dale, no wide extent of prospect, no sublimity of mountain scenery, near or distant. Still, the general aspect of the place is pleasing, and seldom fails to impress strangers agreeably. It has an air of quiet and sobriety well suited to academic pursuits. The college buildings, standing in calm isolation on their own ample grounds, seem to assure us that within that hallowed precinct there is no danger of interruption, no serious impediment to mental or to moral progress.

I have indeed sometimes regretted, and have heard others regret, that some spot more favored of nature was not selected as the home of our Alma Mater. An expression to that effect in my historical discourse of 1852 touched, as I was sorry to learn, the sensitiveness of my Brunswick friends. The probability is that we are prone to overrate, in cases of this kind, the influence and importance of mere scenery.* Our great schools of learning vary much in their position and surroundings, as well as in their internal advantages and discipline. Williams from her mountain amphitheatre and Amherst from her commanding watch-tower send forth excellent classes; but so also from their less ambitious plains do the halls of Dartmouth and of Union. With such results it is evident that scenery has little to do. On the side even of imagination, — and here, if anywhere, we might expect to see a difference, — it is not easy to say where the

* See some striking remarks on the influence of scenery in the Life of Dr. Archibald Alexander, page 25.

advantage lies. If the muse of Bryant was first wakened amid the grandeur and beauties of Berkshire, it was beneath our own "whispering pines" that Longfellow began to "lisp in numbers."

Again, what merely local attachment is stronger than that which we feel for the spot, however homely, where our youth was passed, and for those objects, however rude and simple, with which we then connected scenes and employments and joys and friendships that no change of place, no lapse of time, can rase from our remembrance? In this particular I acknowledge, without reserve, my allegiance to Brunswick. In other climes and on distant shores, I have often found myself beneath the solemn shadow of the pine, but never when its soft and soul-like sound did not speak to me of happy college days. Amid the impressive solitudes of the high Alps, with the ineffable splendors of Mont Blanc or of the Jungfrau in full view, the roar of a hundred waterfalls, as it came blended with the multitudinous tinklings of the cow-bells, has owed its sweetest charm to the loved memories of youth, and to imperishable associations with the monotonous plains of Brunswick, its noisy river, and its roving kine.

THE COLLEGE FOUNDED.

Previously to the Revolution and for some time after that event, the Province and District of Maine was for the most part an uninvaded wilderness. Rich as it is in harbors, only two or three ports, and those mostly in the northern part, had attained to any commercial importance. The population was not only small, but sparse and comparatively poor. Yet even before the war of Independence some movement towards founding a collegiate institution was made in the county of Lincoln. In 1788, the first actual step was taken in Cumberland County. The justices of the peace assembled as a court of sessions, and the Congregational ministers in their associated capacity, respectively petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to incorporate a college in the District of Maine. In February, 1790, the committee to whom this petition was referred reported in favor of granting the prayer. A bill was accordingly brought in, which passed in the Senate but failed in the House. After three years, the subject of an Eastern college again came before the Legislature. A bill for the purpose went up and down several times before the two houses could agree, but was finally passed on the 28th of March, 1793. This Act the governor, John Hancock, refused or neglected to sign, and so another year was lost. At the winter session in 1794, the subject was

again agitated and again put by. The summer proved more favorable: the charter of Bowdoin College dates from June 24, 1794.

The act which established the college exhibited its first practical result at Portland on the 3d of December, 1794. The trustees, summoned by Judge Thatcher, met in the Court House. There were present four clergymen, — Thomas Browne, Samuel Deane, Thomas Lancaster, and Tristram Gilman; and four laymen, — John Frothingham, Josiah Thatcher, David Mitchell, and William Martin. Judge Thatcher presided; Mr. Frothingham was secretary. They tried to elect a president of the college, but could not agree. The next day they met at Dr. Deane's house, and their only action was to choose Rev. Mr. Gilman president for one year. On the third day they discovered that the overseers were an independent body, in their refusal to confirm the Rev. J. Fairfield as a trustee. William Martin, Stephen Longfellow, and John Dunlap were chosen to lay out the five townships which had been granted by the State. To this committee, Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Freeman were afterwards added. A cheering result of the legislative Act giving the name of Bowdoin to the college was a letter from Hon. James Bowdoin, of Boston, in which, alluding to the name of the college, as a tribute of respect to the name, character, talents, and virtues of his late father, he promises his aid to the college, and calls a donation of $1,000, and a thousand acres of land in the town of Bowdoin, "a first step to the design." During the year 1795, the board held three meetings in Portland. A meeting called at Brunswick in August failed for want of a quorum. In May, 1796, they met at Mr. Martin's, in North Yarmouth. During this period they had but little to do. Reports and discussions in regard to the college lands occupied the meetings.

Where the college should be was not easily settled. In the bill as first reported to the Legislature, North Yarmouth was inserted. This was erased and the question left open. Judge Thatcher, of Gorham, who had done more than any other man in getting the incorporation, pleaded earnestly for his own town, and was much disturbed by his failure. Dr. Deane contended that Portland was the only place for a college, and might perhaps have carried his point, but for the opposition of his clerical brother and townsman, Mr. Kellogg. North Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, had each its advocates; while others were for Turner, in favor of which it was said that the great landowner, Mr. Little, of Newbury, would make a liberal donation. The counties of Lincoln and Kennebec had also their favorite spots, and saw no reason why Cumberland should have all the advantage. To settle the matter, a convention, consisting of the two boards and of

other gentlemen friendly to the college, met at Brunswick. The meeting was held in John Dunning's Inn, on the 19th of July, 1796. Here they resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, and walked out to see for themselves.

Let us, in imagination, go back for a moment to that hour. Brunswick has witnessed many academical processions, but this was the precursor and predestinator of them all. No ordinary promenaders, these who move down the narrow lane from John Dunning's, spread out on the twelve-rod road, wind up the little hill, and then wander in groups over the open plain and beneath its bordering pines. What dignity, what picturesqueness, in their very costume, — the cocked hat, the white wig, the broad-skirted coat, the tight knee-breeches, and the large bright buckles! Well may they look grave, for a grave question is before them. They are to determine, for all time, where a great seat of learning is to have its home. With them it rests to say whether that tame, uninteresting plain shall become classic ground, enriched thenceforth and hallowed by all delightful associations.

On reassembling, the committee reported in favor of thirty acres, the property of William Stanwood, provided said land should be given to the college, and provided also that three hundred acres of the adjoining land could be obtained on the same terms. Though it does not appear from the record, these conditions, in part at least, were subsequently fulfilled. Stanwood and others gave the thirty acres, and the town of Brunswick gave two hundred acres. This grant was afterwards confirmed by legislative action, and also by a vote of the Pejepscot proprietors. As this tract, with all its pines and blueberries, was then estimated at two shillings an acre, the entire value of the donation was $76.67.

The decision thus made had probably very little to do either with the charming landscape or the tempting donation. It was a foregone conclusion, which had been reached by a compromise of the different county claims. In other words, the place selected was *in* Cumberland County, it *adjoined* the county of Lincoln, and was not far from Kennebec.

On account of hindrances and delays in accomplishing the work intrusted to them, some were disposed to attribute the responsibility of the alleged neglect to the Board of Trustees, — to represent them as inefficient and dilatory; and on this ground, petitioned the Legislature to increase the number of its members. The trustees remonstrated, alleging in reply that they had done all they could do. The townships given to the college had been explored, and one of them had been laid out in lots for sale. They had solicited donations, and

had received some books and some money. To nurse the college fund, they had given their time and borne their own expenses. It was not true that they had failed to get a quorum in *many* instances. They had attended the meetings, and had done all the business that came before them, although their most important votes had been frustrated by the overseers. To the charge that they are old and superannuated, they reply that only one of their number is very old. Want of money was their only serious trouble, — $1,500 being all that they as yet had to work with. To make more trustees would not help the matter. A better plan would be to reduce the overseers. The complaint, it is to be presumed, found no favor with the Legislature. It was undoubtedly groundless, if not ill-natured. A college could not be started without money, and the only means in the hands of the trustees were five townships of wild land. This article was not then appreciated as we have known it to be since. Prices were low, sales infrequent, the taxes and expenses burdensome; so that it became a common saying that the more one had of Eastern land, the worse it was for him. Alden Bradford, in a letter dated Feb. 3, 1835, says: "It required time and effort to prepare the way, to sell lands without an entire sacrifice, to raise funds from the sales, to get the pay, to beg money and books, and to arrange for opening the seminary. There was much land in the market selling at twenty cents and even lower, and it was difficult to sell at any price. . . . The trustees were, in fact, a sort of executive committee to prepare all and propose all and devise all; and they thought it better to proceed slowly that the progress might be sure."

Another competent witness and prominent actor, Mr. Kellogg, in a letter of nearly the same date, bears testimony to the efficiency and fidelity of the committee which managed the business of the college lands. Indeed, it is enough for us to know that the leading member of that committee was Isaac Parker, afterwards the able and excellent Chief Justice of Massachusetts. The lands, considering the circumstances, were well sold. One township (now known as Dixmont) brought $20,000. All honor to the memory of those good men, to whose disinterested care and toil, pursued in the midst of discouragements and reproaches, the infancy of the college was so largely indebted!

At the meeting for choice of a president, a number of candidates were put in nomination. Dr. Deane named Rev. Dr. Morse, Charlestown, Mass.; Mr. Lancaster was for Prof. Tappan, Harvard College; Mr. Frothingham brought forward his own minister, Dr. Deane; Judge Parker gave in the name of Alden Bradford, Wiscasset; Rev. Mr.

Johnson, of Freeport, that of Mr. Pemberton, formerly principal of Andover Academy, Massachusetts; and Mr. Kellogg that of Mr. McKeen, Beverly, Mass. The final agreement on the successful candidate appears to have been reached without difficulty.

On the 2d of September, 1802, a president and a professor were inaugurated, and the college was duly opened. Some particulars of the day may be found subsequently in the notice of Dr. McKeen. Immediately after, eight young men were admitted into the Freshman Class, and thus was Bowdoin College fairly started in the world. Few events of historical importance marked its early years. Its growth was slow at first, — a fact which may be ascribed to other causes than want of confidence in the young college. It had scarcely entered on its career when the commercial prosperity of the country received a stunning blow, and sank under a long paralysis. Nowhere was the suffering greater than in Maine, at that time largely engaged in trade and navigation, and entirely dependent on these interests. During those years of general depression and poverty, few comparatively were able to meet the expense of a liberal education, moderate as that expense then was.

Notwithstanding its paucity of numbers, the college, from the first, commanded respect. Its standard of requirements, of study, and of discipline was high for that day. Its officers were men of tried ability and excellence. Even its tardy development, though discouraging in some respects, was better than the rapid expansion of sudden prosperity, as insuring a growth more solid and more uniform.

In 1803, the trustees found difficulty in getting possession of certain lands which had been given to the college by Mr. Bowdoin. The trouble was caused by "squatters," — a class at that time numerous in Maine, and who often made themselves forminable by their lawless habits and combined opposition. To secure the rights of the college in the case referred to, it was found necessary to get aid from the law, and from the executive authority of the State.

In 1804, a tutorship was established and Samuel Willard was the first incumbent. In 1805, the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy was founded, and filled by the election and acceptance of Parker Cleaveland.

The first Commencement came the first Wednesday of September, 1806. Such occasions were then kept as holidays, to which multitudes resorted, as they would go to a militia muster. Besides this promiscuous throng, a higher curiosity and the novelty of the scene brought a vast multitude to Brunswick from near and from far. Alas! the long-wished-for day broke on the young aspirants for honor, and on the crowd of visitors, in a furious tempest of wind and rain. The new, un-

finished meeting-house was filled, notwithstanding, with a drenched and eager audience. The boards, appalled by the violence of the weather, and certain that it could not last long, postponed the exercises to the following day. Thursday came, and the storm, regardless of the adjournment, still raged; and so Commencement went on, and was followed by the ball and by a wet night of darkness, filled with blunders, annoyances, and disasters innumerable. Happily, there was no fatal accident; and in after years the first Brunswick Commencement was recalled by thousands with a sense of the ludicrous, which outlived that of discomfort.

In 1807, the second large building was erected and finished. During that summer, the college met with its first great affliction in the death of President McKeen. Several candidates for a successor were brought before the trustees at their meeting of Sept. 1, 1807. At the second trial, Isaac Parker, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was elected, but the overseers said no. On the following day they chose Eliphalet Nott, long and honorably known as the president of Union College. Him also the overseers rejected. On the third trial, Jesse Appleton was elected and confirmed. Mr. Appleton was inaugurated in December, 1807, and entered forthwith on his duties. The Commencement of 1809 was honored and enlivened by the presence of Governor Gore, who attended by invitation of the board.

During the first eight years, the students took their meals in a few private houses, which were opened for that purpose. In 1810, by vote of the board, a commons hall was established in Nichols's Inn. The experiment, like all such attempts in American colleges, was an utter failure. Justly or not, there was almost constant complaint of the living, and frequent quarrels with the purveyor. As a school for bad manners, it was wonderfully successful. After a short trial, the nuisance was abated, and private boarding-houses were again in use.

By the death of Mr. James Bowdoin, in 1811, the college came into possession of his valuable library and collection of pictures. At the Commencement of 1812, the Rev. William Jenks, by request of the board, delivered a eulogy on this distinguished benefactor of the college. The same year, a professorship of the Oriental and English languages was created, and Dr. Jenks was appointed.

In 1815, there was some trouble of a financial character. The private affairs of Dr. Porter, who had been the college treasurer for ten years, were found to be hopelessly involved. As the college funds were believed to be in immediate danger, Mr. Benjamin Orr, as agent and counsel for the trustees, went to Bath, and spread an attachment over the entire property of William King, who was surety for his

brother-in-law. Gen. King was largely engaged in commerce, and this legal drag-net stopped everything, even his vessels ready for sea. He got rid of the impediment by securing the college; but his indignation against the immediate actors, in what he called a needless and malicious transaction, was vast and loud. Nor can this be wondered at; for besides all the damage it caused to his business, it was a direct impeachment of his integrity. Party feeling had not then ceased to disturb with its heat and bitterness the ordinary dealings of men, or even their social intercourse. Politically, Orr and King were unrelenting foes, strong and daring leaders both. I can believe that Mr. Orr was thinking mainly of the college, and that he took what he regarded as the only certain course to save it from ruin; but Mr. King did not, and perhaps could not believe this. The worst of it was, that he became openly hostile to the college, which he looked upon as a Federalist institution; and especially to President Appleton and Mr. John Abbot, whom he wrongly regarded as Mr. Orr's prime instigators and abettors. The affair caused no little commotion and talk at the time. The friends of the college rejoiced that it had been snatched from the verge of bankruptcy. Gen. King resolved that he would be revenged, and bided his time.

In 1816, the trustees resolved to petition the Legislature to grant a lottery for the benefit of the college. This extravagant and iniquitous way of raising money was, at that period, often resorted to by literary and even by benevolent institutions. The overseers, who seem to have been in advance of the moral sentiment of their day, refused their sanction. Let it be remembered to their credit! This year Mr. Abbot resigned his professorship, and was chosen treasurer; still remaining librarian, as he had been from the beginning.

In 1817, the chair of ancient languages remaining unfilled, the number of tutors was increased to three.

President Appleton died in the autumn of 1819. When the boards assembled in the following spring, there was much to consider and much to do. An organic change had taken place in the State, which must seriously affect the college. Maine had become independent, and was just setting up for herself. The politics of the new State differed essentially from those of Massachusetts, and the feelings of some who would now become leaders were known to be unfriendly to Bowdoin College. In anticipation of what might happen, some friendly member of the Massachusetts Legislature had procured the insertion of a clause in the Constitution of Maine which insured to Bowdoin College the continued payment of the legislative grant, and provided that the president and trustees and overseers should "have,

hold, and enjoy their powers and privileges in all respects; so that the same shall not be subject to be altered, limited, annulled, or restrained, except by judicial process, according to the principles of law." This clause in the Act of June 19, 1819, had been hailed by President Appleton and others as an invaluable boon, — as offering, in fact, a haven of shelter from the threatening blasts of party and personal animosity. Had that great man been spared, the college would undoubtedly have gone on under the protection of the clause; nor can we imagine that under his guidance, it would have been suffered to languish through the want of support from without. But the new Constitution contained another important clause, which restrains the legislative body "from making any donation, grant, or endowment to any literary institution, unless the said Legislature shall have, at the time of making such endowments, the right to grant any further powers, to alter, limit, or restrain any of the powers vested in any such literary institution." No aid could ever come from the State so long as the college should take refuge under the special provision. Should it give up this, it must pass under the control of the Legislature. It would be subject to the caprices of a constantly changing body, and to the uncongenial influences of party prejudice and passion. Such, briefly, was the state of the question presented to the boards at their meeting in May, 1820.

President Allen, who had been elected with some reference to conciliation and compromise, was strongly in favor of the change. The subject elicited an animated discussion. In the lower board, especially, the step, which to some seemed little better than suicidal, was opposed with earnest and even pathetic eloquence. But a majority was in favor of submission, and "the college boards passed a vote, which, after reciting the clause of the Constitution of Maine as to endowments, declared that the consent of the boards be given, that the right may be vested in the Legislature of the State of Maine; that is, the right to enlarge, alter, limit, or restrain the powers given by the college charter." President Allen was on the committee appointed to carry this vote into effect. Application was immediately made to the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine "for their assent to such modification of the college charter as should enable the college constitutionally to receive patronage and endowment from the Legislature of Maine." Each Legislature passed resolves in accordance, — Massachusetts on the 12th of June, 1820, and Maine on the 16th of the same month. Massachusetts consented to any modification of the protecting clause which the authorized agents of the college should make with the consent of the Maine Legislature. Maine enacted that

the terms and conditions of the clause should (provided the Legislature of Massachusetts shall agree thereto) be so far modified that the managers of the college should hold their power subject to alteration, limitation, restraint, and extension by the Legislature of Maine. The change here attempted was one which, according to the express terms of the Act, could be made only by the subsequent agreement of the Legislatures of both States. The legislative Acts above mentioned did not constitute such an agreement. The Maine Act makes no reference to the Massachusetts resolve passed four days before, but does look to some future act of that State, an act which was never performed. This discrepancy or miscarriage, which seems to have been unnoticed at the time, turned out, in later years, a matter of considerable importance.

The Maine Legislature, and the leaders of the party then dominant in the State, soon proceeded to take the college into their own hands. By the Act of March 19, 1821, the number of trustees was nearly doubled, and that of the overseers was increased by more than a third. The appointment of these new members, in the first instance, was given to the governor and council. It may be presumed that Governor King performed, without reluctance, this particular duty. As the college had now become constitutionally eligible, and politically orthodox, the fond hope was indulged by some that thenceforth it was to be a nursling of the State, and to bask in the bright sunshine of legislative bounty.

A continuance of the grant which had been made to the college by Massachusetts, and which had been appropriated from a tax on banks, was granted by the Legislature of Maine until the charters of the banks should expire in 1831.

At the same time an Act of the Legislature established the Medical School in connection with the college, with an annual grant of $1,000 during the pleasure of the Legislature.* The project originated with President Allen, who had fortunately secured the services of the eminent Dr. Nathan Smith, of the Medical Department of Yale College, to inaugurate the enterprise. Dr. Smith was a member of several societies in this country and Europe, was the founder of the Medical School at Dartmouth College, and distinguished as a physician and surgeon. Another gentleman of reputation was appointed lecturer on anatomy and surgery, but had declined, and instruction in that branch was assumed by Dr. Smith. He was, however, assisted by Dr. John D. Wells, who had just graduated in medicine at Har-

* The grant ceased in 1834.

vard. Dr. Wells at once gave proofs of dexterity and skill as a demonstrator of anatomy, and as a lecturer, which justified his appointment to the chair of anatomy at the close of the term; and he immediately sailed for Europe, where he spent nearly two years preparing himself for the position. The Faculty appropriated a fund to be expended by him in purchase of books and anatomical preparations for the school, and thus the school was set forth on its way. The third story of Massachusetts Hall had been fitted up for the lectures in anatomy and surgery, and theory and practice; while the lectures on chemistry and materia medica were given by Prof. Cleaveland on the lowest floor of the building. Subsequent changes were made in that hall for the accommodation of the school, until a gift from Mr. Seth Adams, of Boston, of several thousand dollars, enabled the boards in 1862 to erect, for the accommodation of the school, Adams Hall on what is called the Delta, outside the college grounds In the plan of this commodious and sightly structure, as well as in furtherance of its erection, much was due to the energy and counsel of Prof. Chadbourne, now president of Williams College, who succeeded Prof. Cleaveland in the chair of chemistry. A detailed history of the growth of this school our limits will not allow. Its character and value may be estimated from the roll of its professors, sketches of whom in the earlier years of the school are given on subsequent pages. It has exerted an important influence on the interests of medical science and general intelligence in the State, thus having far more than repaid the amount expended by the State in its endowment.

Various causes combined to increase the number of students, so that in 1822 it was found necessary to erect an additional dormitory, to which was given the name of Winthrop Hall. In March, 1821, Maine Hall took fire, and the whole interior was burnt, while the walls were not essentially impaired. This severe blow to the prosperity of the college was averted by the liberality of the public. Contributions were received in a large number of the Congregational churches in Maine and Massachusetts, and the loss fully repaired. This hall was burnt a second time in 1836, and rebuilt with better accommodations for its inmates, but with a less pleasing front; the pediment and entrances in front are missed by the older graduates.

In September, 1824, were established professorships of moral philosophy and metaphysics, and of rhetoric and oratory. Rev. Thomas Coggswell Upham, a son of Dartmouth, and who was pastor of the Congregational church, Rochester, N. H., was chosen to fill the former, and Prof. Samuel Phillips Newman the latter; Alpheus S. Packard, then a tutor in the college, was chosen to succeed Prof. Newman in that

of ancient languages and classical literature. The new professors were inducted into office in February, 1825. Prof. Newman conducted also instructions in civil polity and political economy, and soon published a treatise on the last-named subject, which was well received. In 1825, William Smyth, tutor in the college, became associate professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and soon after entered on a full professorship. In 1829, Henry W. Longfellow (1825) was elected first professor of modern languages, towards the foundation of which $1,000 had been bequeathed by Mrs. Dearborn, formerly Mrs. James Bowdoin. In 1835, Mr. Longfellow accepted an invitation to succeed Prof. Ticknor in a similar position at Harvard.

The year 1831 was to the college a year of special interest. During the eleven years which had elapsed since President Allen was inaugurated, the favor which at first attended him had suffered abatement. Though a man of high character, and an officer of unquestioned ability and fidelity, he had somehow become in some quarters unpopular. There was no chance of removing him by impeachment. The mode adopted was of a kind that only politicians would devise. On the 31st of March, 1831, the Maine Legislature passed an Act making the office of college presidents annually elective, and requiring for an election or re-election two thirds of the votes cast. It decreed that this office should thenceforth be held at the pleasure of the electing board, and that fees for diplomas should no longer be regarded as perquisites.

In the meeting of the boards in September, this Act at once came up. The trustees voted "to acquiesce"; the overseers "disagreed." The trustees were willing to re-elect Dr. Allen, if he would only promise to decline. A committee waited on him, and asked whether he would accept, if elected; but he refused to consider the question. Of seventeen ballots cast, William Allen had seven. The election of a president was then postponed to the next regular meeting, and the duties of the office were devolved upon the professors. In the presumption that the case would be carried into the courts, Mr. Longfellow was appointed solicitor in behalf of the trustees, and instructed to ask the Legislature to look after the affair. A committee which had been appointed the year before to petition the Legislature for a continuance of the annuity reported that they had performed the duty, and without success.

A joint committee was appointed to ask the repeal of the recent "Act respecting Colleges," so far as it relates to the two-thirds vote, and also to renew the application for pecuniary aid. It consisted of Gen. King and Reuel Williams, trustees, and of R. P. Dunlap, Charles Dummer, and Williams Emmons, overseers.

At the next annual meeting, Sept. 5, 1832, Mr. Longfellow informed the trustees that the Legislature had declined to make, in the courts, any defence of its own Act. Gen. King and his colleagues had also failed in both parts of their application. So far as the two-thirds vote was concerned, the trustees wished to petition again; but the overseers said no.

Meanwhile, President Allen had been taking measures for the recovery of his position He removed his family to Newburyport, and by residence in Massachusetts qualified himself to bring an action in the United States courts. The case came on for trial at the May term of the Circuit Court, holden at Portland in 1833, Judge Story on the bench. The district judge, Ashur Ware, being a trustee, did not sit. The defendant in the action was Joseph McKeen, the college treasurer, and the alleged object was recovery of the salary which belonged to the plaintiff as president of the college. Mr. Simon Greenleaf, for Dr. Allen, presented his case with great clearness and strength. Mr. Longfellow, with a weaker cause, pleaded ingeniously on the side of the trustees. The Court decided that the plaintiff could recover his fees, but not his salary. None the less, however, did this decision completely reinstate him in the presidential chair. But the Court went much further. In an argument that carries conviction at every step, Judge Story shows that the entire action of the Maine Legislature in its tampering with the college had been unconstitutional, and of course invalid. The thirteen trustees and the fifteen overseers who were added at one time to the boards, and the governor, who was made an *ex officio* trustee, had really no title to the seats which they occupied. In fact, the college was restored to the very position which it held under the protecting clause in the Separating Act. Not only in consideration of the change which this great legal opinion wrought in the fortunes and prospects of the college, but as being an invaluable exposition of fundamental law for all colleges and all time, I give in the appendix a condensed statement of its main points.*

The question in regard to President Allen being thus decisively settled, he resumed at once his place and duties The decision and the opinion of Mr. Justice Story were somewhat differently regarded by the two boards. The overseers, at their annual meeting in 1834, voted that the number of their board ought not to exceed forty-five, and chose a committee to report the names of all those who were not legally members, with a plan for reducing the number, if found to

* See Appendix No. 1.

exceed forty-five. This committee consisted of George Evans, Charles S. Daveis, and William Cutter.

The trustees appear to have taken another view of the matter. They regarded the judge's opinion, so far as it related to the increase of the boards by legislative action, as extra-judicial, and therefore as not binding on them. They took no measures to reduce their number; still, there was a tacit understanding that the places of any who might die or resign should not be filled until the board, by this process, should be brought down to its original thirteen. This result was reached ten years later, when only one of the twelve who came in together in 1820 remained in the board. This gentleman, Judge Weston, held his seat until his death in 1872.

The overseers, at their regular meeting in 1835, resolved, in effect, that the appointment of members to their board, under the Act of March 19, 1821, gave no right to seats there; also, that elections made when the board consisted of the full number of forty-five — elections which included the president of the college and the secretary of the trustees — were equally invalid; also, that certain persons, forty in number, whose names had been reported by their committee, were entitled to seats, thus leaving five vacancies to be filled.

The religious history of the institution deserves special notice. The truths and duties of morality and religion, in accordance with the design of its founders, have always been faithfully and ably inculcated. Near the close of the last and the earlier part of the present century, it is well known, there was in the community a low state of religious principle, the influence of which was felt in its colleges. The private diary of President Appleton records his deep solicitude on this account regarding the college. Graduates of that period have often referred to his efforts in the church, where he often preached, and in chapel, to resist the evil and awaken interest in religious truths. When there was not a professed Christian among the students, he was greatly encouraged by the admission of a student in 1810, who to highly respectable scholarship added the charms of a piety deep, fervent, yet unobtrusive. Alone among his fellow-students, he yet sustained, in the midst of thoughtlessness, and at times open immorality, a Christian character without reproach to the end of his college course, which to him was almost the end of life, as he almost literally descended from the Commencement platform to the grave.* The memory of Cargill was long cherished with respect and affection by contemporaries in college. He could warn and counsel without exciting aversion to the truth or

* See the president's allusion to the event in his baccalaureate, 1815, near the close.

himself. In 1812, Frederic Southgate (1810) was appointed tutor, — lovely in Christian character, respected as a scholar and a man. His fervent piety always shone with mild radiance. Many for years could recall the affectionate counsel and earnest exhortation to a life of purity and devotion which fell from his lips even in the class-room. It seemed a mysterious Providence which removed him by pulmonary disease before he had completed half his year of service. He established the Saturday-evening religious meeting, at first often conducted by students, which has been sustained and has contributed much to the moral and religious life of the institution. In the following year, two or three students of decided religious character were admitted to college, — an accession which, the diary reveals, was regarded as of great importance and encouragement. In the autumn of 1816, there were indications of unusual interest in religious things; and several gave evidences, as the diary of President Appleton testifies, "of being transformed by the renewing of the mind, while others were serious." The college has been thus favored repeatedly in subsequent years.

President Allen, on his return to the college in 1833, had been met with much of that sympathy and welcome which men usually give to him who has made a manly and successful struggle. And all the more cordially was he thus regarded, as having won the battle not for himself alone: in his restoration, many saw the vindication of great principles, and the deliverance of the college from that political thraldom, under which his own early influence had done so much to place it. But the warm flush of grateful emotion soon passes away. In the course of four or five years, President Allen became convinced that he could no longer be useful or happy at Brunswick. Accordingly, on the 5th of September, 1838, his resignation, to take place in 1839, was tendered and accepted.

By vote of the boards, the tenure of the presidential office was changed from "good behavior" to the pleasure of the boards, under certain conditions of hearing and notice. The salary was fixed at $1,500 and a house free.

On the 15th of November, 1838, the trustees, at a special meeting, elected for president the Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, one of the most distinguished scholars and professors of Yale College; but he was not acceptable to the overseers. The trustees concluded to let winter pass before they would try again.

May 8, 1839, the boards were again in session, and the trustees sent down the name of William G. Goddard, a professor in Brown University. The overseers declined to confirm the choice. Leonard Woods,

then a professor at Bangor, was chosen the next day, and was accepted by the lower board.

The Commencement of 1839 was diversified and brightened by the inauguration of the new and youthful president, whose address on that occasion was much admired. On the other hand, many were made sad by the resignation and departure of Prof. Newman, who had been for twenty years a very active and useful college officer.

At the May meeting of this year, the students, undeterred by former failures, again presented their grievance to the boards, in an earnest petition that the system of ranking as to Commencement parts should be abolished. This persistent action of the undergraduates does not seem to accord with common experience. The question will arise, How could such opinions and such wishes prevail among a large body of young men, — a class usually so quick to feel the promptings of ambition, and so eager for those distinctions which reward successful competition? That indolence and incapacity might not object to being put forward as on the same footing with industry and talent, all can understand; but that the laborious and accomplished scholar should ask to stand on a level with the lazy and the dull is something contrary to nature. Yet this Brunswick phenomenon is not wholly inexplicable. During the third and fourth decades of our century, a good deal was said and a good deal was written on the subject of education. In many parts of New England, a desire for reform and a spirit of improvement took possession of the public mind. As usually happens in such movements, the zeal of some soon outran their discretion, and carried them to absurd extremes. Among those writers and talkers were two or three amiable men who imagined that they had found in the principle of emulation the grand disease of school and college, — a virus fatal to the moral constitution, which had too often been inserted and nursed by teachers themselves. Once rid of this, the path of improvement would be comparatively smooth. These views, urged with great earnestness and evident sincerity, influenced many. Among those who adopted them in full was a distinguished son of Bowdoin,— President Lord, of Dartmouth College. Through his commanding influence, the ranking system at Hanover was done away, and the Commencement parts were made all alike. Here, then, the youthful advocates of reform at Brunswick had example as well as precept.

And, now let it be remembered that there are undeniable evils — misapplications and abuses, in fact — which attend every effort to encourage merit by means of discriminating honors; that many young men, overrating the value of these distinctions, make them the highest,

if not the sole motive to exertion, dwarfing mind and character by the narrowness of their aims, and losing, perhaps, all ambition when this factitious stimulus is gone; that the dispensers of honor are not infallible, and that their most judicious awards not unfrequently fail to command approval; that angry rivalries, jealousies, disappointments, and resentments are too often witnessed in the strife for "parts." Remember, also, how easily public opinion is sometimes created and diffused in the compact community of a college; that an active party once formed grows fast; that more than half of every class would be lifted up, rather than depressed, by the removal of all distinctive honors; and finally, that the few who would be losers might put their names to such a petition rather than incur the odium of refusal, or in the hope to be praised for their generous self-sacrifice.

On this occasion the boards referred the whole subject to a committee, whose report, adverse to the petition, was rendered and accepted at their meeting in September, thus putting the question to rest. As this subject is one of great importance and of universal interest, I must refer, in conclusion, to the calm and admirable statement of the case which was made by Mr. Ebenezer Everett in the report of the visiting committee of 1836, to a brief and pithy paragraph from Judge Preble's caustic pen in the report of 1839, and to the report of the committee to whom the matter was finally assigned.*

Financially, at this time, the college was in straits. To meet current expenses, the treasurer was authorized to borrow $2,500. The visiting committee of the year, by their chairman Preble, refer to this condition of affairs with some significant and important suggestions. The plan proposed was to pay quarterly, from the treasury, $1,000 to the president and $500 to each professor, and then to divide the whole of the tuition money equally among those officers. The mode of compensation thus recommended was adopted by the trustees; but the overseers non-concurred, — unwisely and unfortunately, as it appears to me. The reasoning of that report is conclusive and irresistible. The method proposed is in accordance with experience, and commends itself to common-sense. The opportunity was favorable for the experiment, which might at least have been tried.

This lynx-eyed committee of 1839 found a good many things out of order. Some parts of the old college dormitory were unfit to live in. The law in regard to the college library was violated by everybody, but especially by the members of the executive government. Its volumes were scattered all over the State; and all this in spite of its

* Appendix No. 2.

energetic librarian, Prof. Goodwin. The law was peremptory that no student should enjoy the privileges of the college until he had given bonds to the treasurer; yet sixteen young men who had given no bonds were in actual enjoyment of those privileges. The boards had appropriated $20 annually as a prize for the best declamations; but there had been no declamations. After specifying other neglects of duty and violations of law, the committee soothingly added that few colleges were favored with officers more intelligent and faithful, and concluded with this remark, of general application: "There is so much of mere routine in a college life, so little to excite, to stimulate, to awaken, that when the head ceases to be vigilant, remissness, and abuses even, will creep in."

During the eight years which preceded 1837, tutors were dispensed with; the instruction being given wholly by professors, who had rooms in college, which they occupied more or less during the day. While this regimen, induced by sheer necessity, was in force, it was sometimes claimed as a special advantage, which colleges with tutors did not possess, — it being a great thing that mature intellect and ripe scholarship should thus constantly be brought into contact with the pupil. Notwithstanding this, there had been for some time a growing conviction that the interests of the college required a return to its former practice in regard to tutors. The need and the utility of this class of officers were presented in the report of 1839, with that ability which characterized every effort of Judge Preble. The considerations there presented relate to a policy of permanent importance, and deserve a permanent record.*

THE DECLARATION.

During the disastrous years which immediately followed the great land speculations in Maine, the college suffered not a little in its finances. The banks, in which a considerable part of its small property was placed, paid no dividends, while some of them lost their capital. The institution was in distress. To all who knew its situation, it was evident that some increase of its funds had become a matter of the first necessity. The recent separation of the college from all State management, in consequence of the decision and the superadded opinion of Judge Story, entirely precluded hope of aid from that quarter. Under these circumstances, one of the professors was sent out to present the case and ask for help. His mission proved

* Appendix No. 2.

abortive.* Among the Orthodox Congregationalists, to whom the college naturally looked for its principal patronage and support, doubts had arisen in regard to its denominational position, and its probable future in that respect. For all they cared, the impoverished college might still go a-begging, unless it should be put, in this particular, on a known and sure foundation. It was under these circumstances, and for the purpose of removing this impediment, that the DECLARATION was put forth. This paper was signed by eleven of the trustees, and by thirty-four overseers. Through its consequences, direct and incidental, it has already acquired historical importance. It runs as follows: —

DECLARATION.†

Whereas, It has been deemed desirable by some of the friends of Bowdoin College that its position in relation to the religious instruction which shall be given in the college, and in regard to the denominational character which it shall profess, should be clearly understood, and also that some reasonable assurance of its future policy should be furnished to those who are disposed to contribute to its support: now, the undersigned, members of the trustees and overseers of the college, do hereby declare, —

First, That they regard it as a permanent principle in the administration of the college that science and literature are not to be separated from morals and religion. Against such a separation the charter of the college has guarded, by requiring that its funds shall be appropriated, not only for improvement in the "liberal arts and sciences," but also in "such a manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety."

Second, That they are of opinion this object can be most fully accomplished, and at the same time the pecuniary ability of the college increased, by a known and established denominational character and position, whereby the college may be entitled to appeal for support to some particular portion of the community, by whom the corresponding obligation to afford it is recognized.

Third, That although there is nothing expressly said in the college charter which requires it to have any particular denominational position; yet, from its foundation, it has been and still is of the Orthodox Congregational denomination, as indicated by the state of the religious community in Maine when the college was established, by the religious instruction which has heretofore

* The editor, one of the professors referred to in what follows, may be justified in adding that near the close of 1841, in pursuance of a vote of the boards at the annual meeting in the September preceding, the Faculty issued a circular, setting forth the wants of the college, and appealing to its alumni and friends. During the winter vacation, the president and three of the professors visited the principal towns of the State; and in the following spring, Hon. S. P. Benson was requested to act as special agent for the object. The result of these efforts was so meagre that the project was abandoned.

† The original of this Declaration is left in the keeping of Prof. Smyth.

been given, and by the opinions of its former and present presidents, and of a large portion of those who have been engaged in its government and instruction.

Fourth, That they consider any attempt to modify or change the character which it has so long maintained, unwise and inexpedient, and they have no purpose or expectation of making such an attempt.

Fifth, That in their opinion the boards of trustees and overseers and the academic Faculty should be composed of those who are competent and willing to perform their respective duties in a manner not to impair or restrain, or in any degree conflict with the moral and religious instruction which is designed to be given in the college, in harmony with its denominational character as herein defined, care being taken that such instruction be given by officers of that religious faith.

Sixth, That although no purpose or expectation is entertained of attempting any change in the character of the college in the foregoing particulars, yet if, in the progress of opinions and events, it shall result that the "liberal arts and sciences, virtue and piety," can be more successfully advanced by some modification or changes, nothing herein expressed is to be understood as forbidding the trustees and overseers of that day from adopting such measures as shall best promote the ends of the college, and the advancement of religion and knowledge, a proper regard being always had to the circumstances and motives which induced this Declaration.

Seventh, The undersigned make this Declaration as a basis of action, in the expectation and hope that it will secure the highest results of literature and piety; and that it will not only furnish a basis for pecuniary aid, but will also effect a conciliation of different views and interests, and thus present the college in the most favorable and satisfactory light before the public.

With this document, and a subscription paper in accordance, the same agent (Prof. Upham) again went forth to ask aid for the college. The result was favorable. Subscriptions for more than $70,000 were obtained, and almost wholly from Congregationalists.

Thus far, the Declaration seemed to work well. The drooping institution revived. Its officers could again get their annual stipend, which, though small, was important. The chapel, long unfinished, could now be completed. A professorship devoted to religious instruction and pastoral care was established, and already filled by a distinguished man.

But a difficulty soon arose, relating mainly to the true interpretation of the declaratory document. A majority of the upper board were known to differ, either doctrinally or ecclesiastically, from the Orthodox Congregationalists. Three of them, indeed, having declined to sign the paper, acknowledged no fealty towards it. Some of those who had been active in bringing forward the new basis, and in raising funds upon the strength of it, now contended that in order to make it certain, and to insure public confidence, a majority of the trustees should indi-

vidually belong to the denomination in which the college was classed. This result they wished to see accomplished, not by resignation of existing members, but by the choice of orthodox men as vacancies should occur. Something like this was required, they said, by the spirit, if not by the very letter of the Declaration. While this view was held by a large proportion of the overseers, it was resisted by a majority of the trustees. They maintained that they had not bound themselves, and had never thought of binding themselves, to such an extent. In the choice of president or theological professor, they were, as individual signers of the paper, under obligation to vote for an Orthodox Congregationalist. Beyond this, and especially in filling their own vacancies, they felt at liberty to take such course as would, according to their best judgment at the time, be most for the interests of the college. In this respect they believed that a liberal policy, such a policy as they professed to have always aimed at, would secure for the institution the widest influence and the highest usefulness.

This difference of interpretation and of feeling soon ripened into action. Two or three members elected as trustees were rejected by the overseers, and the vacancies remained unfilled. For three or four years the breach continued to widen. Though the trustees were the executive power, the body in which every act must originate, they were entirely dependent on the lower board, not for efficiency only, but for their very existence, so absolute and so comprehensive was their veto found to be. The prospect was alarming. The trustees, a small band, were growing old, and could neither beget nor adopt those who, in the order of events, might make their places good. The overseers, on the other hand, were numerous and strong, with full power to bring in new blood of the right quality as fast as wanted. If matters were to go on so much longer, nothing could save that venerable body from gradual extinction under the ever-tightening embrace of this overseeing anaconda.

But even in the most terrible crisis, whether of church, college, or state, there is one infallible remedy. As a step towards compromise, the trustees elected a worthy layman of the Orthodox Baptist persuasion; he was accepted. Two Orthodox Congregational clergymen have since become members of the board, and the controversy, we trust, is happily ended. It has filled too large a space in the public eye, and in the life of the college, not to be mentioned in its annals. In the brief statement above, I have endeavored to give fairly the grounds on which it rested, without attempting to touch the merits of the question, or meaning to write a word that might tend to revive or to perpetuate feelings which cannot too soon be forgotten.

* The year 1844 was made memorable in the college history by the sharp contest involving the reversionary interest of the college in certain property bequeathed by Mr. Bowdoin, the patron of the college, to his nephew, James Temple Bowdoin, by whose death in England the property was supposed to revert to the college. A more detailed statement of the matter, which excited great interest among the friends in Boston, is given in the sketch of President Woods. A paper entitled "The Bowdoin Property Case" is found in Appendix No 3.

The year 1852 was signalized by the celebration of the *semi-centennial* of the college; the first of the kind, we think, except that of the bicentennial of Harvard, in 1836. A committee had been appointed at the preceding Commencement to arrange for the occasion, consisting of John O'Brien (1806), John McKeen (1811), Robert P. Dunlap (1815), and A. S. Packard (1816). Hon. George Evans, LL. D. (1815), was selected to preside on the occasion; N. Cleaveland (1813) and Judge John S. Tenney (1816) to deliver addresses on the history of the college and its course of instruction, respectively, and Rev. Ephraim Peabody (1827), a poem. A tent was to be raised on the college grounds for a public dinner. These arrangements were successfully executed. At 10.30 on the day before Commencement, a procession was formed at the chapel and moved through the front entrance of the grounds, nearly reaching the church when the rear left the chapel. The alumni filled the floor of the church. After the exercises the procession returned to the tent, and dinner and post-prandial speeches occupied the afternoon to a late hour. The large gathering of graduates, the good-fellowship and cheerful and animating spirit throughout, made this a memorable day in the college annals.

THE CHAPEL.

The accession, it may be added, to the resources of the college, from the Bowdoin estate, justified the effort to supply a pressing need, which Dr. Woods had felt from the first, — a new chapel. Measures were at once taken for this object. The granite was obtained in Brunswick, a few miles from the college; a plan in the Romanesque style was obtained from the well-remembered architect of New York, Mr. Upjohn; the corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonial, July, 1845; the exterior was raised by workmen from New York; the interior finished in black-walnut by the Messrs. Melcher, of Brunswick, the

* The items of college history which follow are briefly recounted by A. S. P.

walls in fresco by German artists; and the chapel dedicated with appropriate services June, 1855, when a discourse was delivered by the Collins professor, Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock.

The panels were filled subsequently through the gifts of Mr. Walker, Mrs. President Sparks of Cambridge, Nathan Cummings of Portland (1817), Mrs. Wm. Perry of Brunswick, by friends in Brunswick in memory of Dr. John D. Lincoln, and by the class of 1866.

MEMORIAL HALL.

At the Commencement of 1865, a meeting of the alumni was convened at the chapel, the object of which was stated to be, "To consider what measures could be taken for a monument or memorial of the sons of Bowdoin who had fallen or taken part personally in the war." After some discussion, on motion of Prof. Harris, of Bangor, subsequently president of the college, it was resolved unanimously that "In the opinion of the meeting, a memorial building is the form the monument should take." It was urged that in a building, inscriptions, busts, portraits, flags, etc., could be preserved, and that the college was in need of lecture-rooms, especially of a hall for exhibitions, and one for its collection of paintings, and a common rallying point for the alumni; and that a committee should be raised, of which Prof Smyth should be chairman, to carry the resolution into effect. The following committee was appointed at the Commencement of 1866: Prof. Smyth, H. H. Boody, New York; W. L. Putnam, Portland: Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk; F. M. Drew, Brunswick; D. A. Hawkins, New York; John M. Brown, Portland. At Commencement, 1867, it was resolved that the building should be granite, and that a sum not less than $50,000 should be raised for the object. Before Commencement, 1868, plans by S. B. Backus, an architect of New York, French Gothic in style, were accepted, contracts made, and the work of erection begun. Prof. Smyth, who had by personal effort obtained subscriptions to the amount of $30,280, had suddenly died in the spring of that year. Hon. S. P. Benson was chosen treasurer and agent to collect and procure subscriptions, which eventually amounted to $49,044; and Mr. Putnam having retired from the building committee on account of the pressure of other duties, Prof. J. B. Sewall was appointed in his place. The exterior of the hall was completed at the cost of $47,027.53; but all the subscriptions not having been collected, the committee — which, on account of distant residences of the rest, virtually consisted of Messrs. Titcomb, Sewall, and Brown — settled the bills by giving their notes for more than $10,000.

After all efforts of treasurer and committee, the failure of some subscriptions being caused by death or adversity, there remained a balance of $6,500, which, at the Commencement of 1880, was assumed by the college. Mrs. Stone, of Malden, Mass., widow of the late Mr. Daniel P. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has pledged the amount needed to finish the interior, which will be accomplished, it is hoped, before the Commencement of 1882.

ADAMS HALL.

The need of the medical school for better accommodations led to the erection of this structure, which owes its name to a generous gift of the late Seth Adams, of Boston. The hall was completed in 1862, and affords every convenience for chemical and medical lectures, anatomical cabinet, dissecting-rooms, and medical library; an extensive herbarium collected by Rev. Joseph Blake (1835), and given to the college by his brother, Hon. Samuel H. Blake (1827); and a laboratory and apparatus rooms.

The removing of the medical school from Massachusetts Hall opened the way for great changes in that hall in 1873, through the munificence of Peleg W. Chandler, LL. D. (1834), especially for the proper disposal of the cabinet of minerals and shells, collected mostly by Prof. Cleaveland; the two upper stories being thrown into one, and the roof raised a few feet, it became a spacious apartment, which for beauty and effect is unsurpassed. The porch on the eastern side was also raised a story, and a tasteful and commodious entrance afforded to what is called the Cleaveland cabinet. An admirable inscription prepared by N. Cleaveland, LL. D. (1813), on a marble slab, and a sonnet (autograph) of Prof. H. W. Longfellow, LL. D., J. C. D. Oxon. (1825), with photographs of Prof. Cleaveland and Prof. Longfellow, adorn and grace the vestibule. The opening of Adams Hall and this renewal of the oldest of the college halls were celebrated by appropriate exercises and made memorable by the addresses, in the former of President Woods, and in the latter of N. Cleaveland. The lower floor of Massachusetts Hall is devoted to a recitation and lecture room and the treasurer's offices.

COLLEGE GROUNDS.

The "college yard" during the first forty years contained scarcely more than a fourth of its present area. The south fence ran from the north end of Appleton to Maine Street in front; and the rest of the present grounds to College Street, and the whole area in rear of the halls to the pines and to Cleaveland Street was open common.

The interior, with the exception of what constituted the president's garden in the southwestern portion, was an uncultivated barren waste, without shade, except from the balm-of-Gileads and a single elm on the borders.

At the opening of the college, a plan of the yard was prepared by a Mr. Parris, a Boston architect, which the writer once saw, but which, it is supposed, was burnt with the treasurer's office, in the building that stood at the corner of Cleaveland and Maine Streets. This plan provided for a planting of the yard with trees on the borders, and in square and diamond figures; and trees were set in the sandy soil, but the balm-of-Gileads had alone survived. At a later period the attempt of tree planting was renewed under wiser methods, by college authority or by successive classes of students as a holiday service, with better success. Somewhat later, a landscape gardener from Massachusetts was employed, who devised the tree border in waving lines, which now adorns (some may say conceals) the halls and grounds from the passer-by; shrubbery and flower beds have been set, the area enlarged and enclosed, and well-kept walks been laid, the whole college campus being thus rendered spacious and attractive to the visitor. Ivy day, a recent institution, promises to clothe the walls of the chapel in living green.

SOCIETIES,

Literary or social, were formed in the early years of the college; they had a temporary existence only, and need not be more particularly referred to. Two, however, have made an important portion of its history.

The *Peucinian* dates from Nov. 22, 1805. Eight students, conspicuous on its catalogue as founders, from social motives and for literary purposes, united in what was called the Philomathian, in the year following changed to Peucinian, and adopting as a motto, *Pinos loquentes semper habemus*, thus indicating the source of the new name. Its first public meeting, September, 1807, was addressed by Mr. Charles S. Davcis (1807), whose performance attracted attention, and was published in the "Boston Anthology" with a highly complimentary notice, ascribed to Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, one of the editors, then a brilliant star in the firmament of Boston In 1814, a new organization was made into what was called the "General Society," embracing graduates and undergraduates, which was to be supervisory, while the undergraduate society was to make its own regulations, subject to the approval of the general society.

The *Athenæan* had existed at an earlier date, but had dissolved, and some of its members were received into the Peucinian. The rivalry which had existed between the two societies was gracefully (as we of the time thought) referred to in the acceptance of one of the disbanded rivals of this invitation to the survivor: "Having been grievously pierced by the spear of Minerva [Athena], I with pleasure take refuge under the shadow of the pine." In consequence of what was regarded an exclusive spirit in its choice of members on the part of the Peucinian, when it had the whole field to itself, and the jealousies and irritation thus awakened, the Athenæan was revived in 1815; a movement which, as was natural, excited a lively interest in the college world. A spirited rivalry was at once awakened in membership, literary character, libraries, and public exhibitions. Both societies had the same general organization, and their anniversaries, both graduate and undergraduate, next to Commencement, were the notable public occasions of the college year. Each society secured an act of incorporation. Next to securing members, their zeal was expended on their libraries, largely gifts of undergraduates. In the second burning of Maine Hall, the fire having taken in "north end" on the same floor with the Athenæan library, that treasure was consumed, while the Peucinian in the "southern end" was saved; but earnest devotion and enterprise of graduates and undergraduates rapidly supplied the loss suffered by the former. Their libraries at last numbered from five to six thousand volumes each, and did credit to the judgment and taste as to the zeal of the members. Each society issued catalogues of graduate and undergraduate members. Their reunions at Commencement drew past members to the annual holiday, and freshened and brightened college ties. Older graduates testify to the value of these associations in their debates and literary exercises; and are apt to regard it as unfortunate, to say the least, that the introduction, begun in 1842, of what are termed the Greek-letter societies has so monopolized the college spirit as to supplant at last the older and venerable associations.

An outgrowth of each of these societies may be referred to, — the Caluvian and the Alpha Phi, each designed especially for the cultivation of science. They were short-lived, but had collected cabinets and a few paintings, which were transferred to the college.

The *Praying Circle*, which has existed more than sixty years, is referred to in the religious history of the college.

The *Theological Society*, although more a moral than a theological society, was in active life in 1812; its object, as stated in its constitution, being the pursuit of truth. It accumulated a library, which was lost

in the conflagration of 1821, but was renewed and enhanced in value by gifts of friends in college and from without. The society ceased its existence in 1848, and its library now may be seen in an alcove of the college library. The report of a committee ascribed its decline to the interest engrossed by other associations.

The *Benevolent Society*, instituted in 1815, designed to afford relief to such students as needed it, was composed of members of college, graduates, and friends, and for several years rendered aid by loans. Its resources were donations in money, furniture, text-books, etc. On the evening before Commencement, a public address was delivered before the society in the church, after which a contribution was taken for its benefit, and the liberally minded made it an object to be pres ent for the advantage of this contribution. The records show that a large number of undergraduates were thus helped on their way. The society received an act of incorporation in 1826, but it did not long survive this public recognition of its worthy object.

The *Phi Beta Kappa*, the most venerable of college societies in the country, dates from 1776, when it was formed at William and Mary's, Williamsburg, Va. It was an association of young men, with no thought of its extension beyond their own college. In 1779, Elisha Parmelee, who had been two years in Yale and graduated from Harvard, on a visit at Williamsburg was introduced into the society. This suggested the idea, it would seem, of establishing branches or Alphas in Harvard and Yale, and on his return he took a charter for each. It is singular that the society which thus originated and propagated an institution that took root and flourished elsewhere in many vigorous stems, itself soon after died, in consequence probably of the closing of William and Mary in 1781 by the war of the Revolution. It became extinct; the original records were sealed up and placed in the custody of the steward of the college. Seventy years after, they were found and opened, and the society was revived by the grandsons of its original founders. The charter party, under which the Alpha of Maine was founded, came from the Connecticut Alpha, of course sanctioned by the other affiliated branches, and bears the date of Oct. 25, 1824. Unlike other branches, this Alpha made it a rule that no undergraduate should be admitted, thus modifying much its character. A literary committee was created, to assign subjects connected with useful knowledge and the public good to different members, and papers were to be read at the annual meeting. Papers were accordingly read at several of the earlier meetings by prominent members. But in time this promising design fell into disuse. Of later years, the only public occasion has been the address, and at times a poem on the day following Commencement.

Music, vocal and instrumental, has been always cultivated more or less in the college. A society for the cultivation of sacred music was in active operation during the college life of the writer. In subsequent years the *Lockhart Society* was sustained by an unusual amount of musical talent, furnishing music for chapel services, and leaving proof of its enterprise and spirit in the organ, for which it raised three hundred dollars, and left it in trust to the boards of the college. In still later years, instrumental music has at times been successfully cultivated, and furnished music for exhibitions.

BENEFACTIONS.

It becomes the college, as it is due to those who have contributed to its means of instruction, to make special mention of those who have in later years, by their benefactions, manifested interest in its welfare. Mr. Cleaveland prepared with care a statement of earlier donations, which it is thought best not to embrace in the history, for want of space. His record will be deposited with the treasurer of the college. In the account of the library, subsequently in "Reminiscences," mention is made of the more considerable accessions from time to time. It remains to refer to other tokens of friendly interest in the college.

The heart of Prof. Cleaveland was made glad several years ago by a beautiful and extensive conchological cabinet, the gift of the late Dr. George Shattuck, of Boston, which enabled him to embrace in his lectures that department of natural history, to the great gratifica- of his pupils.

In 1858, Henry B. Haskell, M. D. (1855), a missionary physician at Mosul on the Tigris, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, offered, through Prof. Cleaveland, to obtain a set of Assyrian sculptures from the buried remains of Nineveh, provided the college would bear the expense of transportation. At an outlay of five to six hundred dollars, these interesting relics were received, and placed in the vestibule of the north entrance to the library.

John Bundy Brown, Esq., of Portland, founded four scholarships, and gave $10,000 for the general purposes of the college.

The donations of Mr. Seth Adams, of Boston, and of Hon. Samuel H. Blake have been referred to elsewhere.

When the Cleaveland cabinet was removed to its new hall, friends in Brunswick and vicinity purchased for its gallery the collection of birds made by Dr. N. S. B. Cushman, of Wiscasset.

In 1875, Mrs. Margaret Elton, of Boston, and Miss Hannah F.

Allen, daughters of the late Frederic Allen, LL. D., of Gardiner, gave a valuable geological and mineralogical collection, which was their mother's, and which now fills an alcove in the cabinet, — a memorial of their mother's interest in science and of the connection of their family with the history of the college.

It should also be stated that the late Mrs. Amos Lawrence, of Boston, sister of Mrs. President Appleton, gave $6,000 as a fund for the aid of deserving students. By the liberality of other friends, twenty-two scholarships have been founded for the same purpose.

In 1880, Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, Malden, Mass., endowed the Stone professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy; and Henry Winkley, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Winkley professorship of the Latin language and literature. Mrs. Stone's liberality in favor of the Memorial Hall has been already referred to.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

The Bowdoin family are of Huguenot descent. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, among the refugees from France who took refuge in America was Pierre Baudouin, who came from the famous town of Rochelle, and landed at Casco, now Portland, in 1687. Soon after their arrival, the family name, as was common with the French refugees, was anglicized by them into Peter Bowdoin. Two years after, they abandoned a region constantly exposed to attacks from Indians, and removed to Boston. The father soon died, and the son, becoming a thrifty merchant, laid the foundations of the fortunes of the family. His portrait, as well as those of son and grandson, now adorns the college gallery of paintings. The son of the merchant became the eminent James Bowdoin of Revolutionary fame, who succeeded in 1785 Gov. Hancock in the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, and by his patriotism, energy of character, and liberal and scientific attainments gained an honorable name in history. When by legislative act the college received the historic name it bears, Hon. James Bowdoin, son of the governor, became its munificent patron by gifts of lands, apparatus, and money in his lifetime, and at his death by making it a residuary legatee by will.

Mr. Bowdoin was born in Boston in 1752; graduated at Harvard, 1771. On account of his health, he went to England, prosecuted study nearly a year at Oxford University, and travelled on the Continent until the news of the battle of Lexington hastened his return to take his part in the threatened conflict; but his infirm constitution unfitted him for the service and exposure of the camp. On the night

on which Washington threw up the redoubt on Dorchester Heights, which compelled the British to evacuate Boston, he was accompanied by this young man. He also crossed over from Cambridge in the same boat with Washington after the departure of the British, and took him to dine at his grandfather Erving's, where we are told the greatest delicacy the town afforded was only a piece of salted beef. Mr. Bowdoin was subsequently delegate from Boston to the Massachusetts convention called to consider the Constitution, just framed by the national convention at Philadelphia. He was repeatedly member of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was appointed successively, by President Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, and associate minister to the court of France. It was during his residence abroad that he accumulated his very valuable library, a gallery of paintings, — large for the time, — a cabinet of minerals and fossils, with a collection of models of crystallography which he afterwards bequeathed to the college. He was for some years a fellow of Harvard College, and was elected president of the Board of Overseers of this college; which, however, his distant residence compelled him to decline. Mr. Bowdoin married a daughter of his father's half-brother, who shared in his interest in the college, and was, as long as she survived, a generous patron, of which several works in its library give evidence. Mr. Bowdoin had been in diplomatic service three years when the state of his health, which had never been firm, led him to request a recall, and he returned in 1808. He died in 1811. A eulogy, commemorative of his life and munificence, was pronounced before the trustees and overseers of the college at the ensuing Commencement.

THE EARLY TRUSTEES.

Thomas Browne, whose name will lead forever the lengthening list of *Socii*, was born in 1733, in Haverhill; graduated at Harvard in 1752; for nine years was minister of Marshfield, and of Stroudwater in Falmouth from 1765 to 1797, when he died. "A man," says Willis, "of keen wit and fine understanding."

Samuel Deane was born in 1733, in Dedham, and graduated at Harvard in 1760, where he was tutor in 1763. The next year he was settled as colleague of Rev. Thomas Smith, in Falmouth. The burning of the town in 1775 drove him out to Gorham. There he became a skilful farmer. There too he wooed the rural Muse, and brought out the once famous song of Pitchwood Hill. In 1795 he became sole pastor. From 1809 to his death in 1814, he was relieved from duty.

He was tall, erect, and portly, a man of dignified manners, social, agreeable, and witty. His sermons were brief, plain, and practical, well written, and calmly delivered. His theology was supposed to be that of the Arminian school. In 1790, Dr. Deane published a work on "Husbandry," which was well received, and long regarded as authority.

John Frothingham was born in 1750, in Charlestown; graduated at Harvard, 1771; went to Falmouth about 1773, to teach children. There he and Theophilus Parsons studied law with Theophilus Bradbury. His useful life, until he lost his sight, was devoted in numerous offices to the public service. He died in 1826.

Daniel Little, a Newbury man, was pastor of the Second Church in Wells (now Kennebunk), for half a century. If not a great man in any sense, he seems to have been a very good one. He died 1801, aged seventy-seven.

Thomas Lancaster was born in Rowley; graduated at Harvard, 1764; became the minister of Scarborough in 1775. After a pastorate of fifty-six years, he died in 1831, aged eighty-seven. "His was not a brilliant, but an eminently useful career."

Josiah Thatcher was born in Lebanon, Conn.; graduated, 1760, at Nassau Hall; became, 1767, minister of Gorham. After a few years, he gave up preaching and went into civil life. He represented the town and the county in the Legislature, and was a judge of the Common Pleas. It was to him as senator that the petition for a college in Maine was intrusted. He died in 1799.

David Mitchell was a distinguished citizen of North Yarmouth; a judge of the Common Pleas, and the first treasurer of the college.

Tristram Gilman, a native of Exeter, was settled, 1769, as minister of North Yarmouth, where his forty years of service were filled with usefulness. He died 1809, aged seventy-four.

Alden Bradford was of Duxbury; graduated at Harvard, 1786, and was the minister of Wiscasset for eight years. Of the college trustees he was probably the most energetic and useful member. Returning to Massachusetts, he was made Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was much interested in historical researches, and published several works of value. He died 1843, aged seventy-eight.

Thomas Rice, a resident in Wiscasset, graduated at Harvard, 1756; practised medicine; was also judge and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a register of deeds. He died in 1812.

William Martin was the son of an eminent London physician, and was in business there before and during the war with the colonies. That over, he came to Boston, and thence to North Yarmouth, where he

lived six years. Being unsuccessful in business, he removed to Portland, where his daughters had already established a school for young ladies. In that school, once well known throughout the State, old Mr. Martin aided his accomplished daughters, Eliza, Catharine, and Penelope, — ladies honored and revered by many, and whose names it is a pleasure to recall and repeat. Mr. Martin died 1814, at the age of eighty-one.

Samuel Freeman, of Portland, was the first elected trustee and second treasurer of Bowdoin College. During his three years in the board, he was very active and very useful. He lived to the age of eighty-eight years, dying in 1831. Few men even in that day — none in our time — could exhibit a record of lifelong public service and duty comparable to that of Mr. Freeman. He began as a trader, a teacher, and an attorney at law. He was an ardent and active Whig before and during the Revolutionary contest. He was a member and secretary of the Provincial Congress. From 1776 to 1822 he was clerk of the courts for Cumberland County, except in Governor Gerry's year. During the same time he was first the register, then the judge of probate. From 1776 to 1805, he was postmaster for his native town. Many knew him through his useful manuals entitled "The Town Officer," "The Clerk's Magazine," and "The Probate Directory." His latest performance in this line was the revision and publication of the now famous "Smith Journal." The manuscript was submitted to him with power to select and then destroy. He obeyed the injunction. For many a precious item of the quaint old journalist, we have instead the editorial statement, "No occurrences proper to be noticed." Mistaken fidelity! Too cautious reviser! He little suspected that the very reason assigned for omission would but enhance the regret occasioned by the loss. It was indeed extremely provoking. What would not William Willis gladly have given to save those precious papers from the flames?

I can still recall the venerable features of this good man (features which reminded men of Washington), as I often saw him in 1816 and 1817, sitting in the deacon's pew in the old, venerable First Parish meeting-house.

Charles Turner (graduate of Harvard, 1752) was for several years minister of Duxbury. He became a resident of Turner, in the District of Maine, was a land-owner there, and sometimes preached.

Alfred Johnson, of Plainfield, Conn. (Dartmouth, 1785), the first minister of Freeport, 1789 to 1805. As one of the Cumberland County ministers, and also as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Johnson was influential in procuring the college charter;

and subsequently, as a trustee, took an active part in the establishment and organization of the young institution. After leaving Freeport, he was for a time the minister of Belfast, and in that town he spent his closing years.

Elijah Kellogg, of South Hadley (Dartmouth, 1785), became, in 1787, the first minister of the newly organized Second Church, in Portland. Twenty years later, Edward Payson was ordained as his colleague. Then came trouble, and at length secession. From 1811 to 1821, Mr. Kellogg ministered to another congregation, known as the Third. The latter part of his life was given to missionary work and to philanthropic labors. A man of ardent temperament, he gave himself wholly to whatever business he had in hand. During one part of his checkered career, he entered largely into speculation. He bought lands, and put up buildings, and incurred heavy losses. For a while he was "careful and troubled about many things," and too much withdrawn from his clerical duties. He returned to them, however, from the disappointments of the world, with renewed interest and zeal. He died in 1842, in his eighty-second year. He was a trustee for twenty-six years, and through all the organizing period was active and useful. The Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Bowdoin College, 1840, is his son.

Charles Coffin, of Newbury, graduate at Harvard, 1785; at first practised medicine in Newburyport, then removed to Brunswick, and went into trade. Unsuccessful in this, he took charge (1811) of the Portsmouth Academy. Then he went to South Carolina, but died in 1820, when he had just entered on his duties as the principal of Beaufort College. Dr. Coffin was secretary of the Board of Trustees from 1801 to 1811. I remember him well; a man of grave aspect, of few words, and of excellent sense. If he lacked the talents or the tastes that fit men for success as physicians or as merchants, he was highly valued as an instructor.

Silas Lee, Harvard, 1784, was a successful lawyer in Wiscasset. He served as representative in Boston and in Washington. He was judge of Probate and of the Common Pleas, and during the last thirteen years of his life was the United States district attorney for Maine. For several years Mr. Lee was the financial agent of the college.

Dummer Sewall was born in York. He served as lieutenant of a provincial company during the old French War, 1758 and 1759, settling afterwards at Bath. In 1775, he commanded a regiment at Cambridge, and subsequently acted as quartermaster in the Continental service. From 1799 to 1805, this stanch and true old man was the college treasurer. He died in 1833, at the age of ninety-six.

Isaac Parker was born in 1768, in Boston; graduated at Harvard, 1786; began as a lawyer in Castine, and soon came into notice. He was sent to the Legislature and to Congress. In 1799, he was appointed United States marshal, removed to Portland, and entered on an extensive and successful practice. Eight years later, he was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and thenceforward lived in Boston. In 1814, he succeeded Parsons as Chief Justice. In 1820, he presided with great ability over that illustrious convention which revised the Constitution of Massachusetts. A stroke of apoplexy in 1830 brought his useful career to a sudden close.

Judge Parker, as I remember him in the seat of justice, and in the president's chair, and especially as I recall the contemporary estimate of others who knew him well, was a remarkably complete man. There were no prominent qualities that outshone the rest. His mental powers seemed to be evenly balanced and in perfect harmony. Everything that he said or wrote evinced scholarly culture and taste, without the slightest tinge of pedantry. If any one would know, at this late day, how great and good a man held for sixteen years the highest judicial position in Massachusetts, let him find and study the admirable portrait of Isaac Parker, which was drawn by his illustrious successor.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Parker was an influential trustee, at a time when the services of a man so able were of peculiar value.

Josiah Winship was born in Cambridge; graduated at Harvard, 1762; minister of Woolwich for fifty-nine years; died there in 1824, aged eighty-six.

Benjamin Jones Porter was born in 1763, in Wenham. His father, Billy Porter, entered the Continental army as a lieutenant, and was a major when the war ended. In 1780, the son entered the same service as surgeon's mate, and served through. He practised medicine for a time at Stroudwater. In 1793, he settled at Topsham, dropping his saddle-bags for a more lucrative pursuit. In partnership with his brother-in-law, William King, of Bath, he became a builder and owner of vessels, went largely into the lumber business, and was soon known as a prosperous merchant, who lived in handsome and hospitable style. Though brought up a Federalist, his connections and sympathies carried him very naturally into the opposing ranks. He was chosen to represent his town and county at Boston, and sat for a year in the Governor's Council. After separation, he was on the joint committee for dividing with Massachusetts the public lands. From 1805 to 1815, he was the college treasurer; then some trouble occurred and his connection ceased. In 1820, he again became a

trustee, and so continued for twenty-four years. His last years were spent in Camden, where he died in 1847. His wife, Elizabeth King, shared largely in the talent and virtues of the distinguished family from which she came. She outlived him about four years. Of their five sons, William K. and Charles R. graduated at Bowdoin College.

Samuel Sumner Wilde was born in 1771, in Taunton, Mass. Having graduated at Hanover, in 1789, he studied law with Hon. D. L. Barnes, of Taunton, and was admitted in 1792. He was married the same year, and immediately settled with his young wife in Waldoboro', Me., where he practised two years. Then, for five years, he lived in Warren, which town he represented in the State Legislature. In 1799, he removed to Hallowell, where he at once became a prominent member and conspicuous ornament of its bright and genial society. His reputation as a lawyer rose rapidly, and a few years of successful practice sufficed to place him in the foremost rank of his profession. In 1815, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The duties of this high station he continued to discharge with great ability, and to general acceptance, for more than thirty-five years. With a mind still clear and vigorous, he resigned at the age of seventy-nine. He died in Boston in 1855, aged eighty-four.

At the separation of Maine in 1820, Judge Wilde removed to Newburyport. Here he lived eleven years, after which time his home was in Boston. Of political life he knew and desired to know but little. He was once a State councillor, and twice a member of the Electoral College. In 1820, he shone among the great men who revised the Constitution of Massachusetts. For a short time before he died, "He was the last surviving member of that convention* which had the singular fortune to be largely composed of the wisest, ablest, and most patriotic men of New England, and which popular opinion, with the pertinacious bitterness of party prejudice, has regarded as having been made up of traitors."

With talents which would have made him powerful and renowned in any department of life, with literary tastes and attainments of a high order, it was as a lawyer and jurist that he won his fame. The following resolution is taken from the proceedings of the Suffolk bar on the occasion of Judge Wilde's retirement: —

"*Resolved*, That in the review of his services, virtues, qualifications, and traits of personal and official character and mind, to which the occasion naturally turns our thoughts, we appreciate and record, with special admiration, his exact and deep knowledge of the common law

* Known as the Hartford Convention.

of real property, the fruit of his earliest studies under our greatest teachers of that learning; his later mastery of the theory and practice of equity; the rapidity as well as soundness of his perception of legal truth; the fidelity, quickness, and capaciousness of his memory; the sagacity, firmness, and kindness of heart, the habits of despatch, and the instantaneous command of the law, both of evidence and of principles, with which he presided over the trial by jury; his absolute and remarkable impartiality towards all the practisers before him, too just and too manly for antipathies or favoritism; and to sum up all, his devotion to every duty of his office, which seemed to gain strength to the last hour of his judicial life, and to which all his tastes and all his enjoyments were kept ever subordinate."

From the response of Chief Justice Shaw I draw a single paragraph: —

"Of his absolute and entire impartiality, a close and daily observation of more than twenty years enabled me to speak with entire confidence. He seemed to have as little regard for parties as if they were expressed in algebraic characters; nor did he seem to have any other interest in the result than the mathematician in the solution of his complicated problem. Rigidly scrupulous in ascertaining the truth and soundness of his premises, conducting the process by the strictest rules of legal deduction, his solicitude was that his conclusion should be right, not whom it might affect."

I give another resolution from the classic pen of George S. Hillard, as adopted by the same bar, five years later: —

"*Resolved*, That the private and personal worth of this eminent magistrate was in strict harmony with his official merits, and indeed formed part of them. His bearing upon the bench indicated the man. If he loved the law, it was because by it truth and justice were indicated and maintained. Simple in his tastes, of industrious habits, of warm domestic affections, and strong religious faith, he never lost his interest in life, and nothing of him but his body grew old. He was frank, direct, calmly courageous, and of unalloyed simplicity; caring as little to conceal what he was, as to affect what he was not. His intellectual tastes were healthy, and his legal studies had not closed his mind to literature; so that when the burden of accustomed toil was removed, he found constant delight in the reading and discussing of good books. His long and valuable life was crowned by a serene and beautiful old age, brought to a close by natural decay, and released by a touch so gentle as to leave more of gratitude than grief in the hearts of those who stood by his side."

From the impartial and beautiful delineation of Judge Wilde's char-

acter which was made by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Peabody, a short extract must suffice : —

"In the extreme simplicity of his tastes and his honest frankness, in his respect for law, in his estimates of social duty and usefulness, his character was one which might have been set before the world as presenting in its best form the true idea of an American citizen, — such a one as should be legitimately formed under our institutions. The first impression he made on a stranger was, I think, that of sternness, almost of severity ; but it was soon seen, as is often the case with strong and upright men, especially as they grow older, that underneath the force and the courage was a heart full of tenderness and sensibility, — in the granite cliff was a fountain of pure, unfailing kindness. He was one whose life bore a daily testimony to the beauty of simple tastes, and an unpretending, unexacting independence, and to the worth of integrity and truth and kind affections, and faith in God."

In the contour and expression of his face, he bore a marked resemblance to the great Duke of Wellington. An innate nobleness, an unaffected air of dignity and firmness sat ever on his countenance, and well befitted the bench of justice. During the thirteen years that he was a trustee of the college, he was truly one of its right-hand men.

He married Eunice, daughter of Gen. David Cobb, of Taunton, Mass., and had five sons and four daughters. For two of the sons, see 1812 and 1819.

Hezekiah Packard was born in 1761, in North Bridgewater, Mass. When the war began, he enlisted as a fifer, and served for several months in Massachusetts and New York. At a later period also, he served under Gen. Sullivan in his unsuccessful attempt to get possession of Newport. From the army he went home to become a farmer. For this occupation he soon became disqualified by an accidental injury, so he went to Cambridge, where he graduated in 1787. Then he kept the grammar school in that place for a year Then he was made assistant librarian of the college, and aided in preparing the first printed catalogue. In 1789 he became mathematical tutor, and held that office very acceptably for four years. At the close of his tutorship he was settled in the ministry at Chelmsford, Mass. After eight years of faithful service there, he removed to Wiscasset. Here his labors were numerous and arduous. He not only discharged with fidelity the duties of a preacher and pastor, but for many years taught successfully a large school. For this employment he was admirably adapted ; he was a thorough teacher and an excellent disciplinarian. After he gave up the public school he received lads into his fam-

ily, and his high reputation brought him many pupils from other and distant places. Dr. Packard became a trustee of the college in 1813, and was an efficient member until 1830. For ten years he was vice-president. At the commencement in 1819, President Appleton being disabled by sickness, Dr. Packard supplied his place. In the year 1830, at his own request, he was dismissed from his charge in Wiscasset, and soon after became the pastor of a small church in Middlesex Village, a part of his former parish of Chelmsford. After six years at this place, he concluded to retire from active duty, and to live thenceforth with his children. Dr. Packard lived thirteen years longer, principally in Salem, Mass., in Saco, and in Brunswick. His last days were cheered by filial kindness and general respect. He died at Salem, April 25, 1849. He was married (1794) to Mary, daughter of Rev. Alpheus Spring, of Kittery (West), now Eliot. This superior woman died in 1829. They had two daughters and six sons.

Dr. Packard sent his six sons to Bowdoin College, — 1816, 1817, 1821, 1825, and 1831. The youngest, William, who would have graduated in 1835, died in college.

To those who would know more of a truly capable, pious, and charitable man, I commend the tribute to his memory — equally just and modest — which his children prepared and printed for the use of their friends.

Prentiss Mellen was born at Sterling, Mass., October, 1764; son of Rev. John Mellen and Rebecca Prentiss, daughter of Rev. John Prentiss, of Lancaster. He graduated at Harvard, 1784; pursued legal studies in Barnstable, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in Taunton in 1788. He began practice in his native town, but soon removed to Bridgewater, Mass., and again in 1792 to Biddeford, Me., where he "entered upon a sphere of successful practice which placed him at the head of his profession in Maine, and at the head of its highest judicial tribunal. He practised in every county in the District of Maine, and was engaged in every prominent cause." In 1806, he removed to Portland, thus entering "on a wider sphere, in which he found competitors of high legal attainments and eminent ability, and was accounted a leader in that assemblage of legal talent. His voice was musical, his person tall and imposing, and his manner fascinating." He was thrice a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, Maine being then a district; in 1816, was an elector at large in the Presidential elections; in 1817, was chosen a senator in Congress from Massachusetts; in 1820, Maine having become a separate State, was appointed chief justice of its Supreme Court. For twenty-five years he was a trustee of the college, and in 1820 received from it the degree of LL. D., as in the same year from Harvard. He was pres-

ident of the Maine Historical Society. In 1834, having reached the age of seventy, he became by the Constitution of the State disqualified for the office, and retired from a position which he had honored and adorned. He was soon appointed at the head of a commission to revise and codify the statutes of the State.

In 1795, he married Miss Sally Hudson, of Hartford, Conn., who died in 1838, leaving six children, of whom Frederic graduated from the college in 1825. Judge Mellen died in 1840, and is remembered as a gentleman of eminent social qualities, of a cheerful, gay temperament, abounding in wit and anecdote, and an ornament of society.

Benjamin Orr was born in Bedford, N. H., where his Irish grandparents settled about 1735. His father, a brave man, who had fought under Stark at Bennington, was a small farmer, and could do but little in the way of outfit for his sixteen children. Benjamin, the eldest of them, was apprenticed to a house carpenter. Before his term expired, his master failed, went off, and left him free. Shouldering his tools, he set out with a fellow-apprentice, to hew his own way in the world. Travelling north, they found work in Lancaster, Coos County, where they contracted to do the joiner work of a meeting-house, and performed their contract. After this, he went to Portland and worked some time on houses there. While thus employed, his purposes and life received a new impulse. In intervals of labor, his eager curiosity sometimes carried him to the court-house. It was then and there that he decided to become a lawyer. The mind involuntarily recalls the contrast which that old forensic hall exhibited within the space of a few brief years. The young carpenter in coarse, working garb, on some unnoticed back seat, watching, as though he were all eye and ear, the progress of the trial, weighing with keen though uncultured acumen the arguments of opposing counsel, and the judicial summing up, and inwardly resolving that he would yet cross weapons with those doughty champions of the bar; and not long after, the same individual on the same spot, a commanding presence and an acknowledged master. At the close of 1793, he put himself under the tuition of Paul Langdon at the Fryeburg Academy. Though his exigencies still compelled him to use his tools in the vacations, and to employ his winters in teaching, his progress in study was rapid and thorough, so that he entered Dartmouth College as Junior, and graduated there the valedictorian of 1798. His law teachers were Samuel Dinsmore of Keene, N. H., and Samuel Sumner Wilde at Hallowell. From 1801 to 1822, his home and office were in Topsham. After that time he lived in Brunswick, where he died Sept. 5, 1828. Two years excepted, during which he represented his district in Congress, his life was one

of earnest and successful professional labor. Of this great man and truly original character, Chief Justice Mellen, soon after Mr. Orr's decease, spoke as one "who had long stood confessedly at the head of the profession . . . in Maine; who had distinguished himself by the depth and solidity of his understanding, by his legal acumen and research, by the power of his intellect, the commanding energy of his reasoning, the uncompromising firmness of his principles, and the dignified and lofty sense of honor, truth, and justice which he uniformly displayed, in his professional career and in the walks of private life." Another, who knew him well, informs us that Mr. Orr was always a pleasant and honorable practitioner, considerate and obliging towards his younger brethren. He knew, indeed, — none better than he, — how to be severe; and hard was the case of that prevaricating witness on whom he hailed the short, pithy sentences of his concentrated sarcasm. But his powers appeared to most advantage in discussing points of law before the court. Here, laying aside all display of wit and sarcasm, all superfluous illustration and circumlocution, all skirmishing at the outposts and dallying with his adversary, he seized at once upon the question at issue. His argument was dense and brief, proceeding in regular procession from commencement to conclusion; so that it was dangerous for one who would comprehend its full force to withdraw the attention from him even for a moment. He was an efficient trustee of the college, and its legal adviser on more than one occasion of great importance.

Mr. Orr married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Richard Tappan of Brunswick. Of their large family, Elizabeth married John A. Poor, Esq., now of Portland; Laura T. married Mr. Davis of Wellfleet, Mass.; Margaret C. is the wife of Col. A. J. Stone of Brunswick; Catharine is married and lives in Andover, Me.; Benjamin S. went to sea and died; Richard J. and Francis are farmers; John (Bowdoin College, 1834) is a Congregational minister in Alfred; Henry (Bowdoin College, 1846) lives in Brunswick, lawyer, and judge of the municipal court.

Francis Brown was born in 1784, at Chester, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College, 1805. He was settled at North Yarmouth in 1809. He was appointed soon after Professor of Languages in Dartmouth College, but declined the honor. "For the succeeding five years he labored with great zeal and success among his people, while his influence was sensibly felt in sustaining and advancing the interests of learning and religion throughout the State. He was the intimate friend of President Appleton; and no one, perhaps, co-operated with the president more vigorously than he in

increasing the resources and extending the influence of Bowdoin College." During this period he preached occasionally in Brunswick. Though many years have since passed, they have scarcely dimmed the impressions which he made on my young mind, — his air of quiet strength, his modest demeanor, and his manly beauty. Mr. Brown was soon called to put forth his powers on a wider field. Dartmouth College was in trouble. "President Wheelock, in June, 1815, brought a series of charges against the trustees before the Legislature of the State. In August of the same year, the trustees, acting on a provision of the charter, removed Dr. Wheelock from the presidency; and at the same time elected Mr. Brown in his place. At the next session of the Legislature, an act was passed to 'amend the charter, and enlarge and improve the corporation of Dartmouth College,' changing the name of it to a university, and adding to its trustees a sufficient number to control its corporate action. This act was not acknowledged by the trustees of the college as valid. . . The treasurer of the college adhered to the university party, taking with him the college seal, charter, etc." For the recovery of these an action was brought in the State court. It was argued by Jeremiah Mason, Jeremiah Smith, and Daniel Webster, for the college; by John Sullivan and Ichabod Bartlett, for the university. The validity of the acts was the turning point. The Court decided against the college, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Daniel Webster and Joseph Hopkinson appeared for the college, John Holmes and William Wirt for the university. Feb. 2, 1819, Chief Justice Marshall gave the decision for the college. I need not apologize for giving here, almost in the words of Dr. Sprague, this brief account of a controversy which excited at the time a deep and general interest, and which will be ever memorable, not only for the great men whom it enlisted, but still more for the great principles which it involved and settled, — principles of the highest import to the whole community, and especially to literary institutions. Into this fight, Mr. Brown, then a little more than thirty-one years old, was called at once to plunge. He came out of it with the college triumphant, but found himself prostrated by labors too severe. He complied with the customary usage in consumptive cases: he travelled to the West and to the South, in vain. He came back to Hanover, and died July 27, 1820, in the serenity of Christian faith and hope. His widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Tristram Gilman, of North Yarmouth, died in 1851. Samuel Gilman Brown, D. D., now a professor in Dartmouth College, is one of their three children. To the sketch of President Brown, which Dr. Sprague has given in his "Annals of the

Pulpit," he has appended two letters from two of that great man's most accomplished and distinguished pupils, — the Rev. Dr. Haddock and the Hon. Rufus Choate. No one can read these beautiful tributes of admiration and love, without the conviction that it was no common power and no ordinary worth which made such impressions and won such regard. I give a brief extract from each. "The mind of Dr. Brown was of the very highest order, — profound, comprehensive, and discriminating. Its action was deliberate, circumspect, and sure. He made no mistakes; he left nothing in doubt where certainty was possible; he never conjectured where there were means of knowing; he had no obscure glimpses among his ideas of truth and duty. Always sound and always luminous, his opinions were never uttered without being understood, and never understood without being regarded. His heart was large. Great objects alone could fill it, and it was full of great objects. There was no littleness of thought or purpose or ambition in him, — nothing little. On the whole, it has been my fortune to know no man whose entire character has appeared to me so near perfection, — none whom it would so satisfy me in all things to resemble." (Prof. Haddock.) "He was still young at the time of his inauguration, but he had already, in an extraordinary degree, dignity of person and sentiment; rare beauty, almost youthful beauty of countenance; a sweet, deep, commanding tone of voice; a grave, but graceful and attractive demeanor, — all the traits and all the qualities, completely ripe, which make up and express weight of character; and all the address and firmness and knowledge of youth, men, and affairs which, constitute what we call administrative talent." After a short account of the varied struggle through which President Brown was called to pass, Mr. Choate adds: "This contest tried him and the college with extreme and various severity. To induce students to remain in a school disturbed and menaced; to engage and inform public sentiment; . . . to confer with the counsel of the college, two of whom, Mr. Mason and Mr. Webster, have often declared to me their admiration of the intellectual force and practical good sense which he brought to those conferences, — this all, while it withdrew him somewhat from the proper studies and proper cares of his office, created a necessity for the display of the very rarest qualities of temper, discretion, tact, and command; and he met it with consummate ability and fortune."

Josiah Stebbins, the youngest son in a large family, was born in 1766, in Brimfield, Mass., where his father was a farmer. He graduated in 1791, at Yale, in the same class with Stephen Elliott, James Gould, Peter B. Porter, and others who afterwards rose to

eminence. From 1792 to 1796, he was a tutor in Yale College, and had for colleagues James Gould, Roger Minott Sherman, and Jeremiah Atwater. In consequence of the death of President Stiles in 1795, it fell to Mr. Stebbins, as senior tutor, to act for some time as the presiding officer of the institution. Mr. Stebbins, having studied law with Judge Goodrich at New Haven, was there also admitted to the bar, at the close of his tutorship.

In 1797, he settled at New Milford, now Alna. In 1813, he was appointed by Gov. Strong a judge of the Common Pleas. In 1816, Governor Brooks being then in the executive chair, he was chosen one of the council, — an office to which he was successively re-elected two or three times. He was one of that famous convention which met at Brunswick in 1816 to count votes and form a constitution. It is hardly necessary to add that he objected to the new arithmetic. After the separation, Judge Stebbins returned to professional practice. In the first Legislature of Maine he had a seat in the House of Representatives. He afterwards served three terms as State senator. He died at Alna in 1829. He married Laura Allen, of New Haven, Conn., and left a daughter who is living in Bangor.

"Judge Stebbins," says a competent witness, "was a zealous and faithful lawyer, an able counsellor, a patient, discriminating, impartial judge. In the private relations of life he is remembered only with kindness and respect."

Long an overseer of Bowdoin College before he became a trustee, he felt a warm interest in the institution, and was seldom absent from its solemnities.

Eliphalet Gillet was born in 1768 in Colchester, Conn.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791; studied with Rev. Dr. Spring, of Newburyport; and was settled, in 1795, the first pastor of the church in Hallowell. Here he labored to good acceptance until 1827, when, at his own request, the connection was dissolved. Settled as he was "in a new and rising community, it devolved on him to lay the foundations, and to give not only to the church and people under his care, but to some extent to the region around him, an impress and character" for good. From the organization of the Maine Missionary Society in 1807, until his death in 1848, Dr. Gillet was its secretary. The last twenty years of his life were given to the cause of home missions. In his official capacity, a large and constant care rested upon him, "and for the assiduity and faithfulness with which he fulfilled his trust, he was greatly and deservedly honored." "He was," writes Dr. Tappan, "a man of bland and courteous manners, of refined and delicate sensibility. His mind was of a superior order,"

and "he had a fine, classical taste. . . . He possessed all those moral and social, as well as intellectual qualities, that were fitted to make him a general favorite in society." Dr. Tappan bears ample testimony to the excellence of his Christian life and character.

In 1805, Mr. Gillet married Mary, daughter of Rev. John Gurley, of Lebanon, Conn. Of eleven children, three daughters survived their father.

Ichabod Nichols, son of Capt. Ichabod Nichols, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July, 1784; graduated at Harvard with high honor in the distinguished class of 1802. He began theological study with Rev. Dr. Barnard, of Salem, Mass., and continued it while in the tutorship at Harvard. In 1809 he was settled as colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Deane, at Portland; after the death of the latter he came into the full pastorate in 1814, which he held until himself received a colleague in 1855. Near the close of that year he resigned the pastoral office; but the parish, "unwilling to dissever the interesting and affectionate relation which had existed so long, expressed a desire that while he should be relieved from all the duties of the office, the official character might not be sundered, — which he acceded to." He however soon removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he died in 1859. He was a trustee of the college forty-two years; received from it the degree of D. D. in 1821, and the same honor from Harvard ten years later. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Maine Historical Society, of which he was president six years. Besides other publications, he gave to the world his last and ablest work, "Hours with the Evangelists," 2 vols. 8vo, — a valuable contribution to the evidences of Christianity.

Dr. Nichols was a constant student, of wide culture apart from his professional studies, conversant with European literature, with mathematical and natural science, for which his earlier life had decided inclination. He was a man to be greatly respected and beloved, an ornament and honor to the city in which he lived, and the State.

He twice married: first, in 1810, a daughter of Gov. John Taylor Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., who died in 1831, leaving two sons; second, a daughter of Stephen Higginson, Esq., of Boston.

Stephen Longfellow was descended, five generations down, from William Longfellow (the first New-Englander of the name), who, in 1678, married Anne Sewall, and settled in Newbury (Byfield Parish), Mass., "as a merchant." So runs the legend, though it certainly provokes a smile to think of a *merchant* operating on such a field. Stephen, a grandson of this patriarch, born in 1723, in Byfield; graduate, 1742, of Harvard College; removed, 1745, to Falmouth, where he

kept, at first, the grammar school, and became a very useful and influential man. When the town was destroyed he removed to Gorham, and there remained until he died in 1790. By his wife, Tabitha Bragdon, he had three sons, Stephen, Samuel, and William; and one daughter, Tabitha, who married Capt. John Stephenson. Of these, Stephen became judge of the Common Pleas; he was also an overseer of Bowdoin College. He died in 1824, at Gorham, in venerable age. By his wife, Patience Young, he had two sons, Stephen and Samuel; and two daughters, — Tabitha, who married Lothrop Lewis, and Abigail, wife of Col. Samuel Stephenson. The celebrity of our present subject, the third Stephen Longfellow, and the far wider fame of his poetic son, are my apology for this genealogical minuteness.

Stephen Longfellow was born in Gorham, in 1776. He graduated with honor at Cambridge, in 1798, with Channing and Story for classmates. His professional instructor was Salmon Chase. "He soon secured a successful practice, which never left him until its accumulating weight broke down the colossal power which had sustained it. His mind, taxed to its utmost strength through a long series of years by the constant pressure of engagements in the most important cases litigated in our courts, at length gave way. For several years before his death, which occurred in 1849, he was subject to fits of epilepsy, which gradually compelled him to withdraw from the profession he had so amply honored."

Mr. Longfellow had no taste for political life, and never sought it. In one dark and perilous crisis of the country, he did indeed accept a public charge. With many other true patriots and great men, he was a member of that much-abused body, the Hartford Convention. In 1822, he was elected to Congress. But it was to his profession that he gave his heart, and it was there that "he found his fame." The record of his labors through a period of thirty years is contained in the first sixteen volumes of the "Massachusetts Reports," and in the first twelve volumes of the "Maine Reports." At a bar of unsurpassed ability, he ranked always with the first. But more than by his talents, his learning, or his high position, was Mr. Longfellow distinguished for his goodness. He was one of the kindest and best of men, respected and beloved wherever known. In his domestic relations he was most happy. His faithful companion of more than forty-five years was Zilpah, daughter of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth. Of their eight children, three are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Their youngest son, Rev. Samuel Longfellow (Harvard College, 1839), is the well-known and beloved pastor of a society in Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Bridge was a son of Edmund Bridge, of Dresden. He graduated in 1787, at Harvard College; established himself at Augusta, and had a very extensive practice, especially in cases relating to real estate. He was at one time a judge of the Common Pleas. He died in 1834.

John Chandler was born in 1762, at Epping, N. H. His father, Joseph Chandler, a native of Amesbury, Mass., commanded a company in actual service during the greater part of the French War, so called; and holding the same rank in the Revolutionary army, died at Fort Independence in 1776.

In the year 1777, John Chandler, being only fifteen years old, enlisted for three months, and was enabled to bear a part in the capture of Burgoyne. Prevented from re-enlisting in the army by his mother's anxieties, he at length found his way, without her knowledge, on board an American privateer. This vessel, after some hard fighting, and after making numerous captures, was herself taken by a British ship of war and sent into Savannah, then under English control. Confined here in noisome prison ships, with some five hundred of his countrymen, this hardy youth saw his fellow-prisoners rapidly sink under the horrors of their prison-house, until, of the whole number, only forty remained. These, under the promptings of despair, determined to escape. Forming two bands, one of which was commanded by young Chandler, they rose and bound their Tory guard, seized the boats, and, finally, after the severest hardships and dangers, got beyond the reach of their cruel foe. With two companions he now started for home. Long and weary was that foot journey. One comrade died in North Carolina, the other in New Jersey. He at length got back to Epping. Notwithstanding all this bitter experience, he soon after went again into the army and served through the war.

Mr. Chandler, having married in 1783 Mary Whittier, of South Hampton, removed to Maine, and became one of the first settlers of Monmouth. From the organization of the town to 1805 he represented it in the Legislature. Then he was sent to Congress. In 1808 he resigned his seat to become high sheriff of Kennebec County. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was appointed brigadier-general. After the return of peace, he was again sent to the Legislature, as representative and senator. He was the first president of the first Maine Senate, and one of the first two members from Maine in the Senate of the United States. In 1829, President Jackson gave him the collectorship of Portland. He held the office until 1837. Old, at length, and infirm, he declined a reappointment, removed to

Augusta, and there died in 1841, in his eightieth year. During his long life, he was more than twenty times appointed to office by the State and the national executive; and besides the municipal trusts which he held, was more than fifty times elected to office by the people. In politics, Gen. Chandler was a Democrat of the straitest sect.

"Manliness, sagacity, amenity, dignity, hospitality, and good faith distinguished him as a man. No trace of duplicity or of littleness was to be found in him."

He left a widow, and one of the seven children she had borne him, namely, Anson G. Chandler, at that time United States Consul at Lahaina, in the Pacific.

JUDAH DANA was born in 1772, in Pomfret, Vt., to which place his father, John W. Dana, had removed from Pomfret, Conn. His mother, Hannah Pope, was the eldest daughter of the Revolutionary hero, Israel Putnam. He graduated at Hanover in 1795, and began the practice of law in 1798 at Fryeburg. With distinguished associates and competitors at the bar, he soon became eminent among them, and received the usual awards of professional fidelity and skill. He was Commonwealth's attorney for Oxford, and also judge of probate. In 1811 he was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After the separation he held a seat in the Executive Council. In 1836 and 1837 he went to Washington, as senator, by executive appointment, and took an active part in debates there. "Judge Dana was an acute lawyer, with ready perceptions and nice powers of discrimination, and in a larger sphere of professional action might have acquired a more brilliant reputation. But he loved the country and its retirement, and there chose to act his part in the drama of life." In private, he was genial and uniformly courteous. "An unwavering democratic faith, strong religious hope, and Christian zeal cheered and sustained him to the last. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sylvanus Ripley, professor in Dartmouth College. The generals Eleazar W. and James W. Ripley were her uncles, and the first President Wheelock was her grandfather. John W. Dana, late governor of Maine and United States minister to Bolivia, is the only son who survived infancy. Judge Dana's second wife was the widow of Gen. McMillan, of Fryeburg. He died Dec. 27, 1846, aged seventy-three years.

ERASTUS FOOTE was a Connecticut man, born in Waterbury. His father came from Bradford, and his maternal grandfather was Rev. Samuel Todd, first settled minister of Northbury. After receiving a good academical education, he read law with Samuel Hinkley of Northampton, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1800, and at

once entered on successful practice at Camden, Me. In 1811 he was appointed county attorney for Lincoln. In 1812 he served as a senator in the Legislature. Three years later, he removed to Wiscasset. In 1820 he again became a senator, on the organization of the State government. In that year, also, he was appointed by Gov. King attorney-general of Maine. "This office he held twelve years, and gave a tone and character to the criminal jurisprudence which were honorable to him and highly appreciated by the public."

"The late distinguished Chief Justice Mellen had a very high opinion of his talents and learning in that department; and the eloquent Benjamin Orr, then at the head of the bar in Maine, and scarcely surpassed in New England, used to say, 'It is almost impossible to wrest a criminal out of the hands of Brother Foote.' But no man could be more kind when he thought an individual was unjustly accused. He was the prosecutor of the guilty, not the persecutor of the poor and friendless. As a counsellor and advocate he stood in the foremost rank."

"In all the relations of life, as a husband, father, citizen, and neighbor, Mr. Foote bore an exemplary character. In a word, he was truly a good man. For twenty-four years he was a trustee of Bowdoin College, and through life he manifested a deep interest in its welfare." In 1812, Mr. Foote married Susan, daughter of Hon. Moses Carleton, of Wiscasset. In 1820, he married Eliza Carleton, a sister of his deceased wife. She still lives, with three daughters and a son. The latter is Erastus F., Bowdoin College, 1843, a lawyer in Wiscasset, and register of probate for the county. Mr. Foote, when he died in 1836, was seventy-eight years old.

Mark Langdon Hill was born in Biddeford, in 1772. His father, James Hill, died when he was quite young. His mother, a sister of Gov. Langdon, and nearly related to Governors Sullivan and Eustis, married in 1782 James McCobb, of Georgetown, now Phipsburg. In this place Mr. Hill lived until his death in 1842, at the age of seventy. He married in 1797 Mary McCobb, a daughter of his mother's husband. She died in 1817, and four years afterward he married Abigail, daughter of the late Daniel Sewall of Kennebunk. Many children and grandchildren still cherish his memory.

Judge Hill possessed great activity both of mind and body. He was a man of good judgment; skilful, energetic, and persevering in all that he undertook. The want of a liberal education he in good measure supplied by assiduous self-culture. His well-known ability, his tried integrity, and his agreeable manners early secured for him the confidence and good-will of his fellow-citizens. For several years

he was in the Massachusetts Legislature, a member first of the House and then of the Senate. In 1810, he was made a judge of the Common Pleas. From 1818 to 1822, he was a member of Congress. In 1824, he was appointed collector of the port of Bath. He was elected an overseer of Bowdoin College in 1795, and a trustee in 1821. For thirty-six years his tall form was but once missed from the Commencement stage. In the various relations of private life, he was truly exemplary. With unvarying cheerfulness he met the claims of religion and benevolence. "To sustain an established ministry, he freely used his money, his influence, and his talents. He died as one who was at peace with the world, with himself, and with God."

John Holmes. This celebrated man was born in 1773 in Kingston, Mass., where his father, Malachiah Holmes, had an iron foundry. To this business John was put. A schoolmaster found him working at the furnace, perceived his capacities, and advised the father to educate him. He was then almost twenty years old. A year afterward he entered Brown University, as a Sophomore. This was rapid progress, though it must be remembered that the Providence standard of admission was not at that time very high. In college, he had for classmates Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, the powerful Tristram Burgess, and others who afterwards rose to renown. He studied his profession with Benjamin Whitman, a lawyer of eminence in the old colony.

Having gained admittance, Mr. Holmes went into Maine and planted himself in Sanford. In this new place (subsequently called Alfred) he at once found business. There were many unsettled land titles. Squatters were numerous, and the young lawyer's talents were turned to good account in aid of the proprietors. As his abilities became known, his practice extended and grew important. In conflicts with such men as Parker, Symmes, Davis, Mellen, Emery, and Wilde, he proved himself no mean antagonist. Could Mr. Holmes have contented himself with the more quiet as well as substantial honors and advantages of the legal profession, he would undoubtedly have been a leader, if not *facile princeps*, among the great men who shed such lustre on the bar of Maine, and especially of Cumberland, during the first third of the present century. It seems, however, that he could not resist the charms of public life. He got his first taste of it in 1802, when he represented Alfred in the Legislature at Boston. From the beginning of the great party distinction, he had been on the Federal side. As a young, ambitious, eloquent Federalist, he first made himself known to the public men of Massachusetts. As such, by voice and pen, in eloquent prose and keen satiric verse, he often distinguished himself during those years of feverish agitation

and frequent alarm, and even through the dark period of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse. But Federal politics were not those of York County, nor of Maine itself. The policy of Jefferson was the policy of the nation, and likely to continue such. Mr. Holmes went over to the Democratic side. His conversion was sudden and complete. His former enemies hailed with joy the accession of so much power, and sent him at once to the General Court. There he was run, unsuccessfully, as candidate for speaker. The next year (1813) he was elected to the State Senate. In the discussions of that body, which assumed a national importance, Mr. Holmes stood up boldly and ably for the administration and for the war, against a strong majority, including men of the highest talent. "For wit he returned wit, and full measure; for argument, argument; and on all occasions preserved his coolness."

In 1815, he was appointed by President Madison a commissioner, under the Treaty of Ghent, to apportion beween the two countries the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. In 1816, and again in 1818, he was sent to Congress by the electors of York district. His reputation soon became national, as one of the most ready and able debaters in the House of Representatives. His labors at Washington and on the northeastern boundary did not prevent him from taking an active part in home affairs. He was a leader in those movements which led to the separation of Maine. He was in the first Brunswick Convention, and reported a constitution, on the assumption that the requisite five-ninths majority had been obtained. For this he was much abused, and John Holmes's new arithmetic was proverbial for a while among the opponents of separation. It was afterwards ascertained that he did not invent the political calculus "which converted five ninths of the aggregate majorities of the corporations into five ninths of the legal voters in the district." "At the convention of 1819, Mr. Holmes was chairman of the committee that drafted the Constitution, and took an active part in all the discussions."

In 1820, he was chosen by the first Legislature of Maine to represent the new State in the Senate of the Union. In this illustrious conclave he filled a conspicuous place until 1833, with the exception of a single year. After a brilliant and successful public career of more than twenty-two years, he returned to Maine, and to the practice of law. With strength unabated, with a freshness like that of youth, he took his place once more at the bar. In 1836, he represented Alfred in the Legislature. In 1841, President Harrison made him district attorney for Maine. He held this office at the time of his death, which occurred at Portland, July 7, 1843, in his seventy-first year.

Mr. Holmes was unquestionably a man of great ability. Of statesmanship in its highest sense, I am not aware that he gave any remarkable proof. He could hardly be called original or profound; but he was quick to perceive, energetic in act, never unprepared or embarrassed or afraid. He possessed those bold and leading qualities of mind, of temperament, and of character, which qualify men to be the champions of party in times of fierce excitement. Armed at all points with the dreaded weapons of keen retort and sarcastic wit, he was everywhere a formidable antagonist. His political opponents probably regarded him with that peculiar and unforgiving dislike which is the common lot of those who are viewed as apostates, either in religion or politics.

In private circles, where I repeatedly met him, Mr. Holmes was easy and affable. His flow of anecdote and agreeable humor seemed inexhaustible. Exemplary in all domestic and social relations, a good neighbor and citizen, he gave his ready co-operation to every institution and effort designed for the advancement of intelligence and virtue.

By his first wife, Sally Brooks of Scituate, Mass., whom he married in 1800, he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter married Judge Goodenow, now of the Supreme Court of Maine. For William B. Holmes, see Class of 1823. The other son, Charles H., entered Bowdoin College, graduated at Brown University, and lives in Topsfield, Mass.

Albion Keith Parris was born in 1788 at Hebron, Oxford County. To that spot, then a wilderness, his father, Samuel Parris, had just before removed. This brave and good man lived to witness and share the prosperity of his son, and was cheered in his last days by filial reverence and love. At the age of fourteen, young Parris left the hard work of the farm to prepare for college. Having graduated at Hanover in 1806, and having studied law with Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, he established himself in practice at Paris. "Within two years he was appointed county attorney, and three years later was elected a member of the Fourteenth Congress, having in the mean time served one year as a representative, and one year as a senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts. In 1816 he was member of a convention for forming a State constitution. Then followed his re-election to Congress, a place which he resigned in 1818, to accept an appointment as judge of the United States Court for Maine. At this time he became a resident of Portland. In 1819 he was in the convention and on the committee which devised a constitution for Maine, and under the new organization was immediately made judge of probate

for Cumberland County. He vacated both judicial places in 1822, on becoming governor of Maine, "an office which he held for five years, by successive re-elections, the later of them almost unanimous." From the gubernatorial chair, he went in 1827 once more to Congress as senator from Maine. After a year's service in this capacity, he resigned to accept an appointment as judge of the Supreme Court of Maine. Eight years of service on the bench succeeded. In 1836 he was made second comptroller of the United States treasury, and during the next fourteen years he lived in Washington. In 1850 he returned to Portland, and as he hoped, to private life. But two years afterwards the people of Portland insisted on his being their mayor. In 1854, he reluctantly consented to run as candidate for governor, was not elected, and was not sorry. "This rapid sketch of his public life presents him before us as one whom, for some reason, the people delighted to honor, and who also found favor in the eyes of those in authority, so that both the electing and the appointing power seemed to vie with each other in elevating him. That reason was not to be found in his possessing the arts of the demagogue, or in any unscrupulous pliancy in matters of principle. His conscience was his pole star; and if he was faithful to his party, it was because he thought his party was right. . . . In all the duties of his long and marked career, he was noted for high ability, clearness, and scope of mind, and rare fidelity to the interests committed to his charge. Conscience was his unfailing guide and monitor. His great aim in life was to do right, and his history will verify the fact that this purpose was accomplished." In politics he was a consistent and unwavering Democrat of the Jackson school.

As a judge, Mr. Parris was better known and more valued than he was as a lawyer. He was an efficient and popular magistrate, and as a financial officer he was able and faithful. Through his whole career his regard for the Sabbath and for the institutions of religion and benevolence was uniform and conspicuous. During his last years he made a profession of his Christian faith, and adorned it by a walk of humble yet ardent and active piety.

Judge Parris married, in 1810, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, Mass. This lady and six children still live.

William Pitt Preble was born in York in 1783, graduated at Harvard in 1806 with high standing, and in 1809 was tutor in the same. He read law in the offices of Benjamin Hasey and Benjamin Orr, Esqs., of Topsham. He began practice in York, soon removed to Alfred, and again to Saco. On the death of Hon. Silas Lee in 1814, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Dis-

trict of Maine, and distinguished himself in that office. He became resident in Portland in 1818, and in a short time rose to the front rank in the profession. In 1817 he was a member of the five-ninths convention, as it was called; on the elevation of Maine to a State, was appointed associate justice of its Supreme Court, and occupied that station eight years, when he was appointed by Gen. Jackson minister plenipotentiary to the Hague to represent the United States on the northeastern boundary question. He protested vigorously against the award of the king of Holland. On his return he was appointed agent of the State at Washington, to enforce her rights; in 1832, on the commission to negotiate with the United States on the subject; and on the issue of the Webster-Ashburton treaty in 1842, was chosen by the Legislature one of the commissioners to adjust the terms of settlement. He was one of the projectors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, did much to accomplish it, and was its first president. His great exertions in furtherance of the project, involving a winter's journey from Portland to Montreal through the wilderness, and a voyage to England, where he had to combat heavy opposition, broke down a strong constitution, and after a languishing illness he died October, 1857. He was of strong logical powers, clear and discriminating; well informed in his profession; of imperious will; of warm temperament, easily aroused, — unfortunately for himself, and uncomfortably for those who experienced it.

Judge Preble married twice: first, Nancy Gale Tucker of York, by whom he had two daughters and a son (Bowdoin College, 1840); second, Sarah A. Forsaith, by whom he had a son.

Arthur Ware was born at Sherburne, Mass., February, 1782; graduated at Harvard in 1804. After graduation, he was assistant teacher in Phillips Exeter Academy, under Dr. Abbot, a year; was private tutor for a year in the family of his uncle, Prof. Henry Ware, of Harvard. In 1807 he was appointed tutor, and in 1811 professor of Greek in Harvard College, and held that office four years. Resigning the professorship, he entered upon the study of law with Joseph E. Smith, of Boston, — meanwhile being an associate editor of the "Boston Yankee," — and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1816. The year following he came to Portland, was admitted to the Cumberland bar, and opened an office. He at once took charge of the "Eastern Argus," and his vigorous pen gave new character to that print. When Maine was elevated into a State, he became secretary of state; and in 1822, on the resignation of Judge Parris, was appointed to succeed as judge of the District Court of the United States for Maine. He held that office forty years with great

ability, his opinions and decisions commanding highest respect for "profound research, amplitude of learning, clearness and extent of judicial powers." He contributed articles on important legal questions and topics to Bouvier's "Dictionary"; an introduction to the first volume of "Collections of the Maine Historical Society," and published an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the college, both admired for thought and style. He was a trustee of the college twenty-four years, and in 1837 received its highest honor, LL. D. He was a corporate member of the Maine Historical Society, held responsible positions in Portland institutions, and was president of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

In 1831, Judge Ware married Sarah Morgridge, by whom he had a son, Joseph A. (Bowdoin College, 1851), and two daughters. He died in 1873.

Nathan Weston, born at Augusta, July, 1782; graduated at Dartmouth in 1803. He read law in Augusta and Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar; but, with the exception of a year or two in New Gloucester, his professional career, prolonged and honorable, was pursued in his native town, his permanent residence from 1810. What is noticeable, nearly the whole of his professional life was spent on the bench, he having been appointed in 1811, by Gov. Gerry, of Massachusetts, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, embracing Lincoln, Kennebec, and Somerset Counties, and discharging its duties to general acceptance until 1820, when, on the organization of the new State of Maine, he was appointed associate justice of its Supreme Court. In 1834 he was elevated to the chief-justiceship, and in 1841 retired from the bench. He represented New Gloucester in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was a delegate to the Brunswick Convention of 1816. He was a trustee of the college nearly forty years. In 1843 he was honored with the degree of LL. D., having already been thus complimented by Dartmouth and Waterville. He was also a trustee of Waterville College for several years. He was a corporate member of the Maine Historical Society.

Judge Weston married a daughter of Judge Cony, of Augusta, and had four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons are graduates of the college. He died in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety.

Joshua Wingate was born in Haverhill, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1795, and settled as a merchant in Hallowell. Having married Julia, the daughter of Gen. Henry Dearborn, he went in 1801 to Washington, as chief clerk in the War Department, of which his father-in-law was the head. Finding the climate unfavorable, he returned, after a few years of service, to Maine, and became

collector of the port of Bath. This place he resigned in 1822, and settled in Portland, where he died Nov. 6, 1843, in his seventy-first year. Gen. Wingate was a member of the convention which framed the Maine Constitution; and while a branch of the United States Bank existed in Portland, he was its president. "Throughout his whole life he was distinguished for his integrity, independence of opinion, and rectitude of deportment; while the able and satisfactory manner in which he discharged all the duties of the various public stations which he successively filled, secured for him the confidence of the State and national governments, and the respect of his fellow-citizens." Wealthy and influential, he was also enlightened and liberal. Dignity and urbanity marked his manners, while justice and kindness controlled him in all the relations of life. His only son, George R. D., died while a member of Bowdoin College. His only daughter, Julia, is the wife of Mr. Charles Q. Clapp. His widow, in person, mind, and manners scarcely touched by time, still survives.

William King was born in Scarborough in 1768; son of Richard King, a merchant, and brother of Hon. Rufus King of New York City, and Hon. Cyrus King of Saco. Without the advantages for education of his eminent brothers, he devoted himself to the pursuits of business; was in youth placed in a store in Portland; in 1791, or about that date, removed to Topsham, where he engaged in trade and lumbering; in a few years he removed to Bath, where he ever after lived, conducting for many years a large mercantile business; became prominent in political action, a gentleman of eminent personal endowments, of large frame and imposing presence, distinguished natural powers, and wide, commanding influence; a leading member of the Republican party of that time. He held important positions in the State and national governments, was in both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, was major-general of the State militia, was active in effecting the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, president of the convention which framed the Constitution of the new State, and was elected by a large majority its first governor, — a position which he resigned before his term had expired, to accept his appointment on a commission from the United States to adjust the Spanish claims. His administration as governor, important as giving direction to the policy of the new State, was firm, efficient, provident, and wise, and has been regarded as highly honorable to himself and to the State. Subsequently he was appointed collector for the port of Bath.

He was trustee of the college nearly thirty years, and devised liberally by will for its welfare. He was also a trustee of Waterville

College, which was largely indebted to his agency in its establishment at the first.

He married, in 1800, Miss Frazier, of Boston. They had a daughter who died in early life, and a son, Cyrus W., now living in Brunswick. Mr. King died in 1852.

Reuel Williams was born in June, 1783, in Augusta, then embraced within the limits of Hallowell, where he spent a long, active, and influential life. His childhood and youth, with advantages of education afforded only by the public schools of his town and the academy at Hallowell, afford an example of the value of early training in habits of promptness to duty, untiring industry, and forecast beyond his years. By invitation of the late Judge James Bridge, a prominent lawyer in Augusta who discerned the promise of the youth, he entered on legal study in his office when only fifteen years old, and the kind interest of his teacher gave him opportunities in the business of the office, with his own thrift, of more than paying his way. Admitted to the bar just as he reached his majority, he declined a tempting proposal to join two fellow-students to emigrate to Cincinnati, then a land of hope for the enterprise of a young lawyer; fortunately for his native town, he decided to remain there, and thus through life identified himself with its interests. In due time he became prominent in its affairs, and by shrewd forecast, power of influence, and ever-wakeful energy, through a period of nearly sixty years, contributed more perhaps than any other citizen to elevate what was only a suburb of Hallowell, when he opened his office, to an influential city and the capital of the State. "No work of public importance, no enterprise affecting the Kennebec Valley, was carried forward without his direct participation." Mr. Williams soon secured a lucrative practice in his profession; became eminent especially in questions affecting titles to real property as under the Kennebec Purchase, and as agent for the Bowdoin Lands. His name is a familiar one in Reports of both Maine and Massachusetts of the period.

Mr. Williams was active in effecting the elevation of the District of Maine into an independent State. He represented his town or district in both branches of her Legislatures for seven successive years; and at a later period, his town for three years. In 1825, he was appointed on a commission to divide the public lands held in common with the mother State; in 1831, was made commissioner of public buildings and superintended the completion of the State Capitol; in 1832, was placed on the commission for settling the northeastern boundary controversy; in 1857, was elected to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate, and in 1839, to a full term; but in 1843,

resigned his seat, but not his interest in affairs of the State or country. He became interested in railway projects involving matters of deep concern to leading minds, and prolonged discussion and effort; was president of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. Other enterprises of local or personal concern engaged his active mind and energies until late in 1862, his strong constitution received a shock from somewhat prolonged and threatening illness; and in July following, on his return from a visit of business to Boston, friends discovered evidences of failing strength, and death ensued on the 25th of the month. Mr. Williams was a trustee of the college, 1822 to 1860. In 1855, the college conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He was one of the corporators of Maine Historical Society. In 1807 he married Sarah Lowell Coney, daughter of Hon. Daniel Coney of Augusta. They had nine children, a son and eight daughters.

Thomas Bond was born in 1779 in Groton, Mass., and at an early age removed with his father to Hallowell. After graduation at Cambridge in 1801, he studied law with Mr. (afterwards Judge) Wilde, whose partner he became on being admitted to the bar. Mr. Bond "had a very successful business, and stood high in the profession." As representative and as senator, he served his town and county several years. In 1805, he married Lucretia F., daughter of Dr. Benjamin Page. He died in 1827, leaving two daughters and a son.

Nathaniel Hill Fletcher was born in 1769 at Boxboro', Mass.; graduated at Harvard College in 1793; and was settled at Kennebunk, 1800, as colleague of the Rev. Mr. Little. He became sole pastor the following year by the death of Mr. Little. Here he labored until 1828, when he was released from his engagements, having the year previous received a colleague. He then returned to his native town, and spent his six remaining years on the old homestead. Mr. Fletcher is said to have been "quick in his perceptions, liberal in spirit, independent in thought and speech, a prompt and fearless rebuker of iniquity. In his religious opinions he was Unitarian." By his wife, Sally, daughter of John Stover, of Wells, he had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son is a clergyman.

Edward Payson was born in 1783 in Rindge, N. H., where his father, the Rev. Seth Payson, fulfilled a long and useful ministry. After his graduation at Harvard College in 1803, he took charge of the academy in Portland, a charge which he held very acceptably for three years. His theological studies, begun in Portland, were continued under his father's direction until 1807, when he was licensed. A few months later, he was settled in Portland as colleague pastor with the

Rev. Mr. Kellogg. Three years afterward, he became sole pastor. Here he soon built up a large and strong society, and became widely known, not only as a preacher of uncommon power, but as a man of rare piety. Wealthy churches in Boston and in New York repeatedly but vainly tried to draw him away from his beloved flock. He possessed a delicate and diseased physical organization, and during his entire ministry suffered much from ill health, — a fact which should not be forgotten by those who read the story of his spiritual conflicts. He lived and labored in Portland for twenty years with wonderful success. He died Oct. 22, 1828, with a faith which was indeed triumphant. Dr. Payson married, in 1811, Anna Louisa Shipman, of New Haven. Of eight children, six survived him. His eldest daughter is the wife of Prof. Hopkins, of Williamstown. Another daughter married the Rev. Dr. Prentiss, now pastor of the Mercer Street Church, in New York. One son, Edward, is a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1832.

In Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," there is a letter from Rev. Dr. Peters, which gives his impressions of Edward Payson. According to my own recollections of that remarkable man, — whom it was my privilege often to hear, — Dr. Peters has described him felicitously and truly.

"He was of medium height, good proportions, a little stooping in posture, hair black, face angular, features strongly marked with expressions of quiet benevolence and decision, eyes dark and full, slightly retired under a brow somewhat raised and a prominent forehead, placid and a little downcast in their ordinary expression, but keen and scrutinizing when raised and fastened on an object . . . His power of conversation was perhaps among the most remarkable of his gifts. Like the 'philosopher's stone,' it seemed to turn everything it touched into gold. He was often facetious, playful, quaint, and witty. His facetiousness, indeed, was ever a near neighbor to his piety, if it was not a part of it. His sermons, which are already before the public, show the richness and fertility of his mind; his deep knowledge of the Scriptures and experience of the truth, his faithfulness, his happy, various, and brilliant powers of illustration, and the deeply earnest and evangelical tone of his ministry. His appearance in the pulpit was meek and unpretending. His voice was not remarkably smooth, nor was it trained to the rules of art; yet it was full, animated, and distinct in its enunciations, and of more than ordinary flexibility and compass. His action was not exuberant. His manner was his own, a part of himself. Its leading characteristics were affectionateness, earnestness, and sincerity. He administered the most pungent, direct, and uncompromising rebukes

and denunciations, in tones of tenderness and affection. His eloquence, then, was not vaunting nor studied, but simple and honest; an eloquence which is ever destined more to be felt by the hearer than to be admired. The people did not know that he was eloquent, but they loved to hear him preach. As a pastor, Dr. Payson was affectionate, solicitous, and laborious. He possessed in the highest degree the affections of his people, and thsee affections were but a suitable return for his own."

His works have been published in three octavo volumes, prefaced by an interesting and faithful memoir of the author, by his intimate friend, the Rev. Asa Cummings.

Ebenezer Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1788, son of Rev. Moses Everett, and graduated at Harvard in 1806. Having been admitted to the bar, he practised law in Beverly, Mass., until 1817, when he removed to Brunswick, henceforth his residence; where, in the successful practice of his profession, he gained reputation as an able counsellor, and a man of incorruptible integrity and great exactness in every duty. He was employed as a master in chancery and a referee, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the community. In 1838, he was appointed, in co-operation with Judge Mellen and Ex-Governor Samuel E. Smith, to revise and codify the public statutes of the State. He was cashier of the Union Bank, Brunswick, fourteen years from its establishment. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1840. He never aspired after office; was a man of culture, of keen wit, and genial humor, respected and esteemed as a citizen. He was on the Board of Trustees of the college thirty-six years; was a member of the Maine Historical Society. In 1819, he married Miss Prince, of Beverly, Mass., by whom he had children, of whom Charles Carroll (1850) now lives. He died February, 1869.

Isaac Ilsley was born in 1765; was son of Daniel Ilsley, and grandson of Capt. Isaac Ilsley, a carpenter, who, in 1735, came from Newbury to Falmouth, "and became a noted partisan officer in the Indian wars." Daniel Ilsley was also a man of note, to whom his fellow-citizens were accustomed to intrust their most important interests. His son Isaac was educated in the Portland schools, and trained to business habits. In 1790 he was made register of deeds for Cumberland County. In 1791 he was appointed by President Jefferson collector of the port of Portland; this office he held until 1829, when he was displaced by President Jackson. "He conducted the responsible offices which he held for thirty-nine years with perfect correctness and integrity. The government never had a more faithful servant. In his public and private intercourse he lived without

reproach." In early life he married Augusta, the daughter of his uncle, Enoch Ilsley. Of several children, Mrs. Nathan Cummings is the only survivor.

Ether Shepley was born in Groton, Mass., November. 1779; graduated at Dartmouth, 1811. He read law with Dudley Hubbard, Esq., South Berwick; Zabdiel B. Adams, Esq., Worcester; and Solomon Strong, Esq., Northampton, Mass. Admitted to the bar, he came to Saco, and entered upon a successful practice in 1814; in 1819 was chosen delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of Maine; in 1821 was appointed to succeed William Pitt Preble as district attorney of the United States, and held that position until his election to the United States Senate in 1833; in 1836 was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine; in 1848 succeeded Chief Justice Whitman on that bench, and continued in the able, faithful, and vigorous discharge of its duties until 1855, when he retired. He had declined all attempts to entice him, by offers of official station under government, from his judicial position. His last public office was that of sole commissioner, in 1856, to revise the public laws of the State. Few have left public office with reputation so unsullied, and a memory so honored in all relations. For thirty-three years he was a trustee of the college, ever watchful, wise in counsel, and beneficent as a patron. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth. He was one of the original members of the Maine Historical Society. He married Anna Foster, by whom he had five sons, of whom John R. (1837) alone survives, a distinguished lawyer in St. Louis, Mo.

Jeremiah Bailey was born at Little Compton, R. I., 1773; graduated at Providence, 1794, and came immediately to Maine. He read law with Silas Lee, and opened an office in Wiscasset, where, in 1853, he died at the age of eighty. During this long life he held various offices of honor and trust. As a representative to the Legislature and to Congress, as judge of probate for many years, and finally as collector of the customs in Wiscasset, — from the duties of which he was relieved by President Pierce just before his death, — he showed himself to be "a man of ability and sterling integrity."

Benjamin Hasey was born in 1771, in Lebanon, Me., where his father, of the same name, was minister. He was fitted by Master Moody at Dummer Academy for Harvard College, where he graduated in 1790. In 1794 he settled in Topsham, for the practice of law. He represented the town a number of years in the Legislature of Massachusetts. But politics were not to his taste, and he declined thenceforth all public employ. For many years he had a large practice in

Lincoln and Cumberland Counties. His opinions as a counsellor were sound and valuable. Naturally diffident and reserved, he rarely appeared at the bar as an advocate. In regard to his profession Mr. Hasey was eminently conservative. The innovations of later years, the altered manners and practice of the bar, the absence of the old decorum and of forensic courtesy "fretted his nerves. The abolishing of special pleading annoyed him, and the adoption of the Revised Statutes so thoroughly confused his ancient notions of the law that it drove him from the practice. Codification in any shape he could not endure. It displaced his accustomed authorities, and cast him afloat in his old age on what seemed almost a new profession. He lived in the past, and believed in it, and strove as much as mortal could do to keep himself from the degeneracy of modern ideas." Though he kept his office and resorted to it as long as he lived, he had withdrawn from active business a good many years before he died. At his death, in 1851, he was the oldest lawyer in the State. Mr. Hasey lived a bachelor all his days, boarding for thirty-eight years in one family. He was reserved in manners, retiring in his habits, and in all his modes of thought and action as regular as clockwork. He was a man, moreover, of the strictest integrity. As overseer and as trustee, his small, prim body was duly seen for nearly half a century on the Commencement stage.

Daniel Goodenow was born in Henniker, N. H., in 1793. He came with his father to Maine in 1802; was a member of Dartmouth College, but left college before graduation of his class. He studied law in the office of Hon. John Holmes, Alfred, was admitted to the bar, began practice in that town in 1818, and became partner of Mr. Holmes. In 1838 he was appointed attorney-general of the State; in 1841 was appointed judge of the District Court for the Western District, and held that position for seven years, the term fixed by the Constitution. In 1855 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. In 1820 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from the college, and in 1860 that of LL. D., and was trustee of the college from 1838 until his death in 1863. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society. "He had taken a distinguished part in the politics of the State, was a firm supporter of its good institutions, and retired to private life with unsullied reputation."

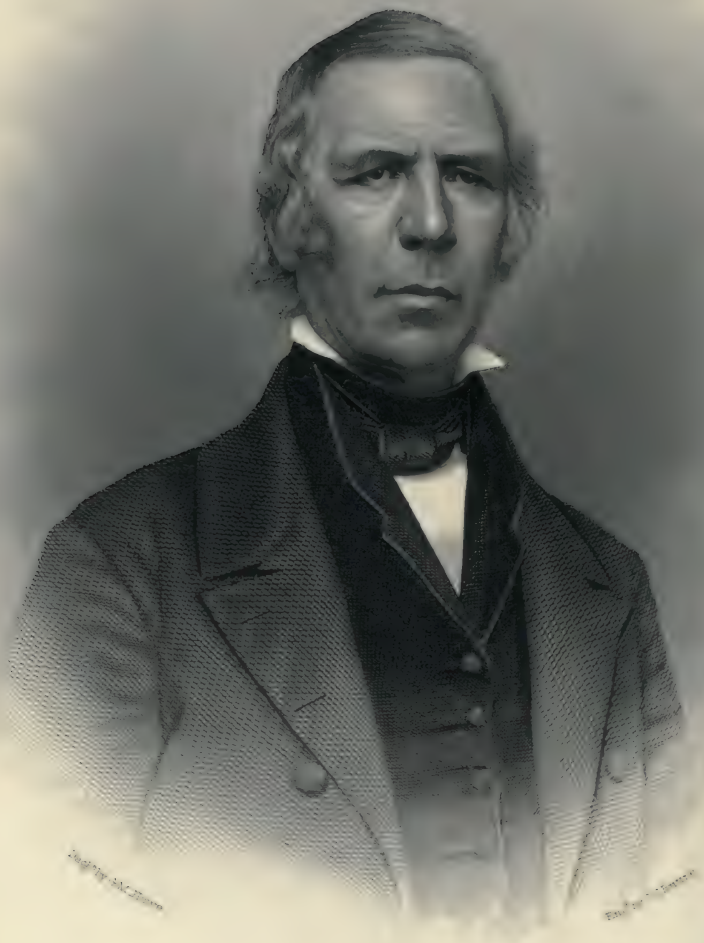
Judge Goodenow married twice: first, a daughter of Hon. John Holmes, who died leaving two sons, John H. (1852) and Henry C. (1853); second, Mrs. Henry B. Osgood, daughter of Hon. Judah Dana of Fryeburg, by whom he had a daughter.

Robert Hallowell Gardiner was a native of Bristol, England,

only son of Robert Hallowell of Boston, who held responsible office under the Crown and retired to England on the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country. He inherited, when but five years old, property from his grandfather, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, on condition of his taking the name by which he has been known. The family having returned to this country in 1792, the son was placed in the best schools the country afforded, entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1801. After graduating and spending a year or two in foreign travel, in 1803 he established himself on his estates on the Kennebec. The story of his first coming to the town which bears his name by water, — the only tolerable mode of conveyance even for social visits at any considerable distance, — the embarrassments he met in organizing and even recovering his large inheritance, which, through neglect of many years, had fallen into a ruinous condition, his trials and controversies with intruders who had settled upon choice lands with no legal titles, and, through wise and benevolent action, of his relief from many perplexities, is given in a sketch of his life by Hon. William Willis, in the fifth volume of "Collections of Maine Historical Society," for which the writer is indebted for many of his statements concerning him.

"Mr. Gardiner's energies were not limited to improving the physical condition of the territory over which he became trustee and guardian. He took a broad and comprehensive view of his duties and privileges, and early commenced a series of measures to advance the intellectual and moral condition of the people." Reared in the communion of the Episcopal Church, he contributed generously to the establishment and welfare of that church in the town and the State; was earnest and efficient in promoting the cause of education, of which the Gardiner Lyceum, designed as an industrial institution, and which for some years was the best of its class in the State and depended largely on his munificence, afforded ample proof. He also gave counsel and support to other public improvements in the town. His own spacious mansion and grounds, the home of elegant and cultured hospitality and wide social influence, contributed to its attractions and its name. He manifested his interest in the college, having been a member and for a time president of its Board of Overseers, and for several years on its Board of Trustees. He was a corporate member of the Maine Historical Society, and for a time its president.

Mr. Gardiner married Emma Jane, daughter of Judge Tudor of Boston. They had six daughters and three sons, of whom one daughter and two sons (the second graduating, B. C. 1842) are now living. Mr. Gardiner died in 1864.



Asa Cummings

Asa Cummings was born in 1790, in Andover, Mass His grandfather, Joseph Cummings, who died in Topsfield in his one hundred and third year, was a remarkable man; one who, "after he had completed his orb of years, could mount his horse, unaided, from the ground, and ride many miles. To the last his memory was strong and exact, his judgment clear and sound, his retorts equally quick and keen." This wonderful old man had a son and a daughter. The latter married a Lamson, settled in Exeter, N. H., and gave rise to a numerous posterity Asa, the son, was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at Saratoga. From Andover, where he lived awhile, he removed about 1798 into the Maine woods. Albany, in Oxford County, was then a new settlement. Here the comforts, the privileges, the embellishments of cultivated life were nearly all wanting. But there was a better part, which Deacon Cummings carried with him into those wilds. Much he was compelled to leave behind, but his family altar went with him It was thirty years before the little community was strong enough to have a settled pastor; yet during all this time they met weekly to join with the good deacon in prayer and praise. He died (1845) in his eighty-sixth year, leaving descendants of four generations, — one hundred and twenty-seven in all. It is almost needless to add that young Asa's boy life was hard and dreary. Specially such was his sojourn in a little New Hampshire town among the White Mountains, where he was placed for a winter to earn his living. On one occasion this lad of ten years was sent off on horseback to procure food for the household. After an absence of two days, and a ride of more than fifty miles through the almost uninhabited woods, he returned to the log-cabin with a single bushel of grain; and this he regarded as pastime, when compared with his daily life. But amid these scenes his mind was expanding, and he aspired to something higher.

At eighteen his father released him from further service, and he began to labor and study with reference to an education. At the age of twenty-one he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, where he soon made friends and found assistance Through the kind aid of others and his own strenuous efforts, he was enabled to pass comfortably and creditably through the usual course at Cambridge. His class, that of 1817, contained many names which have since grown great, but it had no kindlier or better soul than Asa Cummings.

He taught school for a little while in Western Danvers, where he had some devoted friends, whom I have often heard him name with gratitude Then, for two years, he was in the Divinity School at Andover While compelled by failing health to suspend his studies,

he was invited to a tutorship at Brunswick. Of the large, awkward, homely, but ever genial, sensible, and excellent man who then came among them, the students of that time, and the few survivors who were his colleagues in office, retain, I am sure, only pleasant memories. After one year in the college, he was settled at North Yarmouth. He had given to his ministry six useful years, when he was compelled by physical infirmity to abandon preaching. It so happened that the *Christian Mirror* was then in want of an editor, and Mr. Cummings was selected. This paper, which had been originated and published by Arthur Shirley, passed, in 1833, out of his hands into the ownership and control of the Maine Missionary Society. By general consent Mr. Cummings was retained as editor. His reputation in this department was already high, and invitations had been received by him to similar positions elsewhere that in some respects were far more eligible. "But his heart and his sympathies were ever with Maine, and he determined to abide by the *Mirror*." Twelve years afterwards another change was made in the ownership of the paper. The causes of its transfer from the Society to Mr. Cummings are thus briefly given by the present editor: "The question of slavery was warmly agitated; and as must necessarily be the case in a country which allows free thought and speech, there were diversities of opinion as to the best mode of meeting the question, and as to the agencies to be employed for its removal. The editor of the *Mirror* differed from some of his brethren on these points, and expressed his opinion honestly and boldly. They, in turn, felt aggrieved that the organ of the Maine Missionary Society should express opinions which they regarded as erroneous, and the decision was finally arrived at to sell the paper to Mr. Cummings, that the responsibility of its position might fall on him alone." Thenceforward, "sustained by an unwavering conviction of the truth of his position, and by an unfaltering faith in God," he maintained his post, — an able, independent, and truly Christian editor. His place was no sinecure. His means were far from being abundant. The hindrances and trials which he encountered were neither few nor small. Great, therefore, was the satisfaction of his friends, when at length they heard that a providential accession of property had given to him and his family an ample competence.

At the close of 1855 his connection with the *Mirror* ceased. "He had been its editor for nearly thirty years, and, by his eminent ability and rare skill, had given it a name and rank among the first religious papers in the land. Its volumes are his memorial." Soon after this retirement, he received a letter from his editorial brethren of the

Portland press, indorsed by many of the citizens without distinction of party or sect, inviting him to a public entertainment, as a mark of the high respect in which they held the editor and the man. In a grateful answer, judicious and beautiful, he declined the proffer.

In March, 1856, Dr. Cummings went to Panama on a visit to his daughter, wife of Rev. J. Rowell. At first he was improved in health and spirits; but staying in the tropics a little too long, he was taken sick. Still it was thought he could return. On reaching Aspinwall he grew worse. For him to stay there was regarded as certain death; at sea, he might possibly rally. The steamer in which he was placed sailed June 4, and plunged at once into a rough sea. On the second night out this good man calmly breathed his last, and his remains now rest beneath the waves of the Caribbean.

Dr. Cummings would have been distinguished as a preacher, had his power of delivery been equal to his power as a thinker and writer. His voice lacked strength and clearness, but his sermons were rich in thought, expressed in a simple, natural, lucid style, of great beauty. Several of his discourses were published. His well-written memoir of the eloquent, gifted, saint-like Edward Payson has been read by millions. But the great labor of his life was performed at the editor's desk. This was the pulpit from which he delivered his weekly sermon to many listening thousands. In this important department of Christian duty and efficiency, he was equalled by few, surpassed, perhaps, by none. Good sense, sound judgment, independent thought, vigorous reasoning, a clear and beautiful style were all at his command and in constant use to advance the great cause to which he had early consecrated his heart and life. In the animated discussions to which he was at one time compelled, he showed equal temper and ability. Quick to discern the weak point of his adversary, he knew exactly when and where to deal the fatal blow. At one of those ministerial meetings in which the course of the *Mirror* was discussed, several persons charged it with unfairness, although it was shown that their communications had been allowed much more than their share of the paper. "I see," said old Jotham Sewall, — "I see how it is. The trouble is not that your side is not heard. You send in your articles, very strong and very long, and Brother Cummings prints the whole; and then he sticks in a little paragraph of five or six lines and tips it all over." The present able editor of the *Mirror* is preparing to give the public a volume of Dr. Cumming's editorial papers. It will be a work of general and permanent value. Of its author we can have no better memorial.

In person, Asa Cummings was tall, angular, and somewhat ungainly. But his homely features grew almost handsome to his friends, lighted up, as they so often were, by his large brain and larger heart.

OVERSEERS.

At the head of the charter list stand the brothers Edward Cutts of Kittery, and Thomas Cutts of Saco, names at that time eminently aristocratic. Richard Cutts, a son, and James Madison Cutts, a grandson of Thomas, were long in high office at Washington.

Simon Frye was one of the first settlers of Fryeburg. This patriot, legislator, judge died in 1822, aged eighty-two.

David Sewall of York graduated at Harvard in 1755; a lawyer from 1759 to 1777; then for twelve years judge of the Supreme Court; and then, for more than thirty years, judge of the United States Court for Maine. He died in 1825 at the age of ninety. He was a man of the highest integrity, of simple manners, sociable and kind-hearted. His name is recorded among the first benefactors of the college, and the Sewall prize is annually awarded.

William Gorham, judge of probate, etc., lived in the town which took from him its name. He died in 1804.

Joseph Noyes, from Newbury, died in Portland, 1795.

Peleg Wadsworth was born in Duxbury, 1748; graduated at Harvard in 1769; in 1775 joined the army before Boston, as a captain of minute-men. In 1779, being adjutant-general of Massachusetts, he was in the unfortunate Bagaduce expedition as second in command. Many thought that the result would have been very different, had Gen. Wadsworth been in Lovell's place. In 1780 he was appointed to the command of the entire coast of Maine, and had his headquarters at Thomaston, where, unfortunately, being left in winter with only a small guard, he was surprised, taken prisoner, and carried to Castine. After a confinement of four months he made his escape. In 1784 Gen. Wadsworth removed from Plymouth to Portland, and became one of its most active and useful citizens. In 1792 the Cumberland District chose him as its first representative in Congress; and this place, which was then truly one of honor, he continued to hold until 1806, when he declined to stand longer. Possessing in the town of Hiram a large tract of land, bestowed on him by the government for Revolutionary services, he settled upon it in 1807, and there, in 1829, he died at the age of eighty-one. "His wife was Miss Bartlett, of Duxbury or Plymouth, a lady of fine manners and all womanly virtues, who was alike his friend and comforter in his hours of trial, the grace

and ornament of his house in the days of his prosperity. They had a large family. Two sons, Henry and Alexander, went into the navy: the former perished bravely before the batteries of Tripoli; the latter rose to high command, and lived to a good age. Zilpha Wadsworth became the wife of Stephen Longfellow and the mother of another Henry Wadsworth, who has given immortality to the name of that heroic uncle who fell before he could himself write it on the page of fame. The house built by Gen. Wadsworth in 1785 was the first edifice of brick erected in Portland. When he left, it became the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Longfellow, who added a third story. It is a plain, unpretending structure, but how rich in memories! When, in the course of events, it shall be on the point of passing into foreign hands, let grateful Portland make it her own, and keep inviolate forever the house which sheltered a patriot, warrior, and civilian, which was the home and the office of her best, if not greatest lawyer, and which was the honored birthplace and cradle of a poet world-renowned.

William Widgery was another of those original and striking characters that marked an age gone by. Nobody knows when he was born or where. It was war time when he came, a poor boy, to New Gloucester. He soon engaged in the privateer service, and rose to be lieutenant of an armed vessel. On the return of peace he opened an office in New Gloucester for the practice of law. With no legal training but such as the deck could give, and in spite of lawyers and bar rules, he persevered and carried the day. He was one of the Massachusetts convention that adopted the national Constitution, but that instrument could get neither his voice nor vote. He was sent often to the Legislature; and his speeches there, whether to the purpose or not, were frequent and loud. About 1800 he went to Portland and engaged in commerce. In 1813 he was placed on the bench of Common Pleas, with Greene and Dana, and actually sat there nine years. He died in 1822, leaving a handsome estate. "Mr. Widgery," says Willis, "was a man of great energy and of infinite humor, and the success which attended all his plans is sufficiently indicative of his tact or force of character." His first wife was Miss Randall of Lewiston. The second was the Widow Dafforne of Boston, whose daughter (Eliza) by a former husband married Nathan Kinsman. His daughter Elizabeth married Elias Thomas and became the mother of a large family. His grandson, John W., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1817.

Edmund Bridge was a patriot of the Revolution. From 1781 to 1815 he was high sheriff of Lincoln County. He died in 1825 at Dresden, at the age of eighty-six, leaving an honored name.

Henry Dearborn was born in 1751 in Hampton, N. H. He studied medicine, and practised for three years in Nottingham. Then came Lexington. The young doctor marched at once with sixty volunteers, and was appointed a captain under Stark. Of course he was in the thick of the fight on Bunker Hill. He accompanied Arnold in his terrible journey through the pathless forest, was taken prisoner during the assault on Quebec, and after four months' close confinement was released on parole. When exchanged, a year later, he went to Ticonderoga a major in Scammel's regiment. He was praised by Gates for gallant conduct in the actions of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777. At the battle of Monmouth he was lieutenant-colonel of Cilley's regiment, which, after Lee's strange retreat, charged the enemy by Washington's own order and drove him back. In 1779 he went with Gen. Sullivan against the Mohawks. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. After the return of peace he settled as a farmer on the Kennebec. Washington made him marshal of Maine. The people twice elected him to Congress. In 1801 Jefferson called him to his cabinet as Secretary of War, which high office he held for eight years. Then, for two or three years, he was the collector of customs in Boston. In February, 1812, he was made senior major-general of the army of the United States. In the following spring he captured York in Upper Canada, and soon afterwards took Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara. Shortly after this he was virtually set aside on the ground of "ill health." Feeling injured, he asked for a court of inquiry, but asked in vain. In 1822 Gen. Dearborn was sent as United States minister to Portugal. He died in 1829.

Gen. Dearborn was for many years a very conspicuous man. A supporter and pet of the administration, he found, as might be expected, little favor among the Federalists. Yet none could justly question his general ability, his courage as a soldier, or his intimate acquaintance with military affairs. By many his recall was regarded as needless and unjust. Gen. Dearborn's third wife was the widow of James Bowdoin.

Samuel Thompson, generally known and well remembered as "Brigadier Thompson," was born in Biddeford in 1735. His father removed to Brunswick and lived on the Peterson farm at New Meadows, keeping tavern at the same time. Samuel succeeded both to farm and inn, and soon became a man of note. At the very beginning of hostilities with England, he figured for a moment quite characteristically. In the spring of 1775 Capt. Mowat of the British navy came into Portland (then Falmouth) Harbor with a war ship called the "Canceau." His position and intentions were sup-

posed to be hostile. The people of the country around, who had nothing to fear, were anxious that he should be attacked and destroyed; while the inhabitants of the town, which lay at his mercy, very naturally inclined to more conciliatory measures. It was while things were in this state that Col. Thompson went from Brunswick to Falmouth with a company of fifty men all bent on serving their country. With no standard but a small spruce-tree stripped of its lower limbs, and no uniform but a sprig of the same evergreen on each man's hat, the patriots encamped beneath a clump of pines on Munjoy's Hill. It so happened that Capt Mowat, the Rev. Mr. Wiswall, and the ship's surgeon, soon after, all unconscious of the lurking danger, walked up the hill. Hardly had they begun to enjoy its delightful prospect when they were pounced upon by the zealous colonel and made prisoners of war. The lieutenant in command of the ship threatened to burn the town if they were not released. The leading men of the place interceded with Thompson, who very reluctantly gave them up. The captured officers went back on their parole and broke it. This affair, which seemed laughable at the time, was connected, in the popular apprehension, with very serious consequences. The infamous destruction of Falmouth, a few months later, by this same Mowat, though authorized by his superiors, was always ascribed to the resentment of a little soul on account of a very slight indignity. While the war lasted, Thompson continued to be active, but his special achievements are unknown to me. He afterwards became conspicuous in conventions and legislatures, where he never hesitated to speak his mind, though his blunders and solecisms often provoked a smile. Though a person like the brigadier would not shine much in society now, he was undoubtedly a celebrity in his own way and time. He belonged, evidently, to a class of men not uncommon then, — illiterate and yet sensible, coarse, free-spoken, profane, perhaps, yet often brave and useful amid those scenes of trial and hardship and conflict in which their lot was cast.

John Dunlap, son of Rev. Robert Dunlap, was born in 1737 in Dracut, and came with his father to Brunswick in 1747. The family was poor and John had to look out for himself. In 1758 he served in the provincial contingent under Abercrombie, near Lake George. Then he became a famous trapper and hunter, taking many a beaver, which were abundant at that time in the woods and streams of Maine. With money thus severely earned he went into navigation. In short, he became rich. By his first wife, Miss Dunning, he had a daughter who died unmarried; John, who became a shipmaster; and David, mentioned elsewhere. The children of his second wife, Mary Toppan

of Newbury, were Richard, Robert T. (Bowdoin College, 1815), and Marcia, wife of Dr. Lincoln.

Francis Winter, a graduate of Harvard College in 1765, was settled, 1768, in that part of Georgetown which is now Bath. A man of eloquence and learning, but of views too liberal for the people and the time, he was dismissed in 1787. He lived until 1826, respected as a tried patriot of the Revolution, and useful as a magistrate, legislator, and citizen.

Nathaniel Thwing was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln County, and lived in Woolwich

Alexander Campbell was a judge of the Common Pleas. He lived in Steuben.

Paul Dudley Sargent was one of the original forty-two. He was then living in Sullivan. Born on Cape Ann, he had lived awhile in Boston, and had commanded a regiment in the War of Independence. His wife, Lucy Sanders, was a grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, and daughter of Capt. Thomas Sanders of Gloucester, a distinguished naval officer in the Colonial service. Col. Sargent died in 1828, leaving a large family.

Daniel Davis in 1782 rode from Boston into Maine on horseback in search of a place where he could practise law. He fixed on Portland, there being at that time in the entire district only five lawyers beside himself. Mr. Davis, though not liberally educated, possessed ability and learning, and rose early into notice. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner, with William Shepherd and Nathan Dane, to treat with the Eastern Indians. He represented town and county in the Legislature, and was United States attorney for the district. During this period he was active and useful in the affairs of the college. On being appointed solicitor-general for Massachusetts, he removed to Boston. From 1801 to 1832 he was the principal prosecuting officer of the State, and met the obligations of his office with fidelity and success. He was a man of mark at a time when great men were far from being scarce. Mr. Davis was not without faults, but he had many redeeming qualities. His wife was Louisa Freeman of Quebec, and he had a large family.

Daniel Coney of Augusta, born in 1776, began life as a merchant. He was the first adjutant-general of the State of Maine.

Joshua Fabyan was a Scarboro' farmer and a justice of the peace.

Nathaniel Wells was on the governor's council, and for some years in the Senate of Massachusetts.

Fifteen of the forty-two overseers named in the college charter were clergymen. Three of them — Johnson, Kellogg, and Turner —

became trustees. Silas Moody of Arundel, John Thompson of Berwick, Nathaniel Webster of Biddeford, Paul Coffin of Buxton, Benjamin Chadwick of Scarboro' (Dunstan), Samuel Foxcroft of New Gloucester, Caleb Jewett of Gorham, Ebenezer Williams of New Casco, and Ezekiel Emerson of Georgetown, were all, I believe, good ministers and good men. Jonathan Ellis graduated at Yale in 1786; ordained at Topsham in 1789; dismissed in 1810; was for some time secretary of the board. Two yet remain who claim special remembrance here.

Moses Hemenway was born in 1735 in Framingham; graduated at Harvard in 1755; was the minister of Wells from 1759 till just before he died in 1811. He was confessedly one of the great men of that day, and by far the ablest thinker and writer among the ministers of Maine. His theological learning was extensive and accurate. In profound investigation, patient thinking, and close reasoning he was unsurpassed. Such men as Hopkins and Emmons knew and acknowledge his power as a controversialist. A good linguist, he never lost his familiarity with the classic authors of Greece and Rome. As a preacher he was both faithful and able, while his judicious counsel was greatly valued by the churches. His theology was Calvinism in its milder form, and he resisted strenuously what he regarded as the dangerous innovations of the New England school. This great man, so learned and so strong, had yet the simple heart and manners of a child. He was below the middle size, was rather careless of his attire, went with head inclined sideways, and had a stooping gait. Of personal appearance he was undoubtedly too regardless; but the quickness and sharpness of his retort made it a little hazardous to advise on this point, as good Dr. Deane once found to his cost. The story deserves to go down. Dr. Deane: "My dear brother, do be a little more particular! A nice black coat and a full-bottomed wig would add to your dignity as a man and to your influence as a minister." Dr. Hemenway: "Perhaps it would. I do not know how I should look in a wig; but it is undoubtedly wise in you, Brother Deane, as it certainly is Scriptural, to *bestow more abundant honor on the part that lacketh*."

Samuel Eaton was no prodigy of learning, no colossus of logic or of divinity. Still his long connection with the college, his frequent appearance in Brunswick, his singular appearance and manners, his odd sayings, and his undoubted virtues made him with all the earlier students a prominent figure in the scene, and secured for his name and image a lasting place in their memories. How few, alas, of those to whom that vision was familiar are left to recognize in my slight sketch

the well-remembered lineaments of the queer old parson, whom they could never see nor even think of without a smile!

Mr. Eaton was born in Braintree, and graduated at Harvard in 1763. The next year he succeeded his father as minister of Harpswell, and kept his post fifty-eight years. The parish which he served so faithfully is a long, narrow promontory, with a small archipelago of islets. To visit his widely scattered parishioners and patients (for he was to some extent their physician also) must have been a task often of peril as of hardship. In questions of difficulty it was to him they went for advice. In their disputes, not infrequent, he was usually the umpire. With these various and ever-recurring demands upon his time and talents he complied cheerfully. To the large influence derived from these secular duties and relations was superadded his specific authority as a Christian minister, — an authority which he was careful to keep unimpaired. Well might Parson Eaton seem a very great personage to his simple-hearted, piscatory flock.

Peculiarities apart, Mr. Eaton was a man of good native powers and of genuine common-sense. He could be logical, was often witty, and was always good-tempered. "He was a man of fearless independence, of strict integrity, and of unquestioned piety."

It was during the last twenty years of his long life that Mr. Eaton used to figure occasionally at Brunswick, to the great entertainment of the students. Imagine a rather stout and plump man, of dignified carriage, wearing a spacious broad-skirted coat with deep cuffs, wide pocket flaps, and large square collar; a waistcoat flaring in front and falling almost to the knees; breeches; high shoes secured by large silver buckles; the whole surmounted with a capacious wig and a cocked hat, — and before you stands Parson Eaton as we were wont to see him. Is it strange that such a spectacle drew all eyes, as, with hat in hand and with an air of dignity, he walked up the broad aisle, bowing courteously to right and left? His first demonstration, as he rose in the pulpit, was a long, loud throat-clearing, — Ahem! Then, with eyes raised obliquely towards the students' gallery, — his mouth twisted in the same direction, — and with a sharp, percussive accent on each pausing word, he would thus begin: "Let us sing' — unto the praise of God' — and with an eye to our own mutual ed-i-fi-cas-si on' — the" — etc. Such a commencement, it will perhaps be thought, was not very well adapted to "the use of edifying." Still I think he was always heard with respectful attention. He was known to be a man of excellent sense, character, and life. His prayers, though sometimes startling in their peculiarities, were generally fervid, often pathetic, and his sermons were sound and sensible. Mr. Eaton died

at the age of eighty-six. Sprague, in his "Annals of the American Pulpit," has a graphic sketch of Samuel Eaton from the pen of Prof. Packard. To that let me refer for many of the anecdotes which used to amuse us, and for a full description of this latest clerical representative and relic of old times and manners.*

George Thacher graduated in 1776 at Harvard College. After a year or more of practice in York, he removed to Biddeford, where he lived during nearly his whole professional career. He had a large practice, and was a popular and successful advocate. He was a learned lawyer and a man of general science, which he often used with effect in illustration and argument. He had a large library, and was an indefatigable reader. He was distinguished also for his social qualities. With a vein of wit and satire peculiarly his own, and which never failed, he always amused and delighted and often instructed his auditors. "There was a spice of irony in his humor that marked his character with a degree of eccentricity which he was always able to turn to good account." In his private life he was remarkably benevolent and hospitable. The public estimation of his talents and virtues was abundantly shown. Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution he was a delegate to Congress; and after that event he was successively elected until 1801, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. At the separation of Maine he removed to Newburyport, retaining his seat on the bench until 1824. That year he returned to Biddeford and died.

Ammi Ruhamah Mitchell, a son of Judge David Mitchell, was born in 1762 in North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth). He studied medicine in Portsmouth. When our government at the close of the war sent a seventy-four gun ship as a present to Louis XVI., Dr. Mitchell accompanied its surgeon, Dr. Maubec, to Brest, where he stayed some time with professional advantage. Settling in his native town, he soon had a large practice. He was efficient and useful as a civilian, nad, as a Christian, much respected and revered. He was killed by being thrown from his carriage.

Salmon Chase from Cornish, N. H., was a graduate (1785) of Dartmouth College. In 1789 he settled in Portland, where he practised the law, and where he died in 1806 at the age of forty-five.

* The following gentlemen named in the charter are not included in the preceding sketches: Hon. Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester; he was in the Senate of Massachusetts. Dr. Robert Southgate of Scarboro', a physician and also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. John Wait, Esq., of Portland. Jonathan Bowman, Esq., of Dresden, judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of Probate. Dummer Sewall, Esq., of Bath, treasurer of the college, 1799–1805.

"He was not distinguished as a belles-lettres scholar; but in legal science, in mathematical and physical learning, he had few superiors. He rose to high rank in his profession, but was much more distinguished as a learned and safe counsellor than as an advocate. In the social circle few were able to cope with him in argument; but he was not equally successful when he exercised his talents as an advocate at the bar." He could not talk in court. However well prepared, the slightest incident would throw "all his ideas into the utmost disorder." He was, notwithstanding, so good a lawyer as to be called familiarly "the great gun of the Cumberland bar"

William Symmes graduated at Harvard College in 1779. He was a son of Rev. Mr. Symmes of Andover, Mass., where his first professional years were honorably passed. He practised law in Portland from 1790 until 1807, when he died. He "was a well-read lawyer and an able and eloquent advocate. He was also a fine classical scholar, of cultivated literary taste, and uncommonly learned as a historian." His communications to the newspapers of the day, on topics of the highest interest, were numerous and valuable.

Matthew Cobb came from Barnstable where he was born in 1780; went into business first at Biddeford; settled in Portland in 1798, and was at one time in partnership with Asa Clapp. He was one of the few rich men who lived through the hard times of embargo and war, and left something behind them when they died. His two sons were graduates of the college, and are still remembered with honor. His only daughter, Mary, married Charles Dummer, Esq.

Jacob Abbot was of the old Andover stock, and was born there in 1746. He lived for some time in Wilton, N. H., where there was an Abbot colony. But Lieut.-Gov. Phillips wanted a good man to look after his townships on and near Sandy River, so he sent Mr. Abbot down. The result was that he settled in Brunswick in 1806. He was sensible, substantial, and useful, while his vigor lasted. As I knew him he was a gentle and sage old man, — a patriarch, calmly waiting for leave to go. When he went (it was in 1820) the aged Parson Eaton preached his funeral sermon. His wife was Lydia Stevens.

Jacob Abbot, son of the preceding, and his fac-simile as near as could be, was born in Wilton, and lived successively in Andover, Mass., in Hallowell, Brunswick, Weld, and Farmington. He was a large land-holder, and a man greatly respected and beloved. His five sons graduated at Brunswick, and three of them are now men of mark. He had also two daughters.

Robert D. Dunning became an overseer in 1805. Mr. Dunning, a highly respectable citizen of Brunswick, was born in 1780. He mar-



Isaac Livermore.

ried a daughter of Capt. John O'Brien, who survived him. Rev. Andrew Dunning (Bowdoin College, 1837) is a son. One son is an officer in the United States Assay Office, New York, and another is in the mint at Philadelphia. The house in which Mr Dunning lived, and which after his premature decease continued to be occupied as a boarding-house by his excellent sisters, Margaret and Susan Dunning, long since disappeared. In memory, however, it still stands, a loved mansion. There lived our esteemed "Uncle Johnny." Thither, duly, as the hour of breakfast, dinner, or tea arrived, we turned our willing steps. There we found — what students, alas! do not always find — a cheerful and well-spread board; and there, as twilight deepened into evening, we had many a pleasant chat.

Isaac Lincoln was born in Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 26, 1780. His father was Deacon Uriah Lincoln. He was fitted for college by Kilbourne Whitman of Pembroke, and graduated at Cambridge in 1800. For a year or two he taught school in Hingham, pursuing at the same time his professional studies with Dr. Thomas Thaxter. At the completion of his medical course he was invited to Topsham, where he settled in the summer of 1804, and entered at once on an extensive practice. In May, 1805, he was chosen a member of the Board of Overseers, a place which he still retains. In neither of the college boards has any other man held a membership so long. In 1820 he married Marcia L., daughter of Capt. John Dunlap, and took up his residence in Brunswick. On the establishment of the medical school, Dr. Lincoln was made a member of the medical faculty, and still retains the place. Although no partisan, he grew up in the school of Federalism, and never disguised his sentiments. In 1848 the Whigs of Cumberland nominated him for Congress, but the Democrats carried the day. Almost from the beginning, Dr. Lincoln has been intimately connected with the college. The beloved and trusted physician of the first two presidents, his skill and kindness soothed their last days. For many years he was almost exclusively the physician of the college, and many a Bowdoin graduate must recall with gratitude the cheering look and tone, as well as the judicious treatment, which brought hope and health again to his lonely sick-room far from home. Time has dealt gently with the doctor. He shows very few marks of age or of infirmity. His only daughter, Mary, is the wife of Mr. John G. Richardson, of Bath His son, John Dunlap (Bowdoin College, 1844), is associated with him. The fidelity and ability with which Dr. John Dunlap Lincoln discharges the duties of an extensive practice need no commendation from me.

Reuben Nason was a good scholar in a distinguished class at Cam-

bridge, that of 1802. When I first heard of him he was at Gorham, and had charge of the academy; then, I think, the most prominent school in Maine. This place he resigned to become the minister of Freeport. But he was not well fitted for pastoral duty, nor much at home in the pulpit. After a few years he went back to Gorham, and resumed the care of boys and girls. Here he continued a good many years, and sent many pupils to Brunswick. At length he left Gorham, went to Clarkson, N. Y., took charge of a school, and there died suddenly in 1835. By his first wife he had a daughter, Apphia, who survived him about a year. His second wife was Miss Coffin of Biddeford. Of their eight children, one son, Reuben, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834. In person Mr. Nason was not attractive. His figure was short, ungainly, almost humpbacked. His face and brow retreated rapidly from a far-projecting chin, and he had a heavy eyelash which he seemed to lift with difficulty. Though uneven and often injudicious in his discipline, he was an excellent Latin and Greek scholar, taught well, and did much toward raising the standard of classical study in Maine. I have heard with grief that his later days at Gorham were made uncomfortable through increasing irritability of temper, — an unfortunate diathesis, which no doubt was needlessly and wantonly aggravated by others. When I best knew him, — it was in the frosty and smoky summer of 1816 that I assisted him in the academy and lived in his family, — he seemed happy enough, and tried to make me feel so too. I found him very social and full of anecdote. Some of his stories, indeed, came more than once; yet I enjoyed them all. His narration was a little slow and heavy, but his own delighted appreciation of the *point* was perfectly contagious. At that moment he would bend forward, stretch out his leg, shake his yellow bandana, and grin and snicker till I found myself laughing quite as heartily over the fifth repetition as at the first hearing. I remember Mr. Nason with affection and respect. He was a good man, and the blessing, I doubt not, of many a grateful pupil rests upon his distant grave.

Levi Cutter. For nearly forty years Mr. Cutter was an overseer of the college. At the time of his death and for a good while previous he was the vice-president of the board. There was no member more constant. There are few members, if any, who would be more missed.

Mr. Cutter was a grandson of the Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, the first minister of North Yarmouth, and was born in that place in 1774. He was but two years old when his father died. He early showed energy and capacity, and even taught a school at the age of fourteen. He went into business; trusted his property on the sea, and lost it, — not

by shipwreck, but by robbery. For nearly sixty years, and to his dying hour, Mr. Cutter was one of the original, unfortunate, and we must add, ill-treated claimants under French spoliations. His first commercial enterprise having thus failed, he went to Portland in 1806 as secretary of an insurance company. During the hard years of embargo, non-intercourse, and war, he was the cashier of the Cumberland Bank. In 1817 he again went into mercantile business, as one of the firm of N. & L. Dana & Co. But in that time of general disaster which followed the great speculating fever, Mr. Cutter was among the sufferers. Though he then ceased to be (strictly speaking) a business man, he was active and useful almost to the end of his days. In 1834 he was chosen mayor of Portland, and held the office by successive elections for seven years. He "was eminently distinguished for his thorough knowledge of business, his enlarged philanthropy, and his generous public spirit."

Amid these activities of commercial and of civil life, he was also an influential and respected member of the religious community. In the church to which he belonged for sixty-five years, and in which he was long an humble yet honored officer, and in many of the great enterprises of associated benevolence, he was ever conspicuously and yet modestly useful. Mr. Cutter died in March, 1856. His first wife was Lucretia, daughter of Hon. David Mitchell, of North Yarmouth. This good woman died in 1827. Of their ten children, six still live. Two sons, William and Edward F., are graduates of Bowdoin College. Two of the daughters are married to merchants in Massachusetts. One of them is the widow of Rev. Mr. Tenbroeck; another is the widow of Col. J. D. Kinsman. In 1833 Mr. Cutter married Mrs. Ruth Jenkins, who survives him.

Woodbury Storer was yet a youth when he came to Portland from Wells. He was a portly and gentlemanly man; "led a life of activity and usefulness, held many responsible offices, and brought up a large family of well-educated and respectable children." He died in 1825 aged sixty-five. His first wife, Anne, was daughter of Benjamin Titcomb. One of their daughters married Barrett Potter, Esq.; another married William Goddard. Their son, Woodbury S. Storer, still lives in Portland. Mr. Woodbury Storer's second wife was a daughter of James Boyd of Boston. Four sons by this marriage are named elsewhere in this "Memorial," and there are two daughters.

Peleg Tallman, elected an overseer in 1802, was one of the marked men whenever he appeared on the college stage. He was born in 1764 at Tiverton, R. I., and followed the sea. He was in the frig-

ate "Trumbull" in 1780, when she fought the British ship "The Watt," and lost his arm in the engagement. In 1785 he settled in Bath, but still went to sea. Some ten years later he commanded a letter-of-marque of twenty guns and one hundred men, in which he followed the St. Domingo trade, fighting his way when necessary. He was a man of great courage, persevering energy, and his bold enterprise was crowned with wealth. In 1812 he was a representative in the Congress which made war on Great Britain. Though a fierce Democrat, this was too much for him. Consigning President Madison and the two houses of Congress to the care of a very unamiable personage, he turned his heel on Washington and went straight home. This strong-willed and stern old seaman died (1842) in Bath at the age of seventy-eight, leaving four sons and four daughters.

Rev. George Eliashib Adams was born in 18 1 at Worthington, Mass., son of Eliashib Adams and Anna (Leland) Adams; fitted at Andover; graduated at Yale College in 1821; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1826, having been engaged in the mean time nearly two years in teaching; then for three years was professor of sacred literature in the Theological Seminary at Bangor. He was installed at Brunswick Dec. 30, 1829. He married, first, in 1826, Sarah Ann Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H., who died February, 1850; second, Dec. 30, 1851, Helen M. Root of North Reading, Mass. Of three children by this marriage, two survive. An adopted daughter is the wife of President Chamberlain. From 1829 to the midsummer of 1870, a large proportion of the forty classes who graduated from the college constituted an important and interesting part of the congregation to which he preached. His attractive person, his bearing as a gentleman, his liberal culture and fine taste, his generous interest in whatever affected the welfare and good name of the college, his gentle courtesy and uniform friendliness, and especially his eminently devout spirit and his standing among the clergy of the State, conspired to give him access to confidence and respect. In 1870, apprehending the near approach of such infirmity as age brings with it, and feeling the pressure of an important parochial charge, he sought relief, and, amidst the tears and regrets of his people, he removed to Orange, N. J., where with renewed vigor he undertook, as a supply, the charge of a new Congregational church and society. His pastoral relation, however, to his Brunswick people was not dissolved except by his own death in Orange, December, 1874. At the earnest request of the church he had so long served, his remains were interred in the Brunswick cemetery. In 1849 he received the degree of D. D. from the college.

BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.

Among those whose names are agreeably associated with the early years of the college was Dr. Benjamin Vaughan. Though not a member of either board, he was a constant friend of the institution, and his advice and aid were often sought and readily given. Mr. Vaughan was the son of a rich planter in the island of Jamaica, where he was born in 1752. His parents soon after went to London, and placed this son at Warrington in that famous academy of the Dissenters where Enfield, Barbauld, and Priestley taught. While here, he was a member of Dr. Priestley's family, and formed with that great man "a friendship and correspondence which were terminated only by the death of the latter." To Mr. Vaughan Dr. Priestley afterwards dedicated his "Lectures on History," a valuable work, formerly used as a text-book at Brunswick and in other colleges. Mr. Vaughan was educated at Cambridge, though, being a Dissenter, he could not conscientiously take a degree. "After leaving the University he studied law at the Temple, at London, and medicine at the University of Edinburgh. The latter science he pursued with success; and though he did not practise it as a profession, he never ceased to study it, nor ever withheld his gratuitous advice." It was an eventful and exciting period for England and Europe when Mr. Vaughan came on the stage of action. To state that he was intimate with Price and Priestley, and the trusted friend of our own immortal Franklin, sufficiently indicates the views and feelings with which he must have contemplated the great issues of that day. He was much interested in the American Revolution; and during the negotiations for peace between England and her late colonies, he rendered valuable aid, — possessing, as he did, the confidence not only of the American envoys, but of the English ministry. His correspondence with the American ambassador (see Vols. IV., VIII., and X. of Franklin's Works, Sparks's Edition) gives a pleasing idea of the relations between them. In one of the letters from Passy he introduces to Mr. Vaughan Count Mirabeau, a few years later the mighty orator of the National Convention, but then a young author, who had written a piece on hereditary nobility which he was not allowed to publish in monarchical France. Franklin asks his friend to recommend this young man, who "has some agreeable talents," to an honest English bookseller. More interesting and important, as showing Franklin's estimate of his friend, is the fact that he sent to him the manuscript of his autobiography with the request that he and Dr.

Price would read and correct it. In 1792 Mr. Vaughan was elected a member of Parliament, where he supported zealously the Whig cause. But the French Revolution, which, in common with all good men, he had hailed with delight, soon took a sad turn. A violent reaction came on in England, exposing to popular odium all who could not go with it. From the blind frenzy which drove such a man as Priestley from his native land it was natural that his pupil and friend should wish to escape. Mr. Vaughan came to this country in 1797, planting himself on the banks of the Kennebec in the then new town of Hallowell, where his pleasant home was for many years a seat of elegant hospitality and a centre of wide attraction. Near him lived his brother Charles, who was at one time an overseer of the college; and his brother-in-law, John Merrick, long an active member of the overseers, and still living with his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Vaughan of Philadelphia, in vigorous and venerable age. Five miles down the river was the beautiful and genial home of Mr. Robert H. Gardiner. Under such influences the rising settlement could not but prosper. The society of Hallowell and its vicinity became distinguished for its intelligence, refinement, and cordiality. Of this society, by the tacit courtesy of all, Dr. Vaughan was long the acknowledged head. Learned, affable, and unaffectedly benevolent, he won universal respect and love. If the doctor had a weakness, (and who is exempt?) it was his ambition to prove that his favorite town was the coldest place in the United States. For this somewhat questionable honor there was a protracted but friendly rivalry between Hallowell and Brunswick. The former carried the day, or rather the night, which was generally the period of greatest severity. In his zealous desire to see it cold enough for the congelation of quicksilver, the good doctor sometimes sat up till morning, running out bareheaded every half-hour to inspect the thermometer. His winter bulletins were copied far and wide in the papers, untill Hallowell gained a reputation similar to that afterwards enjoyed by Franconia in New Hampshire. Whether its growth, as some asserted, was actually checked by the character thus given to it, — which, however kindly, was certainly rather "frosty," — is more than I can say. Besides Charles, Mr. Vaughan had a brother William, a banker, who remained in London; Samuel, a Jamaica planter; and a brother John, well known in Philadelphia as a man of learning and philanthropy. He died in 1835, aged eighty-four. The first English edition of Dr. Franklin's miscellaneous writings was edited by Mr. Vaughan, and published in London in 1779. It contained that famous "Parable on Persecution" which brought upon Franklin the

charge of plagiarism, the whole history of which has been so recently and pleasantly told by Mr. Edward Everett.

Mr. Vaughan married, in 1781, Sarah Manning, daughter of William Manning, Esq., governor of the Bank of England, by whom he had seven children, all of whom have died; Mrs. Vaughan died in 1834, and Mr. Vaughan in the year following.

COLLEGE REMINISCENCES.

[The writer, to whom was committed the charge of completing what Mr. N. Cleaveland left unfinished at his death in 1877, prepared in 1879, for what was called the Philosophical Club, composed of the Faculty and other friends, his reminiscences of the college. The paper was repeated by request of the undergraduates, and an invitation to read it to graduates in Portland indicates that it had excited interest. It was read to one of the trustees of the college, a summer resident in town; and by him and other friends it was suggested that it would properly have a place in the history of the college. The writer deems it due to himself to give this explanation of what might otherwise subject him to the imputation of unseemly egotism and vanity, — of which he very likely has his share, but he hopes has sense enough to hold in proper restraint. The paper is given as it was read, although at the expense of some repetition of what appears elsewhere in the volume.]

The college reminiscences of a graduate, admitted Freshman sixty-seven years ago, who, with the exception of the interval between his Bachelor's and Master's degree, has been constantly connected with the institution, may not be without interest, even though the first-person pronoun will be somewhat conspicuous.

I was appointed to a tutorship September, 1819; but a few personal recollections of the college date back to the summer of 1807, when the former church edifice near by was dedicated, and myself, a child, accompanied my father, then a clergyman in Wiscasset, who participated in the services on the occasion. The first Commencement of the college, which occurred the year before, was of itself memorable, as being the first occasion of the kind in the then District of Maine, and attracted prominent personages from the District and from Massachusetts. It was, however, made noticeable by a long and violent storm, which caused the postponement of the public exercises one day, and had not abated its fury on the second day. The exercises were held in the church building, yet unfinished and affording but poor shelter from the pouring rain. President McKeen presided in the pulpit with an umbrella over his head; what the audience did in that shower bath has not been recorded. The novelty of the occasion, it has just been mentioned, attracted a large company of visitors; wealth, position, fashion, and beauty honored the infant college on its first gala day. Brunswick has not since witnessed, if tradition may be trusted, such

and so many brilliant equipages; where and how the small villages of Brunswick and Topsham harbored that influx of strangers has not been fully reported. The adventures under the pelting rain and tempest of those days through gullied and muddy streets in the moonless nights; mishaps of overturns in the Egyptian darkness (Gen. Knox's carriage, with its company of gentlemen and ladies, was upset down the bank on the side of the bridge, — a lady in our neighborhood has confirmed the tradition quite recently); foot passengers groping in uncertainty, and often losing their way; houses crowded with guests, floors by night covered with sleepers or by those trying to sleep; the Commencement balls (for that on Commencement eve proper was not hindered by the storm, and the postponement of the exercises justified, it was decided, one on the second evening also), thronged with guests, escaping from the merciless tempest without, — all together made a series of scenes, of misadventure, fun, and jollity, such that many declared they would repeat it year by year. It was a tradition for years.

The writer may be allowed to quote a passage from an address before the alumni at the Commencement of 1858, in which he endeavored to present the college as it was at the first Commencement; for the main features of the picture were scarcely changed six years later, when he entered: —

"The son of a Massachusetts home, destined for the college, was perhaps committed with bed and bedding to the custody and tardy progress of an Eastern coaster lying for freight and passengers at the T Wharf, Boston; and after a week's — he might congratulate himself if it were not a two-weeks' — voyage, he and his reached this far-off place of exile. A letter posted in Boston, heralded along its slow and winding way by the rumbling of the lumbering coach and the echoes of the driver's horn at every village, after four days arrived at its destination in the semiweekly mail. Or did the Boston parent of a son about to graduate, or some zealous friend of learning and of the rising college, purpose to be present at Commencement, — after more ado of preparation than a voyage of these days by ocean steamer to Liverpool, his long and toilsome journey in his private carriage, of four or five days, afforded more of incident and variety than a journey now to Washington or Niagara. The passage of the impetuous, at times perilous Piscataqua in a scow introduces him to the endless forests, the hills, rocks, and gridiron bridges of Maine, evil report of which has reached his ear. He makes his slow progress over the long, rugged, toilsome miles of Cape Neddick and Wells, — relieved indeed by enchanting views of the broad Atlantic which burst, as by enchantment, on the eye at York, and then of the magnificent beaches and inrolling waves breaking in

long sheets of foam (all now lost to railway travelling *) ; he passes the fine falls of the Saco, and the dense gloom of Saco woods ; admires the charming site of Portland, its thrift and promise ; then on this hand catching pleasant views of Casco Bay, of which the eye cannot tire (the wayfarer of to-day loses all that) ; at length, wearied and dusty, after the last long ten miles, slowly emerging half a mile or more on the plain south of us, he gets sight of a single three-story edifice of brick, a plain unpainted chapel of wood, a church and spire yet unfinished, a president's house of most modest pretension in building, and a few humble scattering dwellings. This was Bowdoin College as it was at the Commencement of 1806."

I said that my first sight of the college was in 1807. In 1810 I, a boy of ten, was at Commencement, and in 1812 was admitted Freshman. The college buildings were four : the president's house, which stood near what is now the front entrance of the grounds ; Massachusetts and Maine Halls ; and the chapel, of wood, two-storied, the trimmings only painted, which stood in front of Maine Hall, on the right of the intersection of the walk from the present chapel and that which leads to Massachusetts Hall. It had a portico and entrance facing the west. On one of these visits, that in 1810, by the kindness of Mr. Bradford, a trustee, a parishioner of my father, I was introduced into the college library ; a great collection, it seemed to me, occupying one end of the second story of the old chapel, and counting more than 1,000 volumes. It must have been, I think, in 1807, Prof. Cleaveland showed my father, who led me by the hand, the cabinet of Bowdoin College in a case in an apartment of Massachusetts Hall on the lowest floor, which had been President McKeen's parlor, and is now embraced in the lecture-room.

The general organization of the infant college was after the model of Harvard. Most of the active members of the boards of trust and oversight, the professors and tutors, were, for the first ten or twelve years, Harvard men. For the accommodation of the students, as an economical arrrangement (although the latter failed to appreciate the motive), board was provided in "commons," as it was called, in the hall in the L of the tavern that stood for twenty or more years in the northwest corner of the present college grounds, the landlord of which was Col. Estabrook, a respectable citizen of the town. No student could board out of commons except on the certificate of a regular physician ; various ills used to invade the college dormitories, and some portion, although not the most lucrative part, of the excellent Dr. Lincoln's practice was in cases the remedy for which was a certifi-

* When this was penned the Boston and Maine Railroad had not been extended into Maine.

cate that the health of A or B would be promoted by his securing his sustenance elsewhere than at the commons table. One of my class, for withdrawing without permission from the board thus provided, and who was too hale and hearty (for he was the Hercules of the class) to plead infirmity, was suspended. The table was presided over by the tutors; the students sat in the order of classes, and alphabetically, Seniors at the head. Grace was said by a tutor, or, in absence of a tutor, by a Senior. The table was apt to be a subject of criticism, especially from those who fared better than at their own homes. Col. Estabrook was the caterer, and his daughters assisted the father in serving, all of whom were invariably treated with respect. But the authorities were not long in discovering that the college gained by the arrangement less than they expected in economy or comfort. The method was abandoned in my Junior year.

A change in the mutual bearing of teacher and pupil may be mentioned, not indeed confined to college, but one of the general changes in manners. There is now less of observance, greater freedom in intercourse than in former days. We, as well-bred students now, always touched the hat when we passed an instructor, and we received a salute in return; although we fancied that Prof. Cleaveland, from aversion to such demonstration, would turn one side, if it were possible, to avoid the salute. I have in my mind's eye the dignity and grace with which President Appleton uniformly raised his hat to return our bow. Scarcely a generation had gone by at Harvard, when it was a tradition that tutors and Faculty, as well as students, uncovered if President Willard appeared in the college grounds. At chapel, the bell, which in my day was on Massachusetts Hall, ceased its toll when the president left his door (his residence being, as already stated, within the grounds near the present front entrance), thus giving students and tutors time to reach their seats before his entrance. When he entered the door, we rose from our seats and stood until he entered his desk. Should an officer enter afterward, we paid him the same token of respect. I recall distinctly Prof. Cleaveland's hurried entrance and steps through the aisle to his seat on the left of the desk; for (as his house was farther removed) his attendance was a little tardy; but we arose, if he would allow us time. In the same way we received our teachers in the reciting-room.

No one, probably, has heard of tutor's Freshmen. Freshmen occupied the rooms on the ground floor. Those in the room below a tutor were tutor's Freshmen, and were required to answer his call for some college service, as the summoning a student to the tutor's room, or bearing a message to some of the Faculty. The Freshman was sum-

moned by three stamps on the tutor's floor. It was not regarded as a menial service, but, in a measure, as a privilege. It gave greater nearness to good counsel, and parents considered it favorable for oversight, and in the light of a safeguard. I can testify to that: for I was Tutor Brigham's Freshman, and besides his faithful oversight, he once called me to read to him a paper in the "Spectator," as an exercise in the standard of that day. The first year of my service in the tutorship, in consequence of President Appleton's sickness (an additional tutor being appointed, and the regular tutor's room being occupied), I was obliged to take a third-story room over Tutor Asa Cummings; and his Freshman was doubly honored, for he had to obey my occasional behests as well as his. I gave my three stamps, Brother Cummings below replied with his three, and in due time Patten (1823) was at my door to do my bidding.

On my admission, I had scarcely found my seat in chapel in the alphabetical order, when I was greatly surprised at an evening service by president, tutors, and students resuming their seats after service, and the president, in his peculiarly formal and commanding tone, announcing, "*Declamator primus ascendat*," and Dunlap, from the seat before me, rising and advancing to the small platform in front, on the side near the desk, declaiming a selected piece. Once or twice at evening prayers, the three upper classes in rotation thus exhibited. The speakers paused, after declamation and the students had retired, to receive the comments of the president. Subsequently, on the appointment of our first professor of rhetoric and oratory, declamations were held before the college in chapel, Wednesday, at 2 P. M., and so continued for several years.

I may add that during my college life, and for some time at least under President Allen, at Sunday-evening prayers, a Bible lesson was conducted by the president, in which the whole college participated, varied occasionally by a lecture or discourse. A course of theological lectures also was given by President Appleton, Wednesday, 2 P. M., at which attendance was required of all the students. These lectures were published after his death constituting a portion of his works. President Allen also delivered lectures on theological and Biblical topics.

Commons Hall was erected in 1828, as a boarding-house for students, who managed it themselves for several years.

Among the reminiscences of those early years, it may be of interest to refer to the course and style of instruction. I was not examined for admission at the regular time, the day after Commencement, but at the opening of the college year, in the evening near the close of September,

in the president's study, by the president, Prof. Cleaveland, and Tutors Brigham and Southgate, in the Greek Testament, Virgil, Cicero, and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. My first recitation was in Sallust, which was followed in the Latin department by the Odes of Horace. Our Greek, as also through the Sophomore and Junior years, was "Græca Majora," and our mathematics was "Webber's Arithmetic." Our class was the first to study Hebrew, but without points, "Willard's Grammar" and the psalter, thus following the curriculum of Harvard. Our teacher was the learned and accomplished Rev. Dr. Jenks, then pastor of one of the Bath churches, who came from Bath once a week to inculcate Hebrew and correct our themes. The Hebrew did not amount to much, although the Commencement of 1814 was dignified by what was called a Hebrew oration, by King, of the graduating class. King was a tall, raw-boned, rather ungainly man; he gained the nickname of Melech, the Hebrew word, as then pronounced, for King. Melech after graduation went South, and is one of the very few of our alumni who has disappeared from all access from his Alma Mater, and even from the place of his birth.

Classical teaching in my day was altogether inefficient. The first professor was more skilful in exploring the wild lands of the college on the Piscataquis, and in introducing choice fruits in this and neighboring towns, than in inspiring students with love for Greek. It should be remembered, however, that the classical teaching of that day was very inferior. President Appleton took our class in the Sophomore year for a short time in the "Satires" and "Epistles" of Horace, and the class of 1818 in the Junior Greek, "Medea" of Euripides, and made in each case, you may be sure, something of it. Hedge's "Logic" was a Sophomore, and "Locke on the Human Understanding" a Junior study, both committed to a tutor. In the Senior year, Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind" comprised, with Locke of the year before, our metaphysics; and "Paley's Evidences" and "Butler's Analogy" our course in Christian evidences, which under President Appleton left ineffaceable impressions. We read forensics before the class under President Appleton on subjects suggested by our studies. Enfield's "Natural Philosophy," "Chemistry," and "Mineralogy" were all under charge of Prof. Cleaveland. Chaptal was the text-book in chemistry, soon followed by Henry. The professor began his lectures on that branch, so far as could be done, with a few retorts, a gas apparatus presented to the college by Prof. Dexter of Cambridge, and a few other articles. That gas apparatus had peculiar interest; for it was made in the laboratory of Dr. Beddoes, of the Pneumatic Institution, Bristol, England, and at its construction young Davy, afterwards the

eminent Sir Humphrey, was an assistant. At first the professor had a scanty cabinet, for mineralogy had not fairly seen the full light of day. This new science, when I entered college, had been added to the curriculum; but the professor soon, with surprising diligence (his night studies often breaking upon the small hours), published a text-book in one volume which I think my class was the first to use, which soon, in a second edition, extended into two large octavo volumes, and made his name and that of the college a familiar one throughout the scientific world. We students were proud when we heard of diplomas of membership coming to him from learned societies at home and abroad, and (what we relished less) invitations from Harvard, Dartmouth, Princeton, I think also, to a professorship. We were fearful that he would yield to such seductions; and I recall the great satisfaction I felt when he told me — and I repeat his words — that he should, he believed, "stay by old Bowdoin."

In the Senior year "Burlamaqui on Natural and Politic Law" was a text-book, recited to a tutor. Mr. Cleaveland sent an advertisement of our course to the Boston *Sentinel*, edited by Major Russell. It was announced in that print that *Burlamogus* was one of our text-books. Mr. Cleaveland, who knew the major well, wrote him that we had substituted Burlamaqui for Burlamogus.

Political economy was first introduced by Prof. Newman; at first by lectures, and then by his own publication on that branch, which, several years after, Amasa Walker, of considerable repute in that department, told me was the best book that had been published on the subject. Prof. Newman had published his "Rhetoric," which went through sixty or more editions in our country and several in England.

When I entered college the prevailing orthoepy, were it heard now, would seem archaic and unrefined. President Appleton was a man of high culture, and moved in the most cultivated circles, but he read and spoke of *natoor*, *natooral*, *edoocation*, *envy*; so we all did. Now and then we heard from some one of a more southern latitude, *nature*, etc., and we called that the "chewing" mode. It was regarded as a Southern fashion. Sometimes it was carried, by those who took pains to show that they were not of the vulgar and rustic class, to an amusing excess. In my tutorship I was asked by a Massachusetts lady, who took the highest wave of the coming style, if I was a "chutor" in Bowdoin College. The new mode, however, was to prevail. It was the transition period we soon found. At the first chapel of the second term the president gave decided indications that he had meanwhile been disciplining his organs of speech in the new way; and he pronounced — although with some effort, we thought — such words as I

have mentioned according to Walker, the new standard. Now it was *nature*, *education*, and we never heard more of *envy*.

A word or two of the style of instruction of our primitive period. And let me remark that reminiscences of the teaching at Harvard, lately given by Dr. Peabody in the "Harvard Register," were in all respects the same: in the languages limited much to construing and grammar and syntax, — and by construing I mean taking word by word and giving the sense, not permitting the student to "phrase it," a refuge sometimes resorted to by a shirk who could not have construed the passage. Scarce anything was done in the way of interpretation by the teacher, or of discussing the literature of the author or his times. In 1825 I was at Cambridge, Prof. Smyth and myself having gone thither to inquire into the manner of teaching in the best appointed of our colleges; I was present at the recitations of the eminent Dr. Popkin in Pindar, and of Tutor (afterwards Prof.) Noyes in Homer, and the same was their method. Subsequently, as I was informed, construing was required at Exeter Academy under Dr. Soule, as being recommended by the method at Harvard. The method of translation — *i. e.*, reading a paragraph and then translating — was early adopted with us; a method to which the celebrated William Pitt in his mature life affirmed that he owed, more than to any other training, his remarkable fluency and felicity in parliamentary debate. As to the teaching in ethical and kindred subjects, Prof. Hedge, father of the present Dr. Hedge of Harvard, it used to be said, in his branch enjoined on his class the importance of reciting in the words of the author, raising a smile when in Hedge's "Logic" the author was himself. During my college course I did not hear a lecture or a discussion of the subjects we studied, excepting in brief occasional remarks, and those rare. In natural philosophy, astronomy, mineralogy, and chemistry, however, we had courses of lectures. I need not remark how much advance in the class-room, in the particulars referred to, has been made. The science and methods of instruction have greatly advanced in all our institutions, and Bowdoin has not been left behind.

A student of these days would look with dismay on the discomforts, as he would regard them, of the most liberally furnished rooms of those years. Without carpet, paint, or wall paper, our rooms in winter were at once study and sleeping apartment; in summer they were varied by the use of what we called a study for each occupant, — a closet of small dimensions with table and chair, where the student could shut himself in from visitors; an open fireplace for fuel, which he bought at his best bargain from the wood-sled, which, driven from the outskirts of the town to the rear of the college hall, stood with

invitation. The green youth, who perhaps scarcely knew the distinction of woods, made his sharp trade of measure and quality and price, and secured, it might be after much "dickering," popple, or bass, or white maple for genuine rock maple, sometimes soggy or powder-posted for dry or sound. Billy Mitchell, it is likely, — for he was the choice wood-cutter, he was so diligent and honest, — after cutting the wood, carried it by armfuls to the student's room, to be piled in the entry at his door if he occupied a corner room; or if it was a middle room, to be deposited in the wood closet. Mitchell was industrious; his axe was to be heard from sunrise to late in the evening, if the moon favored. To correspond with my description of the corner rooms, it should be said that Maine Hall was constructed on a different plan from the present one.

During the first twenty years of the life of the college, students recited in their private rooms in rotation by weeks, except that in summer the recitations were held in unoccupied rooms, if there were such, on the ground floor or in the third story of Massachusetts Hall. Seniors had the distinction of reciting at the morning hour to Prof. Cleaveland, in his lecture-room, and the rest of the day in the chapel. Alphabetical order of sitting was not enjoined. First come first served was the rule, — an inconvenience in winter to some. In a cold winter's morning we were summoned at sunrise to chapel, which, it may be mentioned, knew no artificial heat for at least the first twenty or thirty years. As we left the chapel, the longest or fleetest legs had the advantage of securing chairs nearest the fire blazing on the hearth; while the shortest legs, as the speaker had abundant experience, must be content with the chair that was left in the centre of the semicircle. The blackboard was not known then; that was introduced by Proctor — afterwards Prof. — Smyth in 1824. That novelty, let me here say, made a sensation. When he had tested the experiment in the Sophomore algebra, and with great success, a considerable portion of the Juniors requested the privilege of reviewing the algebra under the new method at an extra hour,— a wonder in college experience; and that blackboard experiment, I am sure, led to his appointment as assistant professor of mathematics a year after. Of this also I am sure, that he had then first detected a mathematical element in his mental equipment. His *forte* had been Greek. The distinguished teacher who fitted him for college at Gorham used to call him his Greek giant. Prof. Smyth, by his teachings, and more by his works, gained wide reputation for himself and the college.

The blackboard caused an important change in the manner of teaching generally, but especially in mathematical branches. In arithmetic,

a Freshman study, and algebra, to which we were introduced at the opening of the Sophomore year, each student had his slate, and when he finished his work he took the vacant chair next the teacher's and underwent examination of process or principle involved. In geometry we kept a manuscript in which we drew the figures, and demonstrated from that. I have been shown the very neat manuscript kept at Harvard by the late Dr. Lincoln, the father, and bearing date 1800; and we have in the library the manuscripts of the late Seba Smith (1818), afterwards widely known as Major Jack Downing. It may surprise my hearers that I professed to teach the algebra of the Sophomore class in Webber's Mathematics,— the first tutor, I believe, to whom the duty was intrusted. That was the class of 1824. Franklin Pierce, of the class, in his earlier years of college life more fond of fun than of surds and equations, took his seat by my side for a quiz with his slate and solution of a problem. When asked how he obtained a certain process, he replied very frankly, "I got it from Stowe's slate." The blackboard, under the keen inspection of the teacher, makes such transfers of processes and results less easy. It will cause more surprise when I say that conic sections in Webber, a Junior branch, fell under my charge. The manner of reciting was simply to explain the demonstration in the text-book.

I have already stated that during my college and tutorial life, recitations were held in the private rooms. It was a step in advance when the two middle rooms on the ground floor of each entry of Maine Hall were appropriated for reciting-rooms and the use of the two rival societies, Peucinian and Athenæan, for their meetings and their libraries. Folding doors in the partition between the two, on occasion, could be opened or slid back, and so a considerable hall be made. This change was made in 1821, after the burning of the interior of that building, and by the arrangement, the place of recitation became fixed and the societies accommodated as we shall soon see.

It will be interesting, I suppose, to refer to the surroundings of the college during my days.

The college campus was scarcely one fourth its present area. The president's house was within our present grounds near the present front entrance, and his garden included the Thorndike Oak, — coeval, as you know, with the actual life of the college. The campus had no vegetable growth except the scanty herbage of a sand plain and a row of the balm-of-Gilead trees in front and on its northern border, to the present entrance on the side. Experience had shown that our forest trees will not live in sand; for the grounds were early planted — such was the tradition — according to a plan furnished by a Mr. Parris, of

Boston, who had a name as architect and landscape gardener, with forest trees in geometrical figures, of which a single representative remains in an elm on or near the north side; and for nearly thirty years the campus was barren of tree or shrub, with the exception of the Gileads. The whole area, moreover, in the rear of Maine and Winthrop Halls had not then been erected, and from Maine south to my house was open to the pines. Two militia general musters were held on that wide expanse of common in my remembrance; one in my college days, signalized by a mock battle, Major-Gen. King the commander in chief, who was accompanied by Gen. Boyd, United States Army, who had just come out from the war of 1812, and as was reported, suggested the plan of action after one in which he was engaged, on the Canada frontier. We watched the affair from the college windows. The second muster was in 1829 or 1830, which I have occasion to remember, as I was on the field and served under a commission as chaplain of a regiment.

As to the other surroundings of the college of the earlier time: The church edifice was a respectable structure, in the best style of the day. It was fortunate for both college and town that they had at command the services of Mr. Samuel Melcher, a man of genius and taste, as shown in several of the edifices of that period. He was a man of ambition and enterprise, once walking to Boston for the purpose of observing new styles in the metropolis and intervening towns. *That* was proof of enterprise and vigor. The story was current that he once drove in a chaise to Bath, accomplished his errand, and, forgetting the faithful animal he had securely hitched, left him at the post and walked home. He was the architect of the church edifice, of the first Maine, of Winthrop, and Appleton Halls. The original Maine, architecturally, had an aspect decidedly more agreeable than the present halls.

On Maine Street in front of the college grounds were but three buildings on the western side from the church southward: a one-story unpainted dwelling near the site of the store now opposite the church; Blaisdell's blacksmith shop, near the present residence of Mr. Martin, whence the ring of his diligent anvil was to be heard in winter months from earliest dawn until 9 P. M., and never idle in summer; and the two-storied building now occupied by a boarding club near the dwelling of Mrs. Pennell and Mrs. Perry, then plastered on the exterior, begrimed by the dust of the plain, and tenanted by the Mullens, an Irish family, whose services were in request in spring and before Commencement, when with pail, soap and sand, and mop they were called to wash our unpainted college floors. I recall no occupied building on that side to Mere Brook. A frame stood midway below,

which was subsequently removed and became the residence of Col. Estabrook, and now of Prof. Chapman. The only dwelling on the eastern side of the twelve-rod road, or Maine Street, from the church to Mere Brook was the president's, and a two-story building on the bank of the brook. Cleaveland Street, then as until later years without a name, had four residences on its northern side; on its southern one only, which stood opposite the Pierce house, unpainted, of one story, — the mansion of "Aunt Nelly," the college sweep for many years. With the exception of the one-story dwelling and cabinet shop of Mr. Lappan, for years the church sexton and undertaker, on or near the present laboratory, an open common embraced the whole area to the residence of Prof. Cleaveland and the woods below. East Brunswick was not then, and the pine forest was unbroken for a mile or two below except by the Bath and Harpswell roads.

Changes in the village have made what when the speaker entered college had few attractions, one which visitors now admire. Outside Maine and Federal Streets were few dwellings; not a tree except a large maple or elm in front of the residence of the late Dr. Lincoln, and very scanty shrubbery, and what there was of the common class. The mall was an unsightly, unreclaimed (and supposed to be irreclaimable) bog, and continued so for thirty years; and so was Pleasant Street in spring and fall, — a mere lane, with I think no building until you came to the rising ground and terrace on which, on the right, was Mr. John Dunning's house, recently Mr. Jackson's, and now Mr. Allen's. Above and beyond Mr. Gilman's was an oak grove; and the western skirt of the village, now clustered with dwellings from Mr. Gilman's to Mrs. Jos. McKeen's, — *i. e.*, the area west of Maine Street, or as it used to be called, Twelve-Rod Road, — was for the most part forest. At the junction of Maine and Mill Streets (Berry's furniture store occupies a portion of that lot) was the most attractive residence of the village,— Mr. Jotham Stone's, with lawn and shrubbery and garden; all swept away by the conflagration of that portion of the village, December, 1825. At the corner, on Mr. Stone's premises, stood a building at once store and post-office. Mr. Stone was postmaster; a gentleman of some taste in shrubbery and gardening, — or perhaps that pertained more especially to his lady, — but he was of limited culture. The story was current in college, that among the few books for sale on an upper shelf were, according to his reading, "Priest's Lectures on History," or as we read it, "Priestley's Lectures," — a text-book in the college curriculum; and "Slabs in Scratch of a Wife," the more familiar reading being "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," — not a text-book indeed, but one of Hannah More's works, quite popular at that time.

On the river, what attracted our notice more than the small factory or mills on both sides, was the "sluiceway," as it was called, constructed for conveying sawn lumber from the upper dam a quarter or half a mile above, now obliterated, to the river on the Topsham side for transportation to Bath. There was interest attached to the work, as the story was that in opening the ledges for its passage, curious rocks, perhaps indicating mineral treasure, were thrown open, which were cautiously submitted to the inspection of Prof. Cleaveland, which put him on investigation; and as a result, of more importance than if gold or silver or lead were revealed, made him the father of American mineralogy.

Changes in Massachusetts Hall are among the reminiscences of the speaker. When President McKeen came to office, the presidential mansion, if it could be so styled in its best estate, was not ready for occupancy; and the hall, as has been said, was his temporary residence. The porch on the eastern side was the kitchen of the family, subsequently Prof. Cleaveland's furnace-room. The two eastern rooms of the main building on the ground floor, now constituting the apartment we are in, were sitting-room and parlor. The western half, or a part of it, was the college chapel. The few students occupied rooms above, and were summoned to prayers and exercises by raps of the president's cane on the stair banisters. Not long after, a bell was placed in the cupola of the hall.

In my first year, the western half of the second story was fitted to receive the Bowdoin gallery of paintings; and in my day the philosophical and mineralogical lectures in summer and the annual examinations of classes were held in that hall. The ground floor was made a lecture-room at the farther end of the present apartment, and the rest of that floor was divided into rooms for apparatus, minerals, chemicals, etc. In 1817 or 1818 a philosophical lecture-room was prepared on the second floor, southeast corner, which we graduates greeted at Commencement as a welcome indication of progress. When the medical school was established in 1820, greater changes still were made for its accommodation, the third floor being devoted to the new department, and the chemical lecture-room enlarged to embrace the eastern half of this floor. The cabinet of minerals was placed in the western half of the second story, and the paintings were removed to the eastern half, which was fitted up for them. When the present chapel was erected, the paintings were transferred to its northern wing, and the whole second floor of Massachusetts Hall became the sole possession of the mineralogical cabinet.

The earlier Commencements exhibited noticeable differences from

those of later years. Stage-coaches and extras came crowded to the great festal day. Visitors, however, came for the most part in private conveyances. Wagons were not then known. We estimated the probable concourse by the close array of chaises, with an occasional phaeton, that lined the college fence its whole length from the tavern I have spoken of, in the northwest corner of our present grounds, down towards the woods. Booths were erected at available points for pies, gingerbread, and small and stronger drinks. There was a notable difference in costume. The aristocracy of knee-breeches and silk hose had not given place to what Jefferson had styled the democracy of pantaloons. The graduating class appeared in this dress of the nether limbs, and in silk robes borrowed from neighboring clergy; president and professors in like array, with the addition of the Oxford cap. The Commencement platform showed an imposing array of personages of distinction in church and state, more appreciated then than now. I recall the notable appearance of a clerical gentleman who graced the platform for several years, the relic of what was fast becoming a bygone age, — the broad-skirted coat with heavy cuffs and flaps, slashed doublet or waistcoat reaching almost to the knees, knee-breeches, shoe buckles, a full-bottomed wig, and a cocked hat, — Father Eaton, of Harpswell.

I am reminded of a ludicrous incident in this connection. Chesley (1819), a stout fellow, rotund in person and voice, and of sufficient conceit, in a college performance made reference in a peculiar way to Magnus Taurus, which figures in a Kentucky Indian legend, and hence obtained the nickname of "Magnus Taurus." One forenoon, a few days before his Commencement, Magnus Taurus, anticipating the Commencement costume, came marching up from town in knee-breeches, white hose, and Commencement robe. As he came in sight around Massachusetts Hall, the cry was raised from the college windows "Heads out!" and so "Magnus Taurus" (much, it was supposed, to his gratification) was received with demonstration.

The student of earlier years had not the resources for healthful physical recreation of the present day. We had football and base-ball, though the latter was much less formal and formidable than the present game. That was long before gymnastic training. John Neal, Esq., of Portland, was the first to direct our attention to athletic exercises, having come down for the purpose. Boat clubs had not been heard of. We had favorite walks down to "Consecrated Rock," at the river bank in front of Mr. Daniel Stone's residence, the name given from a traditionary flirtation in which Thorndike of the first class was an actor; or we often continued our walk down the

river-side to what was called the "intervale." Near the present railroad bridge was our bathing-place. It soon ceased to be such, and we found a very convenient place for a swim half a mile above the falls; but that has been rendered unsuitable by changes caused by the currents of the river. From the "intervale" we returned by a pleasant wood-path, which issued in the rear of Prof. Cleaveland's. Some of our explorers discovered a bubbling spring of clear, cool water in a dell in the forest below Prof. Cleaveland's, which soon was much frequented. Some, sentimentally inclined, named it "Paradise." Labor was given to the spot in clearing, terracing, and constructing seats. The class of 1818 celebrated July 4 there. Scarce a summer's evening passed without parties visiting this retired nook, and the crystal, ever-flowing, and healthful waters. The intrusive railroad, not respecting taste or sentiment, has entirely obliterated all that.

Our blueberry plains are left for us, though abridged considerably from what they were; as much frequented in the season by berry pickers, but not, as in those days, by the wild pigeon. They were quite a resort for that beautiful visitor, a temptation to sportsmen, and the early morning recitation suffered from the seduction. The lawyer Henry Putnam, Esq., grandfather of the Putnams, publishers in New York (who lived in the house now Mrs. Dr. Lincoln's), who loved the sport more than the law, and was zealous of anything that should repel the pigeon from his summer haunt, was watchful against any mad fire setters on the plains. He was noted for his pigeon stand and booth of brush, and his game.

Early years had no saloons with their temptations. The first engraving of the college, in 1821, shows a man trundling a wheelbarrow on the open common south of Maine Hall. It is a fair representation of "Uncle Trench," with gingerbread, plain and sugared, and his root beer, making his way from his home a mile or so down the Maquoit road, to tempt us with the products of his bakery and home brewing. It is forenoon; he rests his barrow in the shade of the hall, and soon is relieved of his cargo. We liked the quiet, painstaking old man for his sweets and for his own sake. On our return from our salt-water bath at the bay, we stopped at his humble dwelling in the pine and fir woods at the roadside, to rest from our walk and refresh with his bread and beer. Maquoit Bay was shallow for a satisfactory bath, and we occasionally took twice the walk on the Bath turnpike to New Meadows, where, when the tide was full, we found all we desired for plunge or swim in water salt as the ocean.

When I entered college the Peucinian was the prominent society. The Athenæan was indeed of an earlier date, but had been dis-

banded. The rival society was revived in my Junior year. Meetings of the Peucinian were held in alphabetical rotation in our private rooms. Contributions were levied on neighboring rooms for tables and chairs, and members gathered around the tables. I recall no exception to the order and gravity of the meetings, and the exercises of essay, forensic, and debate were regarded as a source of valuable discipline. A prominent professional gentleman of this State, a graduate of 1845, has quite recently assured me that he recalled the meetings of the Peucinian as among his best means of discipline and improvement. Their libraries were their pride; that of the Peucinian in my Freshman year was contained in a single case in the room of the librarian. The annual election of officers was as momentous to us as a presidential election now, but with none of the corrupt doings of the latter, nor with the unfortunate conflicts of society cliques of the present day; the custom having been borrowed from that of the nation in its better days, of the secretaryship being the stepping-stone to the presidency. At this election a new librarian was of course elected, and that involved the transfer of cases and books, it might be, from the fourth story of one entry to the same story in the other, There was, however, public spirit enough for hearty co-operation in the cumbersome duty.

These societies celebrated their anniversaries in the autumn. Nov. 22 was the anniversary date of the Peucinian, and was the most important event of the college year, next after Commencement, and was anticipated with expectation. I was present at that in my first year, November, 1812: not as member, for that honor could not be attained until the Sophomore year. The only suitable apartment for the public exercises was a hall in the L of Mr. John Dunning's house, now Mr. Allen's, then among the considerable edifices of the village. Thither members decked with the society medal and blue ribbon, president and officers with broad blue scarfs, and the *elite* of the town tramped from Maine Street, through the dark, muddy lane, and listened to the oration by the president of the society, and a poem, if the Muse had inspired any one with the gift of song. At the celebration I have just referred to, the orator was Nathan Dane Appleton of 1813, and the poet was Nehemiah Cleaveland of the same year. I recall what I thought was a happy turn of the poet: he could not well accommodate to his rhythm the name of our river, Androscoggin, and he escaped from his dilemma by leaving it, as he said, to Indian poets to weave the unmanageable word into their song. After exercises, members had a supper served in the best style of the favorite boarding-house of the village in the parlor below.

The great ceremonial of the year with these societies was the annual meeting of what were the general societies the afternoon before Commencement day. The first in which the speaker realized the distinction of membership was in 1814. To make as much of themselves and the occasion as might be, the society met in a room provided in the town; on the occasion I have just referred to, a room had been secured in a long, one-storied, red house, which stood on the site of what is now the O'Brien Block. We marched, — members in their scanty paraphernalia, medals and blue ribbons, officers in more sumptuous array of scarf and medals, — headed by such music as the times afforded, to the church for the public exercises. The same occasion in 1808 was memorable in the history of the Peucinian by the oration by Charles Steward Daveis, which attracted much attention, was published in the *Boston Anthology*, a periodical conducted by Joseph Stevens Buckminster and others. The motto was "ἴωμεν εἰς Ἀθήνας," and the editor announced the production as coming from what some thought the Bœotia of our land; but added that the contribution might lead such to think that the region whence it came might be nearer Attica than they were themselves.

The only other society of those early days worth recalling was in Theological, which was disbanded in a few years, and its library now constitutes an alcove in the college library.

The accession of President Allen in 1820 seemed to open new promise for the interests of the college. He was a graduate of Harvard of the distinguished class of 1802; had spent some years after graduation in subordinate positions in the college; had published the most copious biographical dictionary which had appeared; and was a man of culture and ability. His wife was daughter of President Wheelock of Dartmouth College, and on her mother's side of Huguenot descent. She was of great personal attractions in social life, and had brought her husband considerable estate. The new president came to Brunswick in his two-horse carriage, in a style new to the college and town. The president's house was enlarged, and an annex containing his study was added for his reception. But the chief source of new hope for the college was the fact that it was the year of new life for Maine, which from an appendage of Massachusetts now became a separate, independent State. The Constitution of the new State requiring of any institution that would receive legislative patronage to surrender itself to the control of the State, at the urgency of the new president, the boards of the college acquiesced and yielded the charter, an action which the college found reason in subsequent years to regret; but by a decision of Judge Story its great error was retrieved. One of the most influential promoters of the separation of Maine from Massachu-

setts and the rearing of a new State, and the author of that clause in the State Constitution, was Gen. William King. He had become disaffected with the college on account of legal measures under President Appleton to secure the interests of the college, which were involved, it was supposed, by the financial embarrassments of the treasurer, on whose bond Gen. King, his brother-in-law, was principal indorser. Gen. King could not brook the act of the president, — who, however, acted as was his duty, entirely under the advice of Hon. Benjamin Orr of eminent standing in the bar of the State; and in a spirit of retaliation was active in establishing Waterville College, which, from what was styled by an act of incorporation in 1813 "Maine Literary and Theological Institution," was by the new Legislature of Maine made a college, February, 1821, and is now Colby University. But on the accession of President Allen, and his agency in promoting the surrender of the college to the State, Gen. King with his political friends greeted the promising change in the aspects of the college, and exerted his influence as the first governor of the State in promoting its interests. The Commencement of 1821 witnessed an unwonted display of what seemed the public favor in behalf of the college. The governor with his aids and an escort of cavalry honored the occasion; concord seemed restored, and new hopes were excited. The medical school, a project of the new president, was established with a legislative endowment; the services of the eminent Dr. Nathan Smith, who founded Dartmouth Medical School, and had become a professor in the medical department of Yale College, were secured to open the school, and he had engaged the young Dr. Wells, a graduate of Harvard of 1818, who had just taken his degree in medicine in the Harvard School, to be his assistant as demonstrator in anatomy. Dr. Wells is remembered as the charm of a social circle, and brilliant in the lecture-room. His career was soon cut short by a disease of the brain, caused by excessive enthusiastic labor when he had, against prejudice and opposition as a New England man, won brilliant success in the anatomical theatre in Baltimore. The new impulse the college had received was shown by increased numbers, the establishing of two new professorships (of rhetoric and oratory and of mental philosophy), and the introduction of a new member to its corps of instructors in Prof. Upham, who became a power in the literary and religious history of the institution.

I stated that the college library, when I first saw it in 1810, contained a thousand or eleven hundred volumes. The Hon. James Bowdoin, who had but a little while before returned from his United States ministry to Spain, died in Boston, 1811. The college received its

name in memory of his father, Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts; and the son was thus moved to make liberal bequests in its behalf, and among them the valuable library and gallery of paintings which he had collected in Europe. In my Freshman year, 1812, the library and paintings came to the college. The library was rich for that day in works of science and general literature. I used to hear Prof. Cleaveland say that it was richer in science than that at Harvard, when he knew it a few years before. When Dr. Allen acceded from the presidency of Dartmouth University, the life of which was quenched by the famous argument of Daniel Webster and the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, — a decision which all colleges in the land, and our own especially, next to Dartmouth, regarded as establishing their immunity from legislative interference, — he (Dr. Allen) induced a liberal donor of that defunct institution to transfer his gift of five hundred volumes to Bowdoin; and thus the college obtained several valuable, curious, and rare books. A few years after, a deposit was made in the library of 1,200 volumes from Mr. Samuel Vaughan, a Jamaica planter; brother of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Vaughan of Hallowell, an earnest friend and patron of the college in its early life, also of Mr. John Vaughan of Philadelphia and Mr. Charles Vaughan of Hallowell, and brother-in-law of Mr. John Merrick: all familiar and honored names, dear to the college in the first quarter of the century. The volumes were sent to a cooler climate to rescue them from cockroaches. A nephew, Rev. Dr. John A. Vaughan, a graduate of 1815, inherited them, and himself gave them to the college. The speaker has occasion to remember that deposit, and to become acquainted with the outside and titles of its contents; for he spent some weeks of a winter term and vacation in the room now occupied by Mr. Johnson in Winthrop Hall, in cataloguing them. The catalogue was printed, and I should like to see a copy of that work, but for years have lost sight of it. Not long after, the British government selected Bowdoin as one of thirty institutions to receive the munificent donation of the publications of the Record Commission, one hundred and twenty folio volumes and several in octavo. Still more recently, the library, through the agency of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our minister to England, received as a gift all the versions at their command which the British and Foreign Bible Society had published; and by the kindness of Dr. William H. Allen, president of Girard College, of the class of 1833, the versions issued by the American Bible Society; and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, through Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson of the class of 1818, gave those published by that board. I doubt whether any college library is richer in versions of the

Scriptures. Another considerable donation to the library was from the Hon. Judge George Thacher. of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a resident of Saco, who, on the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, removed to Newburyport, thus retaining his seat on the Massachusetts bench. Among other donors to the library in its early history, it is pleasant to mention Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, Major-Gen. Knox, and Madam Sarah Bowdoin, relict of Mr. James Bowdoin.

I can only refer to changes which have made the barren, unsightly grounds and the conveniences of the college now attractive to the visitor: the considerable enlargement of the campus, by which the southern portion to College Street and the pine grove in the rear were enclosed; the belt of trees, due in a degree to the agency of Rev. Dr. Chickering, then of Portland, who interested himself in the matter, and with a landscape gardener from Boston devised that feature of the place; the chapel erected 1846–1854 or 1855, from a fund the college received as residuary legatee of the Bowdoin estate; the enclosing of the Delta; erection within its area of Adams Hall; and last of all, the changes in Massachusetts Hall through the munificence of Mr. Chandler (1834), by which the roof was raised a few feet, the second and third stories thrown into one for the Cleaveland cabinet, the eastern projection elevated a story, thus giving a tasteful entrance to what, with the chapel, constitutes the pride of the college.

I fear I have wearied my hearers with some of these details. You will excuse the garrulity of one who is sometimes called an old man, and whose long connection with the college of his jealous devotion may allow him the pleasure, perhaps the luxury, of reviewing the now distant past, and who when his memory and tongue have the liberty scarcely knows when or where to stop.

APPENDIX I.

OPINION OF JUDGE STORY IN THE CASE OF ALLEN *v.* McKEEN.

A college, like Bowdoin, is an eleemosynary corporation, a private charity, and none the less so because chartered by the State, nor because it has been partly, or even wholly, endowed by the State.

The government has certainly the visitatorial power, an incident necessary to all such corporations. This, however, is only a power to arrest abuses and enforce the statutes of the charity; not a power to revoke the gift, to change its uses, or to devest the rights of the parties entitled to the bounty. The founder may part with his visiting power and vest it in others. When trustees are incorporated to manage a charity, the visitatorial power belongs to them in their corporate capacity, and when it is thus vested, there can be no amotion of them from their corporate capacity; no interference with them in the just exercise of their authority, unless it is reserved by the statutes of the foundation. For any abuse of trust, the remedy lies in a court of chancery.

When the charter of Bowdoin College was accepted and acted on by the trustees and overseers named in it, they acquired a permanent right and title in their offices, which could not be devested, except in the manner pointed out in the charter. The Legislature which granted could not resume their grant, nor touch the vested rights and privileges of the college, except so far as the power to do so was reserved by the sixteenth section. That section says that the Legislature "may grant further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain any of the powers by this act vested in the said corporation, *as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests of the college.*" Under this reservation, the Legislature cannot meddle with the *property* of the corporation, nor can it extinguish its *corporate existence*. It can merely enlarge, alter, annul, or restrain its *powers*, and even these it can meddle with only for the *best interest* of the college. Though sole judge of what that interest is, it could certainly do nothing plainly destructive of that interest.

But the present case does not rest upon the effect of the sixteenth clause. The Act of Separation gives a complete guaranty to the powers and privileges of the boards, under the charter; so that they can be altered, limited, or annulled only through judicial process,

unless that act has been modified by the subsequent agreement of the Legislatures of the two States.

Has such modification been made, and if so, what is its extent? The Massachusetts resolve of June 12, 1820, gives the consent of that Commonwealth to any modification of the protecting clause, *not affecting the rights or interests of Massachusetts*, which those who have authority to act for the corporation *may make therein*, with the consent of Maine. Massachusetts, it seems, did not make an unconditional surrender of her rights and interests under the charter; and she certainly had rights, privileges, and interests which might be affected by certain alterations in the charter. She had founded the charity, and had given lands for its use. She had a right and interest in the perpetual application of these funds to their original object. As founder, she had the visitatorial power; and, having delegated this power to certain trustees and overseers in perpetual succession, she had a right and interest in having that power exercised by those very bodies, and by no others.

This resolve authorizes no modifications of the college charter which shall divert the funds of the founder from their original objects, or shall vest the visitatorial power in other bodies than the trustees and overseers marked out in the original charter, and certainly does not justify the transfer of their powers to any other persons not in privity with them. Nor does it authorize the Legislature of Maine to assume to itself the powers of the trustees, or to appoint new trustees and overseers, as that would affect the rights and interests of the founder.

It is also more than probable that this resolve contemplated only certain alterations to be made *uno flatu*, and not subsequent changes from time to time, and through all future time. Be this as it may, it is very clear that Massachusetts has not agreed to any alterations which Maine on its own authority might make, but to such only as the president and trustees and overseers of the college may make with the consent of the Legislature of Maine. If this Legislature has made laws altering the college charter, without making the validity of such laws dependent upon the adoption of the boards, before or after, those laws have not been assented to by Massachusetts, and are unconstitutional and void.

To repeal or modify the protecting clause, the Legislatures of both States must concur *ad idem*. But the Maine Legislature has passed no correspondent resolve *in totidem verbis*, nor has it, in terms, assented to the resolve of Massachusetts. To constitute such an agreement as was contemplated, both parties must assent to the same

thing. If Massachusetts and Maine have not agreed to the same identical thing, the *casus fœderis* has not arisen. Nay, more, it is greatly doubted whether any modification can be made in any of these fundamental articles, unless the specific modification has been expressly assented to by both States. Neither Legislature can agree *ab ante* to any modifications which third persons may make.

The Maine act of June 16, 1820, is in the very form contemplated by the Act of Separation, for it presents a specific alteration for the consideration and assent of Massachusetts. The act is to take effect, provided the Legislature of Massachusetts *shall agree thereto*. But that specific modification has *not* been agreed to by Massachusetts. In no just sense can this act be construed as an adoption of the Massachusetts resolve. This miscarriage of the parties was probably unintentional, but not on that account the less fatal.

Not, however, on this ground, though deemed impregnable, does the case rest. Grant that the Maine act of June 16, 1820, is constitutional, and has become part of the college charter, a very important question still remains; to wit, What is the actual extent of legislative authority over the college as conferred by that act? The words are, "That the president and trustees and overseers of Bowdoin College shall have, hold, and enjoy their powers and privileges in all respects, subject, however, to be altered, limited, restrained, or extended by the Legislature, etc., as shall, etc., be judged necessary to promote the best interests of said institution." The word "annul," which occurs in the sixteenth section of the original charter, is omitted in this act, showing that the authority to annul was designedly withheld from the Legislature. Even the words of the sixteenth section, in their actual connection, exclude any authority to annul the charter; for to annihilate the college would not be exactly the way to promote its *best interests*. Under this act the powers of the existing boards may be extended, limited, or altered, but they cannot be transferred to others. No authority is given to the Legislature to add new members. If the Legislature cannot put itself in the place of the charter boards, neither can it confer such authority on others. I am not prepared, therefore, to admit that the act of March 19, 1821, enlarging the boards, or the act of Feb. 27, 1826, making the governor, *ex officio*, a member of the Board of Trustees, can be maintained as constitutional exercises of authority.

The act of March 31, 1831, is, in its terms, an act of positive and direct legislation. It legislates the presidents of Bowdoin and Waterville Colleges out of office. The Legislature thus exercises that power of amotion from office which the original charter gave exclu-

sively to the boards. Massachusetts has consented to no such transfer of this power, for the alteration affects her rights and interests. The Maine act of June, 1820, gave no such power to the Legislature or any one else.

It is alleged that the act has become binding on the college by the assent and adoption of the boards. The boards have not adopted it, they have merely *acquiesced*. This is not the same as approval. Yet if it were, that approval could not give effect to an unconstitutional act.

Again, President Allen held an office under a lawful contract with the boards, by which contract he was to hold the same during good behavior, with a fixed salary and certain fees. This was a contract for a valuable consideration. The act of 1831, so far as it seeks the removal of President Allen, seems unconstitutional and void.

APPENDIX II.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF 1836, SIGNED BY EBENEZER EVERETT.

In regard to the students' petition for the abolition of the *ranking system*, the committee say that they "have not been convinced by the arguments of the memorialists." "That certain incidental inconveniences result is no doubt felt by the instructors, as well as by the students; but we are reluctant to believe that under the practical operation of the system, the only or even the strongest actual motive to exertion in a course of college studies is to gain the good opinion of the instructors for the sake of college distinctions. We believe — anything in the memorial to the contrary notwithstanding — that the love of learning for its own sake, zeal for the approbation of parents and friends, its effect on their future prospects in life, and still more an honest sense of duty, are strong and powerful motives operating much more on the minds of those most concerned than the former. But as these motives are not always present, nor equally active, some immediate motive, even in reality of less weight, is needed to be supplied as an occasional stimulus. It cannot be the wish of the memorialists that no such present inducements to a diligent use of time and opportunity should be presented to them. For these purposes there seem to us to be but two general alternatives, — praise and censure. Both are alike distinctions, — one of the ascending and the other of the descending grade. Each is liable to the same objections, as oper-

ating unfairly on students of different capacities from misapprehensions in the application. Between these two alternatives, it would seem that all must choose the more generous inducements, which effect the object by rewarding the deserving without a direct censure on the others, to that which inflicts the more direct and therefore deeper wound. To doubt that emulation may be an innocent inducement to exertion would be to complain of almost every situation in which a man designed for extensive usefulness in after life can be placed. It is, no doubt, implanted in our dispositions for wise purposes, and is only dangerous when carried to excess. A college life is one of probation and discipline, and the minor collisions and jealousies which sometimes intervene among the students should be viewed as exercises to enable them to attain that command, not only of their actions but also of their emotions, which is so necessary to their success in any high undertaking, and, what is still better, as an occasion of self-discipline and improvement of the heart. The error lies in mistaking the design of these distinctions by giving them an undue importance in their own eyes; and the remedy lies with the students themselves, by cherishing the higher motives, and giving the factitious ones the humble office of reminding them of duty when forgotten."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE IN 1839, BY JUDGE PREBLE, IN RELATION TO THE PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE RANKING SYSTEM.

"The committee understand the petitioners to ask that no distinctive reward should be bestowed on superior scholarship, superior talents, and superior attainments; that all appeals to the principle of emulation in our nature should be discarded; and that, so far as the world at large is concerned, the dunce and the scholar — aspiring mediocrity, commanding talent, genius, even — should be placed on the same dead level. A system like this is at variance with the first principles of our free institutions. Doubtless it is painful for the man of power and wealth to see the laurels won from his own son by the son of his less conspicuous and more humble neighbor. Aspiring mediocrity always has combined and always will combine to deprive talent of its just honors and rewards, and if possible throw it into the shade. It is the levelling down of intellect instead of the levelling up."

APPENDIX III.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOWDOIN ESTATE, ETC.

James Temple Bowdoin, when six or seven years old, came to this country; studied at Andover Academy; graduated at Columbia College; went into business in Boston, and had a store on Long Wharf; failed; went to New York; thence to England, where he obtained office; went into the army; served in Egypt; grew tired of the service; came to this country in April, 1805; naturalized, probably; went soon after to England.

It appears that he was living about 1819 with his family in Florence; that wishing to increase his income, he applied to the courts of Massachusetts for leave to cut the trees then standing on Nashawn, etc. James Bowdoin and the college being residuary legatees, it was necessary to obtain their consent.

By the will of Mr. Bowdoin the college was made residuary legatee in reference to the valuable property which he bequeathed to his nephews, James Temple Bowdoin and James Bowdoin Winthrop. In case of their dying without male issue, or whenever such issue should fail, the estates would revert to the college. The legacy to young Winthrop, afterwards known as James Bowdoin, was a large and valuable tract of land in Bowdoinham, now Richmond. In 1823 the right of the college in this contingent remainder was sold to Mr. Bowdoin for $2,000. The sale was made by a committee duly authorized by the boards, and consisting of Benjamin Orr, Reuel Williams, Sandford Kingsbury, and John Dole. In this transaction Mr. Williams appears to have acted at the same time as the fiduciary of the college and the stipendiary of Mr. Bowdoin. The college must have felt poor and sorely bestead when it parted with a valuable inheritance for such a mess of pottage. Mr. Bowdoin, who never married, died ten years afterward, leaving a property which would have made the college rich had it simply held on to its rights.

The share of Temple Bowdoin was the old mansion house in Beacon Street, and valuable lands in Dukes County, including the island of Nashawn. As early as 1819 Mr. Bowdoin, who was then living in Florence, applied to the courts of Massachusetts for liberty to cut the wood on the Elizabeth Islands. Due notice was given to the college, which took action in regard to the proposition. Distinguished lawyers were consulted and employed; there was considerable correspondence

between the parties in interest, but it all resulted in nothing. In 1823 the committee which bartered away the five-mile lots in Richmond was authorized by the boards to make a similar bargain with Temple Bowdoin; but I find no evidence that they had any negotiations with him at that time. Mr. T. Bowdoin appears from his letters to have been greatly dissatisfied with the course taken by his cousin J. Bowdoin, and by the college managers, in reference to his petition of 1819. If any offers were made to him, he probably rejected them; at any rate, the college interests were not sacrificed. But as Mr. Bowdoin continued to live in Europe, and was known to have a male heir, the slight chances of the college gradually passed out of thought. On the 31st of October, 1842, Mr. J. T. Bowdoin died at Twickenham in England. A newspaper notice of the event drew the attention of President Woods, who applied through the treasurer to Mr. Reuel Williams for information. Mr. Williams replied that Mr. Bowdoin and his son had lately been in America, and had taken the necessary steps for breaking the entail, and consequently the college had "nothing to expect in that quarter." On a visit to Boston soon after, the president, in conversation with one of the Bowdoin heirs, was informed that Mr. James Bowdoin never meant that his property should leave this country; an ardent Jeffersonian Democrat, he had no love for England, and would have left nothing to Temple Bowdoin had he supposed that he would remain an Englishman, and the same was indicated by the expression of the will. On this hint, President Woods requested Mr. Jeremiah Mason to look into the subject. That great lawyer gave it as his decided opinion that the college was entitled to its remainder both in equity and law. Mr. Charles G. Loring, whose conscience would allow him to engage in no cause which he did not believe to be just, was willing to act for the college. The mode advised by Mr. Mason was, that the college should take and keep actual possession of the property, leaving it to the opposite party to eject them as it could. As the English claimant could be shown to be an alien, his position would be embarrassing whether he should attempt to dispossess the college by force or by law.

Through the urgency of the president and the energy of the college treasurer, Mr McKeen, the plan was carried out. Great was the astonishment of neighbors and passers-by to find one morning in March, 1843, that the vacant Bowdoin lot on Beacon Street had been enclosed during the previous night, and already contained an inhabited shanty. As soon as the object of the transaction was known, much indignation was wasted in the upper circles of conversation, and the newspapers were unsparing in condemnation of the college. Legal gentle-

men denounced the proceeding as a specimen of sharp and dishonorable practice, which might do in New Hampshire, but was totally at variance with the high-minded and courteous usages of the Suffolk bar. It was mildly urged in reply that the docking of the entail was an attempt by mere legal technicality to rob the college of its just rights, and they who had done this could not complain if they were met by technicalities in return.

Not in Boston only was the proceeding censured. In Maine several of the most influential friends of the college regarded it as futile; and learned judges, themselves trustees, pronounced it all moonshine. To persist in the contest under such circumstances called for both faith and courage. It was not long before the agents and friends of Mr. Bowdoin entered with force the premises, demolished the structures, and drove off the college tenant. As the sagacious counsellor for the college expected and hoped, there had been a forcible entry, a dispossession by violence; and steps were taken for bringing the riotous actors before the proper tribunals, and for restitution of actual possession.

In this stage of the business, the college received proffers for an amicable settlement. The vigorous warfare had brought the enemy to terms. From the first, the counsel for college had regarded it as eminently a case for compromise; though they were too prudent to say so aloud, even to their client. If the court should decide that Mr. Bowdoin was not an alien, the college would be cut off entirely. If his alienage were proved, the estate would go to the Commonwealth, and its disposition would be in the hands of the Legislature. It would indeed be strange if that body should not give it to the residuary legatee of James Bowdoin's will; still, it would bring into the question a new and disagreeable element with all the uncertainties that belong to political action and intrigue. An arrangement was accordingly made: the college consented to relinquish its claim on receiving three tenths of the entire property; sale of the property was immediately made, and $31,696.69 were added to the college fund.

In this short record of a transaction so important to our poor college, I have been compelled to omit much that was curious in itself, and much that was singularly characteristic of the prominent actors. In addition to the distinguished men already mentioned, the college was favored through the whole affair with the faithful and filial services of Mr. Peleg W. Chandler, and with the able advice of Simon Greenleaf and Benjamin R Curtis. Above all, the efforts of President Woods, whether in collecting information, in exploring the intricate problems of contingent remainders, in urging to action the timid and the disheartened, or in consultations with those great masters of the law, were efficient, untiring, and invaluable.



Joseph M'Keen

JOSEPH M.ᶜ KEEN D.D.

ACADEMIC FACULTY.

PRESIDENTS.

Joseph McKeen was born in 1757 in Londonderry, N. H. His father John and his grandfather James were among the first settlers of the place, to which they came from the North of Ireland about 1718. Some forty years earlier the family, to avoid the brutal cruelty of Claverhouse's dragoons, had fled from Argyleshire to Ulster. Yet even there, as Presbyterian dissenters, they found themselves in unpleasant relations with the Established Church, and, as foreigners and Protestants, they came often into conflict with the native Celtic population. Such considerations were quite sufficient to induce those sturdy Scotchmen, the McKeens, the McGregors, the Nesmiths, and others, to exchange the fertile and pleasant valley of the Lower Bann for the cold, hard hills of New Hampshire. To the town which they founded, these hardy adventurers gave the name of a place, where some of them had fought and suffered during those terrible hundred and five days which made the siege of Londonderry the most memorable event of the kind in all the British annals. In this remarkable colony James McKeen was the leading man. John inherited his father's abilities and virtues, and passed them on to his more distinguished son. Joseph McKeen graduated at Hanover in the class of 1774, at the age of seventeen. During the following eight years of Revolutionary turmoil he was quietly teaching school in his native town, excepting a short period of voluntary service in the army under Gen. Sullivan. From Londonderry he went to Cambridge, and as a private pupil of the celebrated Prof. Williams spent some time in the prosecution of his favorite studies, — mathematics and astronomy. Dr Williams of Windham, who had fitted him for college, was his instructor in theology. After a few terms spent in assisting Dr. Pearson at the Phillips (Andover) Academy, he began to preach It was not long before the large and wealthy parish of lower Beverly — whose last minister, Joseph Willard, had been stolen from them by Harvard College — sent for and secured him. This was in 1785. The duties imposed by a large congregation, made up of merchants and farmers and traders and mariners, were discharged with impartial fidelity and to general acceptance. The society was not without its divisions,

political and religious. McKeen was not quite orthodox in the opinion of some of his parishioners, nor so liberal in his theological views as others would have liked. But he was candid, upright, prudent, and conciliatory. He soon showed himself to be a man of great ability and learning, and of excellent judgment. Under his faithful and peaceful ministry the discordant elements subsided, and for the most part seemed to coalesce. In those days a few great cities had not acquired the art of absorbing all the wealth and talent of the country. Among Dr. McKeen's parishioners were several men of more than common ability and influence, master spirits of the once far-famed Essex Junto-men, whose influence was felt in State, and even in national councils. It was no common tribute to the good sense of their pastor, that such men as Nathan Dane and Israel Thorndike and Robert Rantoul and the Cabots not only reverenced him as their spiritual guide, but sought and prized his opinions on those matters of politics and business which had been the study of their lives. In the warm conflicts of the time he sympathized with the Federal party, but he was not blind to its faults, nor unfaithful. It was in the smarting hour of its first great defeat, when many of Mr. McKeen's parishioners were indulging in the bitterness of what seemed to them a righteous anger, that he preached his celebrated Fast Day sermon, afterwards published. It was a rebuke, most manly and Christian, addressed to those who speak evil of rulers.

Thus faithful in his pastoral and pulpit duties, he still found time to prosecute his favorite studies. Some evidence of this may be found in the early transactions of the American Academy. On one occasion, long remembered in Essex County, his mathematical science was most humanely employed. A man was on trial for house-breaking. On the question whether it occurred by night or by day, his life depended. A nice calculation by Dr. McKeen in regard to the precise moment of dawn saved the culprit from the gallows.

It is not strange that the trustees of Bowdoin College, when looking round for a man competent to start and carry on their new enterprise, soon fixed their eyes on Dr. McKeen. The separation from his people was painful on both sides, as such separations always must be. He took his family to Brunswick, and began housekeeping in Massachusetts Hall, the only building then on the ground for officers or pupils. The small projecting room on the eastern side, which has since witnessed the birth of so many noxious gases and poisonous compounds, was then an innocent kitchen. It was a very compact establishment. One of the rooms served as a chapel. The oaken cane whose punctual raps used to summon all college to prayers is still in

existence. The expectations which had been formed of his presidency, say Mr. Parker and Dr. Ellingwood, "were not disappointed." "His discreet management of the college in its infancy contributed in no small degree to lay the foundation of its future prosperity."

This testimony of men who knew him well, I have in substance heard confirmed by many who had been the pupils or associates of President McKeen during the short period of his life in Brunswick. It was short indeed. He carried one class through the four-years' course, and conferred upon its six pioneers their bachelor's degree. Before the next Commencement came, he had ceased to live. His sickness had been long and distressing, and had been borne with Christian fortitude and submission.

I never saw President McKeen; but I have distinct impressions of the man, derived from conversations with those who had known him intimately, — conversations dating back to a time when he was yet fresh in memory. He was tall, of robust frame, and of athletic vigor. He had a countenance that was both winning and commanding. The engraving does him only partial justice, having been made up from a simple profile outline. In manners he was gentlemanly, easy, affable, — a man whom everybody liked and respected too, for he could not have been more correct in his deportment or more upright in conduct had he been ever so stiffly starched. He was mild and yet firm. He was dignified yet perfectly accessible. He was serious and yet habitually cheerful. Such was the admirable union of qualities that fitted him for his high station.

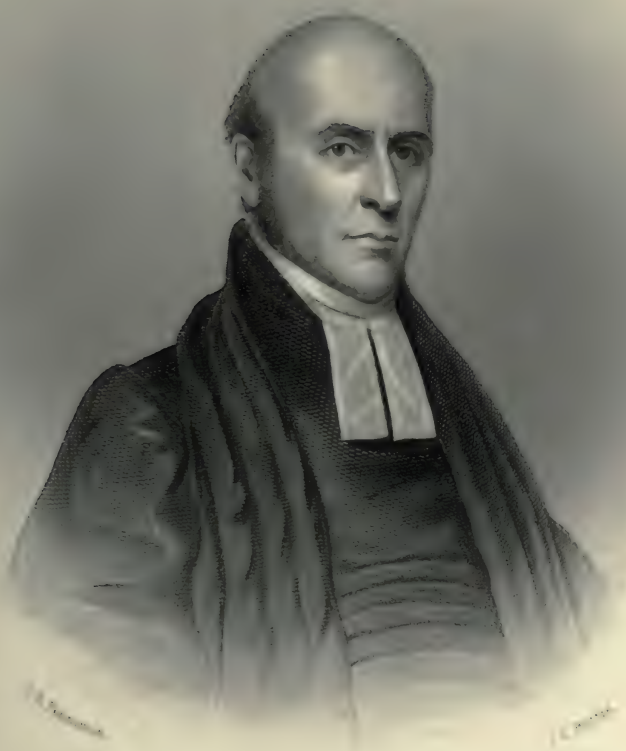
On all those great questions which involve man's responsibility and duty to his neighbor, his country, and his Maker, Dr. McKeen was earnest and decided in opinion and feeling, but at the same time perfectly tolerant. In theology he belonged to the milder school of the moderate Calvinists. No one who knew him could doubt the sincerity of his Christian profession, or the genuineness of his piety.

In 1785 Mr. McKeen was married to Alice Anderson, a faithful companion while he lived, and his faithful widow for twenty-seven years. They had three sons and two daughters. Alice, the younger, married William J. Farley (Bowdoin College, 1820), and died without issue in 1827. Her sister Nancy married David Dunlap, well known in Brunswick as a wealthy and respectable merchant and citizen. She survived her husband but a short time, and died (1849) leaving one child, Alice McKeen, now the wife of Hon. Charles J. Gilman of Brunswick, a representative in Congress. Of his three sons, Joseph, John, and James, mention is made in their respective places.

Jesse Appleton was born in 1772 at New Ipswich. He was fifth in descent from Samuel Appleton, the pioneer, who came over in 1635. His father, Francis Appleton, had emigrated from old Ipswich. In his family plan, Jesse was set down for a mechanic; but the boy had higher aims, and through the generous aid of an elder brother was enabled to go to college. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1792 with the best repute for scholarship and character. Then for two years he was an instructor of youth in Dover and in Amherst. "In both places he was successful as a teacher, and popular in his general intercourse. His amiable disposition, his winning manners, and keen but delicate wit, always discreetly employed, gave him favor wherever he was known."

The celebrated Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield was his theological teacher, and thus became his friend and model and guide. Mr. Appleton was licensed in 1795, and from the first was regarded as a preacher of more than common power and promise. Two years afterward he received simultaneous invitations to settle in Leicester and in Hampton: the former a fertile and growing place near Worcester, Mass., the latter a comparatively poor town on the New Hampshire seaboard. Had secular considerations ruled exclusively in his decision, he could hardly have chosen as he did. His ministry at Hampton lasted ten years, during which his reputation was constantly rising. His systematic and unremitted application enabled him, while with scrupulous fidelity he performed all the pastoral duties of a wide country parish, to write with great care one sermon each week, to prepare many able articles for the religious periodicals of the time, and successfully to pursue the theological, the philosophical, and the classical studies which he enjoyed so highly. He became an active and useful trustee of the Phillips (Exeter) Academy. Young as he was, many students for the ministry placed themselves under his guidance. In 1803, the theological chair at Cambridge became vacant by the death of Dr. Tappan; and Mr. Appleton, though only thirty years old, was an all but successful candidate for the high station. When, four years later, the prospects of our young college were suddenly blasted by the lamented death of Dr. McKeen, the selection of Mr. Appleton as his successor was hailed with a unanimity of approval which showed an exalted estimate of his talents and character. He went to Brunswick late in the autumn of 1807, and was inaugurated in December.

I was at Brunswick when he came, witnessed the first impressions made by the new president, and shared in them as a boy, not unobservant, might share. For two years, while fitting for college, I saw



J. Appleton

REV JESSE APPLETON, D D

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and heard him often, with increasing respect not entirely free from awe. Then as an undergraduate, and especially as a pupil, I learned to admire the scholar and teacher, and deeply to venerate the man. A little later I was associated with him in the government and instruction of the college, and for nearly two years met him weekly in the pleasant familiarity of the Faculty meeting, and saw him often in his study and in his family. Many years have elapsed since I marked the sad steps of his decline, watched at his dying couch, and saw him breathe his last; but the impress which he made on all who came into contact with him was not a fleeting one. No image in my memory is more distinct than that of President Appleton, as I saw him in those eight years of my early life. Nor has it lost anything in the light of later reflection and comparison. I may say, rather, it has gained both in beauty and greatness. In the pulpit, where I first beheld him, his aspect was most impressive. An early and unusual baldness, while it revealed the fine contour of his head, gave also to his brow an air of dignified and thoughtful serenity. His face when he was speaking became highly expressive, and his mild blue eye would kindle to a glow. He had a good voice, and an elocution exceedingly earnest and emphatic. His language was always concise, exact, transparent, — the fit medium of his strong and lucid thought. He had great faith in reason. It was to the understanding that he chiefly appealed, and few can do it so effectively. There was no difficulty in following his argument, which he made as clear to the hearer as it was to himself. There was no parade of dialectic skill, no display of technical or abstruse terms to make a show of learning, no endeavor to seem profound by being obscure. Like Paul, he "*reasoned* of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come"; and his preaching, like that of his great Master, was convincing and persuasive.

In the beautiful address of Rev. Dr. Sprague commemorative of the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, lately delivered, I find the following passage: "The doctor used to speak of many of them in terms of warm regard; but there was one in whom I always thought he especially gloried, and of whose fine intellectual and moral qualities he could never say enough, — I refer to the late lamented President Appleton. He regarded him, as well he might, as one of the lights of his age; and the letters which President Appleton addressed to him, some of them letters of inquiry on perplexed subjects, show that he did not outlive his reverence for his teacher, or grow weary of sitting at his feet. The death of the president occurred a few months after my ordination; and when I read to Dr. Lathrop the sermon preached at his funeral, on

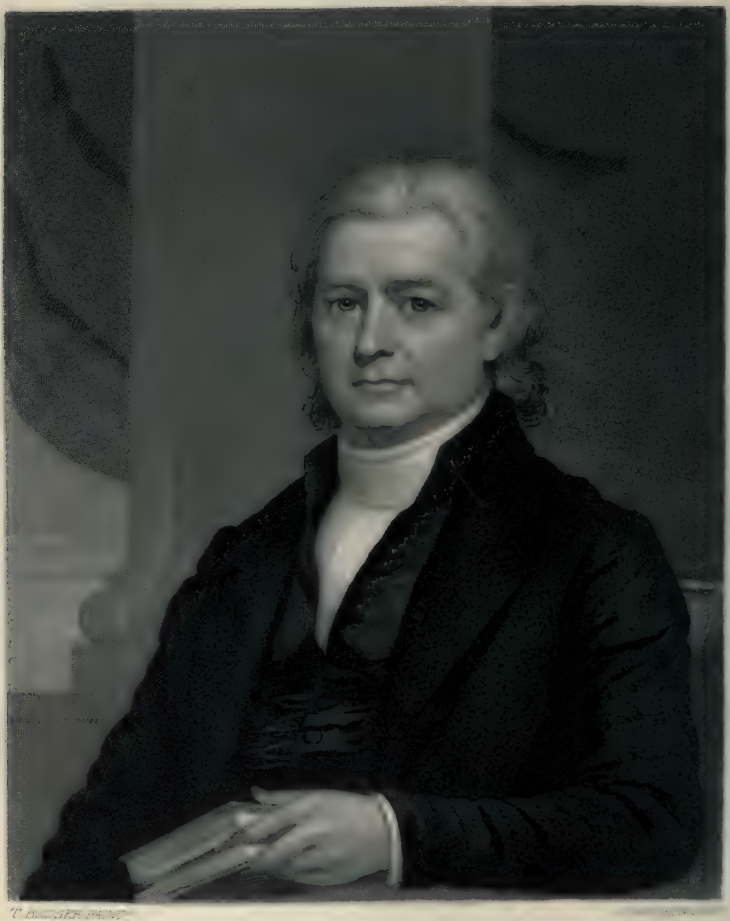
the text 'One star differeth from another star in glory,' he listened to it with intense interest, and expressed the opinion that a brighter star rarely sets on earth to rise in heaven than he who formed the subject of that discourse."

It was the high privilege of the Senior class to have President Appleton as instructor, with "Butler's Analogy" and "Dugald Stewart's Philosophy" as text-books. His style as a teacher bore hardly any resemblance to the diversified comments and diffusive eloquence which charmed the pupils of President Dwight. Clear, concise, exact, Dr. Appleton made everything perfectly plain, while every lesson opened some new inquiry and put us in the way of thinking for ourselves.

No college officer could surpass him in zeal for the welfare of the institution under his care. The intellectual progress and moral condition of the students were with him an object of intense and incessant solicitude. I thought then, and still think, that his administration would have been more successful, and that he consequently would have been a happier man, could hopefulness and confidence have held the place in his mind which seemed so often occupied by mistrust and fear. In entering on his duties at Brunswick, it is not strange that he accepted those ideas of government and discipline which had always prevailed in the colleges of New England, — ideas which have now so generally given way to milder and wiser modes of action. From the Faculty record of that day, — a record which shows no want of accord among the members, — it is not easy to avoid a feeling that the cases of summary punishment bore an undue proportion to the whole number of students. However this may be, very few, I am sure, of those who fell under the censure of President Appleton ever thought of ascribing his course of action to any other motive than an imperative sense of duty.

Dr. Appleton rarely if ever ventured an extemporaneous speech. In conversation he was ready and fluent, copious and easy, abounding in anecdotes which he told delightfully, and occasionally evincing a witty felicity of retort which would have been formidable in any one not so discreetly kind. But in public, even before the small public of the college, he seldom spoke anything which he had not previously written.

His farewell address to the graduating class was delivered always on Commencement Day, and brought the exercises to a fitting close. It was indeed the prominent and by far the most interesting feature of the occasion. For that all waited through the long and tedious sitting. To that all listened with admiration, and not a few with profit.



WILLIAM ALLEN, D.D.
President of Bowdoin College

Wm Allen

Soon after his death these addresses were published, and that book was the first product of the Brunswick press. The little volume should be reprinted. The young men of our college are not likely to find many things of the sort that are better done.

In person, Dr. Appleton was tall, slender, and narrow-chested. A close student, he rarely sought exercise or the outward air. With such a frame and such habits, it is not strange that disease fastened on his lungs, and that its course was sure and rapid. He died Nov. 12, 1819.

A selection from his sermons and lectures, with a memoir by his son-in-law, Prof. A. S. Packard, was published in two volumes.

It is much to be regretted that we have no satisfactory likeness of President Appleton. The engraving gives some idea of his appearance, but is far from doing justice to to a head and face which were wonderfully fine and impressive.

He married Elizabeth Means of Amherst, N. H. From this happy union came Mary, who married John Aiken of Lowell and Andover, and still lives his widow; Frances, the first wife of Alpheus S. Packard, now Collins professor and librarian, who died June, 1839; Jane, who married Franklin Pierce, the twelfth President of the United States, and died December, 1863; William, Bowdoin College, 1826, who died in 1830; Robert, merchant, died in Boston in 1849; John, died in infancy.

William Allen was born in 1784, in Pittsfield, Mass. His father, Thomas Allen, was the first settled clergyman in that beautiful frontier town, and a man of much note in his day. In the Revolutionary time he was a glowing patriot. Twice he went out as chaplain of a regiment. When Baum with his Hessians advanced upon Bennington, Mr. Allen with many of his parishioners joined Gen. Stark; and his warlike speech to that hero is preserved in the pages of Lossing and Irving. That it was not mere bravado he proved soon after in the thickest of the fight. The second day after the battle he preached from his own pulpit. At a later period, when parties had sprung up, and Massachusetts was strongly Federal, and the clergy were of that party almost to a man, the Rev. Thomas Allen was conspicuous as a stanch partisan of the other side.

William Allen graduated at Cambridge in the celebrated class of 1802. After two years of theological study with the Rev. Dr. Pierce of Brookline, and with his own venerable father, he was licensed to preach. In December, 1804, he became a regent or proctor in Harvard College, and so continued for six years. His duties in the college

we except his venerable and snowy locks. This very winter (1858) the Northampton paper informs us that he has been conspicuous among the skaters of that village, and that none of his youthful or middle-aged playmates of either sex surpassed him in agility and grace.

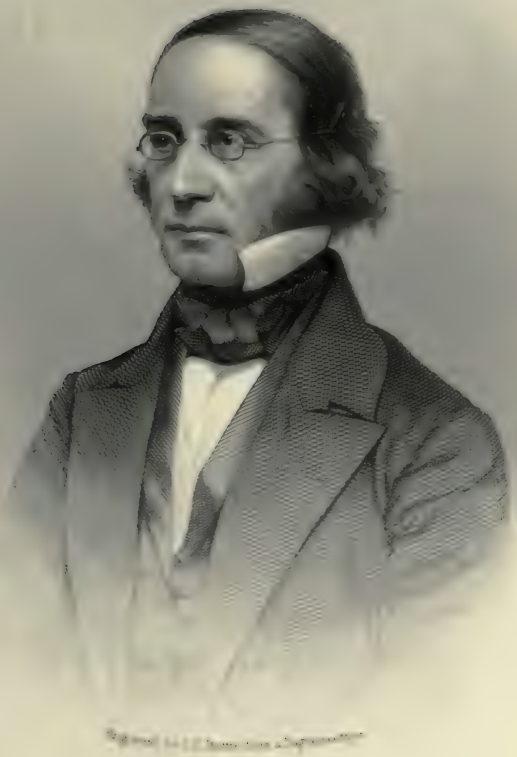
In 1812 Mr. Allen was married to Maria Malleville,* only child of the second President Wheelock. The connection was singularly happy. Lovely in person and in mind, in manners and in character, Mrs. Allen was admired by all who saw her, and beloved by all who knew her. She died at Brunswick in the summer of 1828.

Dr. Allen married again, in 1831, Sarah Johnson, daughter of John Breed, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., who died in 1848. Dr. Allen, after a brief illness, died July 16, 1868. A commemorative discourse was delivered on the Sabbath succeeding his funeral in the First Congregational Church, Northampton, by Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague of Albany, N. Y., which was published with notices of the funeral service.

Leonard Woods was born Nov. 24, 1807, in Newbury (now West Newbury), Mass. It was soon after this event that his father, Rev. Leonard Woods, left the "New Town" parish, to become the first professor of Christian theology in the new school at Andover. From Phillips Academy he went first to Hanover. After a short sojourn there he left Dartmouth for Union College, where he graduated in 1827. In 1830 he had completed the Andover course, and was licensed to preach. During the year 1831 Mr. Woods was an assistant teacher in the Theological Institution. While thus employed, he translated and published an edition of "Knapp's Theology." In 1833 Mr. Woods received ordination from the Third Presbytery in New York. From 1834 to 1837, he conducted as editor the *Literary and Theological Review*, in the city of New York. In 1836 he became professor of Biblical literature in the Theological Seminary at Bangor; and from this place, in 1839, was called to preside over Bowdoin College.

It needs but a comparison of the dates which begin and end this brief outline to show that Mr. Woods had early risen to a high place in public estimation. It was a rare reputation for profound and elegant scholarship, for power and beauty as a writer, and for great conversational ability, which he brought with him to Brunswick. If in other respects his qualifications were yet to be tested, there was noth-

* Mrs. Allen's maternal grandfather was Gov. Suhm of the Danish West Indies. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Malleville, was also governor of the Danish islands.



Leonard Woods

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D.D.

ing in his past to forbid the brightest hopes, but all good omens rather. In behalf of the "youth" thus high advanced, his venerable father addressed a letter to the trustees, which they recorded in their book, and which commends him to their kindness and bespeaks their encouragement. "I hope," writes the doctor, "he will prove a blessing to the college. If uniform dutifulness from a child, if a habit of diligent, persevering study, and scrupulous fidelity in discharging the duties of the private and public relations which he has heretofore sustained can give any assurance that he will be faithful in this new relation, that assurance you have." That he did not shrink from labor appears from the fact that one of his first suggestions to the board was that they should assign to the president a larger share in the instruction than had for some time been customary.

In the autumn of 1840 President Woods, by permission of the board, sailed for Europe. He was absent about a year, giving much attention to institutions of learning. The English universities, and Oxford in particular, were carefully studied and made lasting impressions.

In the early spring of 1843 a newspaper paragraph, accidentally seen, made known to President Woods the death of James Temple Bowdoin. As the college had a reversionary interest in the estate which that gentleman received from his uncle, James Bowdoin, the president took immediate measures to ascertain its rights. In the prosecution of this claim to a successful issue, and in carrying out the singular process through which it was accomplished, the president evinced energy and perseverance. It gave for the time a new direction to his studies, until the great lawyers, whose consultations he attended, were surprised to find him as much at home as themselves in the nice questions and problems which are presented by the law of "contingent remainders" and "docked entails." The "constancy, fidelity, and prudence" which he exhibited on this occasion were duly acknowledged by the two boards.*

Another college enterprise in which President Woods took deep interest was the erection of the chapel. This oft-delayed and long-protracted work owes much to his persistent effort, and the noble structure will be a lasting memento of his taste and perseverance.

As an author President Woods came forward early. His translation of Knapp has been mentioned. For a few years he contributed largely to periodical literature. Since that time the public has only seen enough from his pen to make it wish for more. After the death

* Appendix No. 3.

of Daniel Webster he delivered in Portland, at the request of its municipal authorities, a discourse on that great man, which was published, and which ranks among the best productions of its class. His address at the funeral of Parker Cleaveland, afterwards elaborated into a memoir and published by the Maine Historical Society, is an admirable delineation of the learned professor, and a truly felicitous specimen of biographical writing. For some time past President Woods has been engaged upon a history of Phillips Academy, Andover, and especially of its engrafted scion, the theological seminary. The work was begun and left unfinished by his father. In prosecuting it the son has resorted to the original sources of history. All the papers and correspondence of the men who originated and established these successful schools have been submitted to his inspection, and he can tell us, if anybody can, what it was that the Phillipses and Pearson and Woods and Morse and Spring and others thought and meant and hoped for when they were laying the foundations of these institutions. We trust that the appearance of this long-expected work will not much longer be delayed.

President Woods is popular with the students, and has been so from the first, nor is it strange that they should highly appreciate the affability and kindness which mark his whole intercourse with them. I have indeed heard it alleged that he sometimes carries these amiable virtues too far. Between kindness and severity there is undoubtedly a happy medium, if it can only be found. But in the management of the young, is it not better to err — if err we must — upon the softer side? The pupil whose love is gained will not long withhold his obedience. "I cannot help doubting," says the biographer of one who knew how to blend strictness with indulgence, "if in any department of human operations, real kindness ever compromised real dignity."

I have heard another complaint against President Woods, in which his warmest friends readily join. They say that a scholar so accomplished, a writer so pleasing, should more frequently give to college and to the public the ripe results of his study and meditation. They recall the baccalaureate addresses of former presidents, and wonder that the present incumbent should depute to anybody else a task which belongs to him, and which he can so well perform. They consider him, in a word, too much of a recluse. They would drag him from the luxurious retirement of his study into the arena of life and action. They would have him study less and speak more.

President Woods, being unmarried, after his return from Europe took lodgings in a pleasant house and family near the foot of Federal Street. It was evidently too far from college to be convenient, but

of course the arrangement was temporary. He would soon *need* a house, and the college was bound to give him one. How many pleasing hopes and plans in regard to this coming event were one after another laid to rest by the inactivity of the chief actor, it would not be easy to estimate. When this all failed, other steps were taken. Professors and tutors petitioned to have their president nearer to them. Visiting committees reported that he ought to be nearer, and even the boards resolved that it was desirable he should be nearer. I do not know whether President Woods ever said anything or did anything in reference to these movements. I do know that he still lives at the foot of Federal Street.*

Dr. Woods had designed to retire from the presidency when he should reach his sixtieth year. This purpose was confirmed by indications of the infirmity which in a few years developed itself, to the grief of his friends, and accordingly he resigned his position in 1866. In the year following, at the instance of the Maine Historical Society, of which he had from the year of his accession to office been an active and influential member, he received a commission from the governor of the State to collect materials in Europe for the early history of the State. Important facilities were afforded him from the Department of State, Washington. Bearing with him also letters from our most eminent historical students, he spent a year or more in prosecuting his inquiries, gaining access to public and private collections, and cordially received by eminent men in England and on the Continent of Europe. The fruits of his commission appeared in the first and second volumes of the "Documentary History of Maine," the second containing the "Discourse on Western Planting," by Hakluyt, the manuscript of which had been lost to the world for three hundred years, until discovered by the rare address and persistent efforts of Dr. Woods in a private collection, and of which he was fortunate enough to secure a copy. After his return he devoted himself to the work of reducing to order and making available for public use the historic riches he had accumulated. With great diligence he was approaching the end of his enthusiastic labors, when a fire, August, 1873, consumed most of his library and manuscripts. He never recovered from that disaster. He had felt prémonitions for some time of a tendency which developed itself at last in a paralytic shock, which was repeated a year or two later. His conflict with a form of disease he had dreaded, the gradual decay of brilliant powers, and the end which came Dec. 24, 1878, are portrayed with pathos and exceeding beauty by Prof. Park in his

* What follows, relating to the president, is from the editor.

memorial discourse. Agreeably to the wish of Dr. Woods, the interment was made in the cemetery of the Theological Seminary, Andover, where his dust mingles with that of his family; and an impressive monument is erected, for which provision was made in his will.

The death of Dr. Woods was appropriately notice by discourses before the Maine Historical Society and the college in a public service during the week of Commencement in 1879, by Prof. Charles C. Everett, D. D., and by Prof. Edwards A. Park in the chapel of the seminary in Andover, both of which have been published.

Rev. Dr. Harris (1833), professor of theology in the seminary at Bangor, at the suggestion of Dr. Woods himself was elected to succeed him, and was inaugurated at the Commencement of 1867, the first alumnus to hold that position. He also took charge of the department of mental philosophy, for which he had decided predilections, and discharged its duties with vigor and success. He habitually at Sunday-evening prayers gave familiar discussions of topics in religion, morals, and the conduct of life, of great value, always commanding attention by his facility, power of illustration, and proofs of wide culture. He sustained the dignity of the station honorably to himself and the college four years, when a call to the professorship of systematic divinity in Yale College, in which he would be exempt from the peculiar and often trying responsibility of a college presidency, and for which the studies and duties of his life had eminently fitted him, was too tempting to be resisted.

Gen. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1852) was elected to the presidency with entire unanimity of the boards and the general expectation and approval of the friends of the college. Dr. Harris had devised an extension of the college curriculum which President Chamberlain was active in promoting, introducing a special scientific department, and also adding a system of military discipline and science under an officer of the United States army. At the Commencement of 1880 the whole course of instruction, which during the year, by request of the boards, had been revised by the Faculty, was remodelled, and the scientific course as a distinct department was abolished.*

* For more detailed sketches of Presidents Harris and Chamberlain, see their classes, 1833 and 1852.



Samuel Harris



J. Abbot.

JOHN ABBOT, M. A.

PROFESSOR OF [illegible]

PROFESSORS.

In the first years of the college, nearly all who took part in its management were men from other colleges. As we come down, we find the offices of government and instruction falling more and more into the hands of Bowdoin alumni. In regard to all such, I have thought it the better way not to separate them from their classmates. Whatever is said of them will be found under the year to which they belong.

John Abbot was an elder brother of Benjamin Abbot, LL. D., of Exeter, and of Abiel Abbot, D. D., of Beverly. He graduated in 1784, and was a tutor in Harvard College from 1787 to 1792. He studied for the ministry, but want of health prevented him from preaching. He then engaged in business, and was employed as the cashier of a bank in Portland when appointed a professor in Bowdoin College. After fourteen years in this service he resigned, and was made a trustee and the college treasurer. Having become at length disqualified for public duty, from mental rather than physical infirmity, he relinquished his post and left Brunswick. For a few years he resided with his nephew, the Rev. John A. Douglass of Waterford, Me. Many evidences of mental aberration finally justified his consignment to the McLean Asylum, where he remained till a short time before his death, which occurred in 1843 at the old, ancestral Abbot home, in Andover, and at the ripe age of eighty-four years.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Abbot was an officer of the college. With him, as professor, librarian, or treasurer, every undergraduate of that time held direct and frequent communication. His peculiar habits and manners no less than his unquestioned virtues left an impression on our minds not easily effaced. I cannot say that he shone as a teacher. His early reputation for classical scholarship, if measured by the standard of that day, was probably not undeserved; but amid other and possibly more congenial pursuits, his learning had become somewhat rusty, and he was not the man to renew, still less to heighten its lustre. Unfortunately for him, and still more unfortunately for some at least of his pupils, he was easily imposed on. I say *unfortunately;* for however amusing at the time might be those practical jokes which so long furnished the staple material of laughter, in the anecdotal traditions of the college, to the actors in those scenes they doubtless became in maturer years a source of perpetual and unavailing regret.

As treasurer, Mr. Abbot did a great deal of work. The condition of the college property, much of it being in wild land, imposed duties such as rarely devolve on the fiscal agent of a literary institution. In discharging these he visited the distant and pathless forest, spending weeks sometimes in exploration and survey, beyond the outer limit of the settlements. To guard and nurse the scanty fund was equally his duty and pride. Whatever might be thought of his judgment and financial skill, none questioned his zeal or his fidelity.

He had a taste for farming and horticulture, and did much for Brunswick by the introduction of superior varieties of fruit.

Mr. Abbot had some of those habits into which the solitary bachelor is apt to fall. A sort of absent-minded awkwardness often brought him into embarrassments which were perplexing to him and amusing to others. To those who saw much of him, these things must always recur with the very mention of his name. But the smile which they used to provoke never impaired our regard. Through them and above them all shone ever a gentle and kind spirit. Let his early connection with the college, and his well-tried devotion to its interests, be held in long and grateful remembrance.

Though his mental faculties had become unbalanced, his closing years were not unhappy. A harmless and cheerful delusion still prompted him to labors of usefulness. His old hobby of planting and grafting was resuscitated, and carried him into many grand and costly schemes of improved gardening. In the asylum at Somerville, where he was under the respectful care of Dr. Luther V. Bell, himself a distinguished son of Bowdoin, though he sometimes complained of restraint, he was generally in a state of ecstasy. The gallantry and the visions of his youth returned, and his wedding-day was always near at hand.

Parker Cleaveland was born in Rowley, Byfield Parish, Jan. 15, 1780, a winter long afterwards remembered in New England for the depth of its snow and the severity of its cold. His father, of the same name, — a sensible and excellent man, and a judicious physician, — was the son of Rev. John Cleaveland of Ipswich, and fifth in descent from Moses Cleaveland of Woburn, — the emigrant patriarch of the American Cleavelands. He was prepared for college in Byfield at the old Dummer school, and was sent to Cambridge by its amiable and learned preceptor, the Rev. Isaac Smith. His first essay in teaching was made in Boxford, Mass., during a winter vacation. He afterwards taught a district school in Wilmington. In 1799 he graduated with a high reputation for ability, and went immediately to Haverhill, Mass.,



P. Cleaveland

PARKER CLEAVELAND, LL.D

where he took charge of the town school. At the same time he entered his name in the law office of Ichabod Tucker. After a few months spent in Haverhill as schoolmaster and law student, he went to York in the District of Maine, and took charge of the central town school, where he taught for nearly three years with marked success. During this period, still having in view the legal profession, he assisted Mr. Daniel Sewall, clerk of the courts, in his official duties. In 1803 he was summoned to Cambridge as a tutor. Two years later his reputation as a scholar and instructor had reached the curators of the young college in Maine, and he was appointed its first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He went to Brunswick in the autumn of 1805, and entered on that routine of active duty and punctual, efficient performance which down to his last hour experienced no intermission. The sciences of chemistry and mineralogy, then almost in their infancy, soon arrested his attention and gradually became the chief objects of his pursuit. In 1816 he brought out his work on mineralogy: a work which was warmly welcomed through all the domains of science and education, and which made the college as well as the author far more widely known than before. The second edition of this work has long been out of print; but a third edition, though promised and much desired and impatiently waited for, has not yet appeared. In the winter vacation of 1818 Prof. Cleaveland gave a course of chemical lectures in Hallowell. During the three succeeding winters he gave two courses in Portland and one in Portsmouth, N. H. These lectures were attended by the best society in those towns. No better test of the lecturer's peculiar ability could perhaps be given than the fact that, though highly scientific and instructive, these exercises commanded throughout the undivided and gratified attention of those large and popular audiences. His fame as a lecturer soon brought him applications from other places, but they were all declined. The establishment of the medical school in 1820 added largely to Mr Cleaveland's official labors, and fortunately increased somewhat his pecuniary means. About this time he was invited to a professorship at the College of William and Mary in Virginia. Soon after, the chair of chemistry and mineralogy at Cambridge was tendered him, — a far more alluring offer. For a time the supervisors and friends of Bowdoin College were alarmed at the prospect of such a loss, and did what they could to retain him. The question was finally decided in favor of Brunswick. During the long period of his connection with the college, Mr. Cleaveland has instructed every class that has received its honors. About 2,000 young men, graduates of the academic and medical departments, have attended his recitations and lectures.

Could they — the living and the dead — be called to the stand, there would be, we think, but one voice in regard to the ability and the fidelity of those instructions. As a lecturer, especially, Mr. Cleaveland has been eminently distinguished. He is always clear, exact, concise. He indulges in no rhetorical flourishes, no needless episodes. The *subject* is prominent and not the *man*. His illustrations, whether addressed to the eye or the ear, are always appropriate. Invariably methodical, skilful, cautious, his experiments never fail. More than this need not be said here; to have said less would have seemed an injustice not only to those whose youthful minds were trained to order and power under his precise and lucid teachings, but to many others, of every profession, who have heard him and admired him, — themselves mature in learning and judgment.

Mr. Cleaveland has received many degrees of honor and certificates of membership from learned bodies abroad and at home. For these we refer to catalogues and title-pages. Though his ardor and industry as a college officer and teacher have experienced little if any abatement, it must be acknowledged that he has failed to maintain the distinguished position which he once held before the public eye. Nor is this strange. His bump of caution is of prodigious size. Unlike some of his brother and contemporary savants, he is eminently a "keeper at home." So far from venturing across the Atlantic, he would not cross a river except by bridge, and then only after a careful investigation of its strength. As to steamboat and railway travel he is more innocent of it than many a child unborn. These well-known facts while they give comfortable assurance that his valuable life will never be sacrificed to the insatiable demons of carelessness and speed, show also, in part at least, why he has won no fame on the broad but *dangerous* field of geological survey, and why his name has never figured in the doings and sayings of scientific convocations But though the Bowdoin man may sometimes indulge a momentary regret that the idiosyncrasy of our oldest and most venerated professor has perhaps kept him from standing, where his talents and attainments should have placed him, among the foremost of the great scientific celebrities, this at least we are bound with gratitude to remember, that at his chosen post of duty he has remained ever steadfast, useful, and honored.

In 1806 Prof. Cleaveland was married to Martha Bush. Mrs. Cleaveland died May 2, 1854, aged sixty-six years. Of their eight children five survive. Two of the deceased are mentioned in their respective years as graduates. Of thirteen grandchildren seven are living. Prof. Cleaveland died suddenly October, 1858. The following

passage is taken from the report of Dr. Woods's address at his funeral, in the *Christian Mirror* of Oct. 26, 1858 : —

"A few years since there appeared to be a momentary failure of his powers ; but he soon rallied, and from that time till within a few weeks his physical and mental powers have been in such perfect action that he seemed to have taken a new lease of life, and almost to have begun a new career of duty. Within a few weeks past more alarming symptoms began to appear. But though his years by reason of strength had become almost fourscore, he still kept on, and walked to his laboratory to hear his recitations ; and after his disease had become so far developed as to require him to stop several times on the way to rest himself and get breath, when his limbs had become swollen and his chest suffused, and his sight almost gone, and he could no longer walk, he would ride. After further failure, and he could not get out before breakfast to hear his class, the hour was changed to a later one. At last, when he could not hear the whole recitation he persisted to hear what he could, and went as far with the exercise as his strength allowed. Though thus driven from one resort to another, he did not quit the ground, but still kept on. The day before his death he was prevented from attending recitation, for the third time only since the term began. When urged to rest, as he was met the day before his death while riding out to recruit a little that he might be able to attend his recitation, he replied with great emphasis that 'there had not been an absence in his class since he had been sick, and that he should not be absent himself if he could help it.'

"After a night of comparative rest he was *getting ready to go to his recitation*, when his discharge came from the only power from which he could accept it. He died with his harness on. No rust had gathered on his burnished armor. His lamp was trimmed and burning. Well done, good and faithful servant, will be the spontaneous verdict of all who have followed this aged teacher to the last. 'Well done,' will be the verdict of the thousand graduates of this college when they shall learn how true he was to himself, how faithful even unto death. 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' we cannot doubt, has been already the verdict of that higher tribunal before which he has gone to appear."

William Jenks, Harvard College, 1797, was born in 1778 in Newton, Mass. After graduating, he remained in Cambridge for several years, engaged in teaching, and also acting as lay-reader in the Episcopal Church. In 1805 he was settled over a Congregational society in Bath. He was soon chosen an overseer of the college, and in 1811

became a trustee. In 1812 he was invited to Portsmouth, N. H., as successor to Dr. Buckminster, and would have gone had not the college stepped in to detain him. He was appointed professor of the Oriental languages and of English literature, with a small stipend, and with the understanding that he was to retain his relations with the parish until the college should be in a condition to claim him wholly. That time never came. His connection with the college, which from its very nature was unsatisfactory on both sides, came to an end four years later, when Dr. Jenks left Bath for Boston. There he was for several years pastor of a church.

He was a man of unwearied industry. From 1832 to 1838 he was occupied with the "Comprehensive Commentary," a work in six huge volumes, which purported to be the quintessence of all previous comments on the Bible. In 1847 he brought out in royal quarto an "Explanatory Atlas of the Bible." Though neither profound nor brilliant, he was a man of extensive erudition and of much linguistic lore. All loved him for his amiability and respected him for his unaffected goodness. Long after he had ceased to preach, his venerable form and big ear trumpet were familiar objects in the pulpits of Boston. He died in 1866.

Samuel Phillips Newman was born in 1797 at Andover, Mass. His father, the Rev. Mark Newman, for many years the principal of Phillips Academy, long survived his son. His mother was a daughter of William Phillips of Boston. This superior woman died while he was young, but left a deep impression on his heart. After graduating with honor in the Cambridge class of 1816, he spent a year or more as private instructor in a family near Lexington, Ky. In 1818 he became a tutor in Bowdoin College, pursuing at the same time his theological studies under the guidance of President Appleton. In 1819 he was chosen professor of ancient languages. On the establishment in 1824 of a new professorship, Mr. Newman was transferred to the chair of rhetoric and oratory. After twenty-one years of faithful service at Brunswick, he yielded to an application from the Massachusetts Board of Education, and assumed the charge of a normal school, then just established at Barre. Upon this work he entered with his wonted ability and fidelity. But his health, which had long been declining, soon broke down under the pressure of new responsibilities and labors, and perhaps also through the loss of occupations and enjoyments to which he had long been accustomed. He returned to his birthplace, where he died early in 1842.

Prof. Newman was far from being a common man. His intel-



S. P. Newman

SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, A.M.

PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC & CRITICISM IN BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Engraved for the Portfolio Monument



Thomas C. Upham.

lect was active and of wide capacity. He was a systematic reader and thinker. His knowledge was various and solid, and what he knew he could convey easily and clearly. His treatise on rhetoric, published soon after he became professor of that branch, was an original and able work, and gave to its author an extensive reputation. In several colleges and in a multitude of schools it has been and still is a text-book. It has been republished in England, and has passed through more than sixty large editions in this country. Mr. Newman also prepared and published an elementary work on political economy.

As a critic he was discriminating and candid; as a writer simple, perspicuous, pure. His delivery, though not remarkable for energy or grace, was yet impressive. He was, says one who had the best opportunity to know, "a most valuable officer of instruction and government; ever faithful, self-denying, prompt and firm in the discharge of duty, prudent and sagacious, enjoying the confidence alike of his pupils and his associates." Mr. Newman had a decided business talent. He understood, and very naturally he enjoyed, the management of affairs and of men. From the time of Dr. Allen's removal to his restoration, Mr. Newman acted as president of the college by appointment of the boards. Indeed, during the whole period of his professorship at Brunswick he was probably the most influential member of the college government.

Though licensed to preach, he did not often appear in the pulpit. His occasional performances in that way were always excellent and acceptable. All who knew him still love to remember how true and tender he was in the domestic relation, how warm-hearted in his friendships, how amiable and engaging in social life, how full of sympathy with every form of suffering. I hardly need to add that religious principle and unaffected piety gave consistency and completeness to his character. His Christian hopes, as life drew towards its close, seemed to be converted into calm assurance and perfect peace.

Mr. Newman was married in 1821 to Caroline, daughter of Col. William Austin Kent of Concord, N. H. They had five daughters. Of these the eldest, Charlotte, was the wife of Ex-Prof. H. H. Boody, and died February, 1876. Caroline married Capt. Leonard P. Merrill, and is now a widow. Mary married Rev. Benjamin W. Pond.

Thomas Cogswell Upham, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1818, was born in 1799 in Deerfield, N. H., where his grandfather, the Rev. Timothy Upham was minister. His father, Nathaniel Upham, removed about 1800 to Rochester, N. H., where he engaged in trade,

and became a man of great and beneficent influence. Thomas C. went directly from college to the divinity school at Andover. At the end of the three-years' course he was selected by Prof. Stuart to be his assistant in the department of Hebrew. Soon after this he published a translation of "Jahn's Archæology," abridged. This translation was made from the Latin, corrected by comparison with the German original. Of this work four editions have appeared in this country and four in England.

In the summer of 1823 Mr. Upham was settled in the ministry, as colleague with the Rev. Joseph Haven over the Congregational church in Rochester. He had been here only a few months, when the department of mental and moral philosophy was established in Bowdoin College. To this important post Mr. Upham was called in September, 1824, and in the spring following he became the first occupant of that chair, which he so long filled with distinguished reputation. By his publications, both philosophical and religious, he soon placed himself conspicuously before the public. Of these works the most important is his "Elements of Mental Philosophy," in three volumes, octavo. This work and its "Abridgment" in one volume have been used as text-books in many of our colleges and academies. The larger work has been translated into German, and the smaller into Armenian. His "Ratio Disciplinæ" gives an account of the constitution of Congregational churches. The "Manual of Peace" was published and circulated by the American Peace Society. His "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life" is "a work on the higher forms of religious experience." Of this book there have been many editions and a wide diffusion; it has also been republished in England. "Life of Madame Guyon" in two volumes, and "Life of Catharine Adorna" in one volume; these, with two other volumes, — "The Life of Faith" and "The Divine Union," — are illustrative and explanatory of Christian experience. "American Cottage Life" is a series of poems to which the title is an index. The title of his last published work is "Letters: Æsthetic, Social, and Moral; written from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine." In the eighty-first number of the *North American Review* this work is noticed with high commendation. As a book of travel it is characterized as "profoundly interesting among the Waldenses, eminently suggestive and impressive in Egypt and the Desert of Sinai, rich almost beyond comparison among the scenes hallowed by the presence of the Saviour. But it is inestimably precious as a record of the author's inward life and spiritual experience in communion with Nature in her solitudes, her grandeur, and her beauty, with humanity under various phases of civilization and religion, and with

the memorials of supernatural events, sacred history, religious heroism, and Christian martyrdom."

It need not be added here that Prof. Upham is a man of great industry. He has treated with acknowledged ability the philosophy of mind, and presents the subject in a way that makes it intelligible and useful. Clearness, simplicity, and beauty mark his style, whether he writes poetry or prose. His works on Christian experience, embodying as it is believed his own, have won from the religious world grateful commendations, dearer probably to the author than any renown for philosophic acumen or literary skill.

It is not only for his ordinary labors as a professor or for the benefit which it has incidentally received from his extended fame, that the college is indebted to Mr. Upham. In the movement of 1846 to raise funds for the institution he was by far the most active and successful agent. He travelled far, he begged earnestly, and contributed from his own means with a munificent hand. It is natural therefore that he should feel, as he did feel, a very deep interest in what he regards as the honest carrying out of the purpose and the promise which that effort involved.

Prof. Upham, though physically active and capable of endurance, is yet an invalid. Weakness of eyesight often compels him to rely upon the eyes of others. It is long since he has taken active part in any public religious exercise, the consequent excitement being too much for his nervous temperament.

Soon after he settled at Brunswick he married Phebe Lord of Kennebunk. Being without offspring, they have generously adopted and brought up quite a family of boys, some of whom are graduates of the college, and two girls.

In 1867 Mr. Upham resigned his professorship and removed to Kennebunk, and soon after to New York, where he lives retired but not idle.*

For forty or more years there were only three changes in the professorial chairs of the academic department of the college, a rare example of such permanence. More frequent changes have occurred in later years. Alumni professors are noticed in their respective classes: Packard, 1816; Smyth, 1822; Stowe, 1824; Longfellow, 1825; Goodwin, 1832; Boody, 1842; J. B. Sewall and E. C. Smyth, 1848; C. C. Everett and J. S. Sewall, 1850; Brackett and Young,

* He died in New York, April, 1872; his remains were brought to Brunswick and interred in the college cemetery. In the year following his death was published his last work, "The Absolute Religion." P.

1859; Chapman, 1866; Robinson, 1873. Those not alumni are now briefly mentioned:—

In 1877 JOHN AVERY (Amherst College, 1861) succeeded Prof. Jotham B. Sewall in the Greek and Latin professorship. After graduation he had prosecuted at New Haven, with Prof Whitney, studies in Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Arabic, had spent a year in Germany at Tübingen and Berlin, and had been seven years professor of Greek in Iowa College. Mr. Avery has contributed papers to the *New Englander* and other periodicals on philological topics.

From 1852 to 1855 Rev. ROSWELL DWIGHT HITCHCOCK (Amherst, 1836, and tutor), pastor of one of the Congregational churches, Exeter, N. H., succeeded Prof. Stowe in the Collins professorship. He resigned the position at the invitation of Union Theological Seminary, New York, to its professorship of ecclesiastical history. He received the degree of D. D., Bowdoin, 1855, and in 1873, LL. D. from Amherst. He has published "A New and Complete Analysis of the Bible," sermons, addresses, and numerous articles in reviews on subjects connected with his special department. He has been president of the Palestine Exploration Society, and has been elected president of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

On the death of Prof. Cleaveland the college was fortunate in securing at once the services of Prof. PAUL A. CHADBOURNE (Williams, 1848), in the department of chemistry and natural history, 1859 to 1865; and subsequently, on the retirement of Prof. Upham in that of moral philosophy and metaphysics, 1871 and 1872. He has since been chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, and is now president of Williams. Besides volumes on natural theology, etc., he has been a frequent contributor to reviews and journals.

From 1862 to 1865 Rev ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY (Yale, 1842), pastor for several years of one of the Congregational churches of Bath, was invited to succeed Prof. Chamberlain in the professorship of rhetoric and oratory. He entered the United States service in 1862, as chaplain; became assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard; was brevetted brigadier-general; at the end of the war resumed his duties in college, but after a time resigned his position, being made commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He has since been assistant secretary of the Board of Indian Commission, and by personal inspection and annual reports has rendered important service.

GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE (Amherst, 1860), a graduate from the medical schools of Harvard and Bowdoin, and who had practised in Portland and assisted as teacher of anatomy and surgery and materia



Roswell D. Hitchcock.

REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, M.A.

medica in the Portland schools for medical instruction, was elected in 1868 Josiah Little professor of natural science and materia medica. After four years' service he accepted an invitation to become university lecturer at Harvard, and is now professor of botany and director of the botanical garden of the university. While connected with the college he with Prof. Brackett conducted the *Bowdoin Scientific Review*, and translated "Birnbaum's Chemistry." Dr. Goodale also prepared manuals on mineralogy, etc., for use in his classes. He is preparing the text for a sumptuous work on the "Wild Flowers of America," and also the second volume of Gray's "Botanical Text-Book."

In 1868 Charles Greene Rockwood (Yale, 1864; Ph. D., 1866) was appointed adjunct professor, and in 1872 full professor, of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1873 he accepted the professorship of mathematics and astronomy, Rutgers College, New Jersey, and in 1878 that of mathematics in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, which he still holds. Mr. Rockwood has contributed papers to the *American Journal of Science and Art*.

In 1874 Charles Henry Smith (Yale, 1865, and tutor), born in Beirut, Syria, where he lived until his fifteenth year; son of Rev. Eli Smith, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; an eminent Arabic scholar, succeeded Prof. Rockwood in the mathematical chair and still occupies that position.

In 1873 Henry Carmichael (Amherst, 1867), on the retirement of Prof. Brackett, was elected professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He had spent five years in Germany at Göttingen, and one year as professor of the same branch in Iowa College.

The Josiah Little professorship of natural history having become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Goodale, Charles Abiathar White, who had held a professorship in the University of Iowa, was elected in 1873 to succeed. He had published the "Geology of Iowa," two volumes, quarto. He remained two years, and became United States palæontologist in the National Museum. In 1875 was issued from the museum his report on the "Invertebrate Fossils collected by the Geological and Geographical Explorations, etc., West of the One Hundredth Meridian." For the last four years this department has been in charge of Mr. Leslie Alexander Lee, A. M. (St. Lawrence University, N. Y., 1872). He had been a "special student" in natural science at Harvard, and also with Prof A. S. Packard, Jr., Salem, Mass., and a teacher of natural sciences in seminaries at Barre, Vt., and Franklin, Mass.

From 1870–72 Edward Sylvester Morse was professor of comparative anatomy and zoölogy. Mr. Morse has been connected with

the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., and more recently with the University of Japan. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the college in 1871. He has been an industrious contributor to scientific journals on subjects of natural history.

From 1871–73 James Brainerd Taylor (Harvard, 1867) was college professor of elocution and oratory.

The scientific department of the college having been enlarged in 1872, George Leonard Vose was elected professor of civil engineering, and still remains in that position. Mr. Vose has published a "Manual for Railroad Engineers," two volumes; a work on "Orographic Geology"; "A Graphic Method of solving Algebraic Problems"; "Elementary Course of Geometric Drawing"; besides papers on geology, etc., in scientific journals and other periodicals.

A department of military science and discipline was established in 1871 on the accession of Gen. Chamberlain to the presidency, which has been in charge of Joseph Sanger, A. M., Brevet Major U. S. A., 1872–75; Louis V. Caziac, Brevet Captain, U. S. A., for three years; and Medorem Crawford, 1st Lieut., U. S. A., the present incumbent. The course of instruction has embraced, besides military drill, civil polity and international law.

In 1879 Rev. George Trumbull Ladd (Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1864), who had pursued a theological course at Andover, Mass., been settled in the pastorate in Edinburg, Ohio, and then over the Spring Street Congregational Church, Milwaukee, Wis., was elected Stone professor of mental and moral philosophy. He has published two lectures on the "Unknown God" of Herbert Spencer, and the "Promise and Potency of every Form and Quality of Life" of Prof. Tyndall, beside articles on kindred and theological subjects in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. July, 1881, Mr. Ladd resigned his professorship, having accepted a similar professorship in Yale College.

MEDICAL PROFESSORS.

Nathan Smith was born in 1762 at Rehoboth in Massachusetts. He was still a child when his parents removed to Chester in Vermont. Before the Revolutionary War was over, he was called as a militia man to do service on the frontier, then exposed to savage incursions. From this hard and dangerous life he returned to farm labor, which occupied him until his twenty-fourth year. About this time a surgical operation of some importance was performed in the neighborhood. Young Smith happened to witness it. A new ambition seized him, and he at once resolved to master a profession whose utility and dig-

nity he then for the first time felt. Dr. Goodhue, whose skilful steel had kindled this spark in his breast, declined receiving him as a pupil unless he would first qualify himself for admission into Harvard College. With this condition he complied, and after three years of professional study under Dr. Goodhue, settled as a physician in Cornish, N. H. As soon as he could raise the means he went to Cambridge, where he attended lectures and took a medical degree.

It was not long before his superiority to most of the medical men around him was readily conceded. Dr. Smith himself could not but see and deplore the generally low attainments of his professional brethren in that region. The medical schools of Philadelphia and New York were too remote and too costly to be of much avail to the young men of New Hampshire and Vermont, while that of Cambridge was as yet but a feeble institution. Under such circumstances Dr. Smith projected a medical school at Hanover, and his design was seconded by President Wheelock. To qualify himself more thoroughly for this enterprise, he went in 1796 to Edinburgh, where he attended a full course of lectures, and enjoyed the instructions of Dr. Black and the elder Munro. He subsequently spent several months in London, where he walked the hospitals. "His course after his return was one of almost unrivalled success. The enterprise was indeed a bold one." To many it must have seemed "presumptuous rashness for a young physician, without what is called a liberal education, to undertake to rear up by his single arm an institution such as those learned professors at the first college in New England could with difficulty sustain. For twelve years he lectured himself on all the branches usually taught in medical schools, assisted only in two courses on chemistry." The men whom he trained "gradually occupied the stations rendered vacant by death and through the loss of business by those who were incompetent. Thus that portion of the country became filled with a race of young, enterprising, intelligent physicians, who all justly looked up to Dr. Smith as their friend and professional father. This, with his deservedly high and continually increasing reputation as a kind, attentive, and skilful physician and surgeon, necessarily drew upon him a vast amount of business. The labor which he endured in traversing, for the most part on horseback, such an extensive country, then still in part a wilderness, over mountainous regions and roads often nearly impassable, at all seasons and through every vicissitude of weather; the good which he accomplished by affording advice and instruction, and imparting a portion of his own zeal and energy to the younger members of the profession, as well as the more direct benefits conferred on the sick and distressed, can scarcely be estimated."

In 1813 Dr. Smith was invited to New Haven, where the medical school of Yale College had just been established. His department there was the theory and practice of physic and surgery, on which he lectured annually during the remaining sixteen years of his life. "To trace the career of Dr. Smith as an instructor and as a practitioner of physic and surgery," after his removal to New Haven, "would be," says his distinguished and still-surviving colleague, Dr. Knight, "only to repeat the account which has been given of him while residing at Hanover."

In the spring of 1821 the medical school of Bowdoin College started into being. Its establishment was mainly due to the foresight and influence of President Allen, then newly inaugurated; yet even he would hardly have attempted it but for the promised and powerful aid of Dr. Nathan Smith. Dr. Smith had been the steadfast friend of the venerable Wheelock, and though no partisan, he had deeply felt for him in those troubles which saddened his last days. This feeling had made him willing to leave Hanover and the beloved school which he had built up there. His friendship for President Wheelock extended to the son-in-law, and made him the more willing to give his name and strength to a work which was in other respects congenial to his spirit. To that first class he lectured not only on medical theory and practice, but also on anatomy and surgery; assisted however in the anatomical preparation, and often in the demonstration, by Dr. John D. Wells. As I was at that time studying medicine, I joined the class, attended the lectures, was present at most of his operations in the neighborhood, and saw much of him in general society. The course over, I accompanied him, in that most sociable of vehicles, a one-horse chaise, on a professional tour to Wiscasset and up the Kennebec. Of my intercourse — at once pleasing and profitable — with that great man the impressions are still vivid. Dr. Smith's connection with the school at Brunswick lasted five years. He died at New Haven, Jan. 26, 1829, in his sixty-seventh year.

Dr. Smith was a large man, a little clumsy, and of a somewhat shambling gait. His expressive and genial countenance, his very attitude and air, were admirably caught by the great artist who fixed them on his canvas, and whose picture will reproduce his image to all who knew him. Those to whom Dr. Smith had been known only by fame might be disappointed in their first impressions. He was rather slow of movement and of speech, and in his manners often there was an air of indifference. There was no show of learning, no attempt at brilliancy, no assumption of dignity or superiority. The admiration which was felt for his ability and wisdom — a feeling shared

by all who knew him — could be accounted for only by his possession of those attributes. He was remarkable for the quickness, clearness, and soundness of his judgment, and for plain, practical, common-sense views. Few subjects came up on which he could not talk, and talk instructively. Though more widely known and more renowned, probably, as an operator than as a physician, it may be doubted in which department he excelled. His diagnosis seemed to have the quickness and the certainty of intuition. The steps of the process were so rapid and so wide that he could not always retrace them. His decision and firmness at the sick-bed commanded confidence and insured compliance; while his unvarying gentleness and kindness brought to him rich returns of love and gratitude.

As a surgical operator his name long stood foremost through all the New England States. To his duties in this regard "he brought a mind enterprising but not rash; anxious yet calm in deliberation; bold yet cautious in operation. His first object was to save his patients if possible from the necessity of an operation, and when this could be no longer avoided to enter upon its performance without reluctance or hesitation." He had no ambition to be called a rapid operator. Such aspirations in others he always condemned. *Sat cito, si sat bene*, was evidently in his opinion the true rule. Indeed, he never did anything for mere applause. Everything necessary was quietly prepared and all parade was avoided. Once in the work his whole mind was given to it. He guarded carefully each step, watched narrowly every occurrence, asked advice in emergencies, and never lost confidence in himself. We cannot wonder at the almost uniform success of one who was so skilful, so courageous, so cautious, and so self-possessed. And yet many *did* wonder when they first saw the surgeon's knife or needle in his tremulous hand. The arm would shake for a moment, but there was unerring certainty in the stroke of the instrument.

"In the practice of surgery Prof Smith displayed an original and inventive mind. His friends claim for him the establishment of scientific principles and the invention of resources in practice which will stand as lasting monuments of a mind fertile in expedients and unshackled by the dogmas of the schools. It is believed that he was the first in this country to perform the bold operation of extirpating the ovarian tumor. He was also the first to perform here the operation of staphyloraphy."

As a lecturer and teacher he was perfectly simple, perfectly natural. "He sought no aid from an artificial style, but merely poured forth in the plain language of enlightened conversations the treasures of his

wisdom and experience. He occupied but little time with the theories and opinions of other men, referring to books only for the facts which they contain. Nor did he often indulge in theoretic speculations of his own, but gave principally the results of his practice and experience." In a word, it was the leading principles which he endeavored to instil, rather than minute details of practice. Both by precept and example he taught his pupils how such principles could be best applied.

He was eminently social in feeling and habits. His stores of information, his fund of anecdote, his ready remarks, — often acute, always judicious and practical, — his unaffected good-nature, and affable manners made him everywhere a welcome companion and guest.

Unimpeachable integrity, purity, and honor marked his course throughout. By word and example he commended always a high morality. But his benevolence was proverbial. Over his entire career of laborious and wide-extended usefulness,

> "Humanity shed rays
> That made superior skill but second praise."

John Doane Wells, a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard (1817), studied medicine with the late Dr. George C. Shattuck, by whom he was recommended to Dr. Nathan Smith as an assistant in his first course of lectures at Brunswick. Though his engagement only required him to prepare the subjects of the lecture-table, he was repeatedly called by Dr. Smith at a few minutes' notice to take his place before the class. Young as he was, and modest withal, he showed in these emergencies a readiness and ability which commanded admiration. So well, indeed, did he acquit himself in every respect that he was elected at the close of the course professor of anatomy and surgery. In the summer of 1820 he went to Europe. After studying, listening, and observing for nearly two years in the best schools of France and Great Britain, he came home to enter on his short and brilliant career. His success as a lecturer far more than equalled the high expectations which he had excited. In 1826 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the Berkshire Medical School. Three years later he was elected to the anatomical chair in the University of Maryland.

It is not enough to say that he soon became popular as a lecturer. Earnest and even enthusiastic in his devotion to science, familiar with every topic which he attempted to discuss, and able to make such discussion perfectly clear to his hearers; fluent, neat, copious, yet never wandering or prolix, he was admired for the animation and the instructiveness of his discourse. At the age of thirty-one he had already attained to a distinguished place among medical men. Prospects of



J. D. Wells.

JOHN DOANE WELLS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY & SURGERY IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Engraved for the Portrait Gallery.

fame and fortune, and of what he prized far more, extensive usefulness, opened a bright vista before him. But it was suddenly shut in. Impelled by an exalted and almost romantic sense of duty, he incurred toils and exposure which undermined his constitution and led to an early death. A rapid consumption terminated his life in the summer of 1830.

Dr. Wells always made Boston his home, but had been too much occupied as an instructor elsewhere to have acquired much practice. It would have been otherwise had he lived, for with the exception of experience he possessed all the qualifications of an eminent practitioner both in medicine and surgery.

This premature extinguishment of large attainments and of fine abilities was deeply deplored and appropriately noticed in all the institutions with which he was connected. At Brunswick especially, with whose medical school and all its interests he had from the first been identified, it was felt to be no common disaster. But it was not only or mainly the departure of an accomplished scholar and teacher that those who had known Dr. Wells felt so deeply. A true man, of exemplary life, of a genial and affectionate nature, and of the best social qualities, he had endeared himself to all; and thousands mourned when he was gone as for a personal and dear friend. It is almost needless to add that the pure Christian principle and hope which governed and prompted the activities of his short but brilliant life continued to soothe its declining hours, and sustained him to the last.

Reuben Dimond Mussey was born in 1780 in Pelham, N. H., where his father was a respectable physician. In 1791 the family removed to Amherst, N. H., and there Reuben grew up, like many a New England youth, — working in summer time, studying and teaching during the winter months. In 1803 he graduated at Dartmouth College, and then put himself under the care of Dr. Nathan Smith. Having obtained in 1805 his degree in medicine, he settled in a parish of Ipswich, Mass., long known by its aboriginal name of Chebacco, and now called Essex. After three years of practice here he went to Philadelphia, where for nearly a year he made diligent use of its great medical advantages. While there he not only listened and studied, but experimented also. To test the correctness of Dr. Rush's doctrine that the human skin had no absorbent property, Dr. Mussey immersed himself for hours at a time in infusions of various colored substances. The result proved beyond a doubt that Rush's theory was untenable. In one instance Dr. Mussey lay for three hours in a strong infusion of

nutgalls, and then for three hours more in a solution of copperas. Strange to say, no ink appeared in the secretion. He then opened a vein, and from the peculiar aspect of the blood inferred that the gallic acid had found its way into the circulation. These experiments attracted much notice and modified the subsequent teachings of that school on the subject of absorption.

Dr. Mussey returned to Massachusetts and settled in Salem, where he soon formed a partnership with Dr. Daniel Oliver. His practice in Salem was large and lucrative. While there he began to operate successfully as a surgeon. In 1814 he was chosen professor of physic and surgery in the school at Hanover. In 1819 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy and surgery. During the next nineteen sessions of this medical institute he gave two lessons daily, — sometimes also in emergencies adding to his other labor the courses of materia medica and obstetrics. Nor was this all. A course of lectures at Middlebury (1817), four courses at Brunswick (1831–1835), and two courses in Fairfield, N. Y. (1836, 1837) are to be added. In 1838 he accepted an invitation to become professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and removed to Cincinnati. After lecturing fourteen years in that institution he became professor of surgery in the Miami Medical College in the same city.

During this whole period of duty as a public instructor, Dr. Mussey has been in constant and laborious practice as a physician and surgeon. His eminence in both departments is well known. As a surgeon, especially, the fame of his skill has not been confined to his own country.

"That his life for many years has been controlled by the principles of an earnest and conscientious Christianity is its best testimony. His attention was early roused to the necessity of a temperance reform, and his agency in the movement, prominent from the first, has been consistently progressive with the growth of public sentiment, — at times perhaps even in advance of it. For many years he has been a water drinker and a practical vegetarian, in accordance with what he believed to be the true doctrine of hygiene." He published in 1862 "Health: Its Friends and its Foes." He died in 1866.

Henry Halsey Childs succeeded Dr. Smith in 1826 as lecturer on the theory and practice. He also gave the course in 1835 and 1837. Dr. Childs is a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., where he has long practised his profession. The medical school in that beautiful town owes in no small measure its origin and its continued prosperity to the exertions and the public spirit of Dr. Childs. The doctor's energies have

not been confined within the circle of his profession. For many years he was an active and distinguished politician in the Democratic ranks, and at one time held the office of lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He still practises, still lectures, — a hale, cheerful, kindly old man. His son, Dr. Childs of Pittsfield, is a successful practitioner and an able lecturer on surgery, and bids fair even more than to make good his father's place.

Dr. William Perry was born in 1788 in Norton, Mass.; graduated from Harvard College in 1811, and studied his profession under Dr. Thatcher of Plymouth and Dr. John Warren of Boston. He has been a successful practitioner in Exeter, N. H., since 1815. In 1818 he married Anna Gilman, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Gilman. They have several children.

"Dr. Perry is regarded as a skilful practitioner, perhaps the most so in this region; not a man of much science, but a good share of practical knowledge, and a highly respected citizen. He has lost one son, has two living, — one practising with him, the other an editor in Cincinnati; two daughters well married, with families of children."

William Sweetser is a native of Boston, where he was born in 1797. He is a graduate of Harvard College, 1815. He has practised his profession in Boston, in Burlington, Vt., and more recently in New York. His present residence is in that still rural part of the city known as Fort Washington. In 1855 Dr. Sweetser married Hannah Langdon, daughter of Mr. J. A. Haven of Fort Washington. Dr. Sweetser has had large experience as a medical teacher, his chair having been for the most part that of theory and practice. The University of Vermont, Jefferson College in Philadelphia, the medical school at Castleton, and that of Geneva, have had the benefit of his teachings. He lectured at Brunswick in 1833 and 1834, and also from 1842 to 1845, when he was appointed to the professorship which he still holds.

Not to mention, particularly, numerous essays and papers of a medical character, Dr. Sweetser has published a work on "Consumption and Change of Climate," one on "Indigestion," and one on "Mental Hygiene." The last named, which is about passing to a third edition enlarged, has been republished in Europe.

[He died in 1875. — P.]

Edmund Randolph Peaslee was born in 1814 at Newtown, N. H.; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836. He taught for one year in the academy at Lebanon, N. H., and for two years in Hanover as tutor of mathematics and Latin. Graduated M. D. at Yale in 1840,

he spent several months in the hospitals of London and Paris. In 1841 he gave the course on anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Dartmouth College, and being soon after elected professor of those sciences, he settled in Hanover as a practitioner. In Brunswick his first lectures were given in 1843. In 1845 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery, and so continued until 1857. He now lectures on surgery only. Since 1851 Dr. Peaslee has been professor of physiology and general pathology in the New York Medical College. For the year ending June, 1855, he was president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. In 1858 the New York Pathological Society elected him president. The same year he delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine its annual oration, an elaborate and able discourse since published. For three years he was one of the conductors of the *American Medical Monthly*. In medical addresses, reports, and monographs he has done his share. In 1857 Dr. Peaslee gave to the public a work on "Human Histology," the first complete treatise on that subject in our language. Dr. Peaslee has just resigned his professorship at Brunswick, to meet the demands of an increasing practice in the city of New York. It is not merely as a talker on science that Dr. Peaslee is celebrated. His practical skill both as a physician and surgeon is of a high order. He has a wife and daughter.

[He died in 1878. — P.]

Daniel Oliver succeeded Dr. Childs in 1828 as lecturer on theory and practice. Born in Marblehead, educated at Cambridge, he began practice at Salem, Mass., in partnership with Dr. R. D. Mussey. From 1820 to 1837 he held with high reputation the office of professor in the medical school at Hanover. From Hanover he removed to Cambridge, Mass. Having been appointed professor in the medical school of Ohio, he lectured at Cincinnati in the session of 1841 and 1842. He died of a cancerous affection a few months after his return.

Dr. Oliver practised but little. As a medical lecturer and instructor he was learned and able. "The First Lines of Physiology," a work written by him, "is well known and highly esteemed." But his studies were not confined to his profession. Such were his attainments in intellectual philosophy that he was elected professor of that science for Dartmouth College. "He was an excellent classical scholar, well versed in the Greek and Latin languages and literature, and particularly delighted in the perusal of Greek classic authors, which he read for amusement. With French and German literature he was also familiar.

He was a man of sensitive nature and delicate feelings. He shrunk instinctively from the bustle and pressure of general society, to find comfort in the quiet occupations of the study or in the intimacies of friendship. He was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, in which his father had been a minister.

John Delamater was born in 1787 at Chatham, N. Y., and there first practised medicine and took medical pupils. In 1823 he began his career as a lecturer in the Pittsfield school. In 1827 he went to Fairfield, N. Y., as professor of surgery in the college there, and remained sixteen years. Geneva had him two years in the chairs of pathology and materia medica. Cleveland, Ohio, made him a medical professor in 1843, and he held the position for many years. Between 1828 and 1844 he also gave six full courses at Brunswick, four at Hanover, four at Willoughby, Ohio, and one course at Burlington, Vt. In addition to the subjects named above, he has lectured on the theory and practice, on midwifery, and on the diseases of women and children. As a lecturer his manner is simply colloquial, but his subject is thoroughly studied, well arranged, and easily followed. Through this long period and in all these different fields he has been regarded as a good, practical surgeon and physician. In all of them, also, his praise was in the churches as well as in the schools.

Dr. Delamater married Ruth, daughter of Col. Joshua Angell of Kinderhook, N. Y. One son, Dr. J. J. Delamater, is a professor in the school at Cleveland.

Charles Alfred Lee is a grandson of Rev. Jonathan Lee, the first minister of Salisbury, Conn.; a grandson also of Capt. Jacob Brown, who commanded a company in Arnold's expedition to Canada and died at Quebec. In the same war his father, Samuel Lee, commanded a company of calvary. Born in 1802 in Salisbury, he graduated at Williams in 1822. After a year spent in teaching in the city of New York, he studied medicine and attended the lectures at Pittsfield, where he also acted as demonstrator of anatomy. In 1826 Dr. Lee opened an office in the city of New York, and soon entered on a large practice. In the northern dispensary for the sick poor, first started by him and Dr. James Stewart, he was the attending physician for ten years. In 1832 he was appointed physician to the Greenwich Children's Hospital. Elected in 1839 professor of materia medica in the University of New York, he accepted; but owing to a difficulty with the trustees the Faculty all soon after resigned. In 1846 Dr. Lee was appointed professor of materia medica in the medi-

cal school at Geneva, N. Y., and began the same year to lecture in Brunswick. Since that time he has been for the most part a public teacher of medical science. In addition to the schools just named, those of Buffalo, of Columbus, Ohio, of Woodstock, Vt., of Pittsfield, Mass., and of the New York University, have enjoyed the benefit of his prelections. From five other colleges he has received invitations which he was compelled to decline. Beside the subjects already named, Prof. Lee has lectured on therapeutics, on obstetrics, and on medical jurisprudence. Amid these occupations of an industrious and useful life he has found time to write much for the press. He has been a large contributor to the medical monthlies and quarterlies, and for four years (1844–48) was editor of the New York *Journal of Medicine*. In 1836 he wrote by request the first popular work on physiology. It was adapted to school purposes, and came into general use throughout the country. For "Harper's Family Library" he wrote a small treatise on geology, which is also well known. Among the numerous works which have come out under his supervision and editorship are the following: "Copland's Medical Dictionary," three volumes octavo; "Pereira on Food and Diet"; "Pharmacologia"; "Bacchus"; "Thompson's Conspectus"; "Guy's Medical Jurisprudence."

Dr. Lee was married in 1828 to Hester A. Mildeberger of New York. Of their three sons, one is a physician and one a student of law. When not lecturing to the young doctors in Buffalo or Pittsfield or Brunswick, Prof. Lee is at his pleasant home in Peekskill on the Hudson. Here, in the bosom of his family, in the communion of the Episcopal Church, in attention to professional calls, and in the pleasing solitude of an ample library, he finds no difficulty in passing away the time.

[He died in 1872. — P.]

Of Ebenezer Wells, who from 1840 to 1845 gave instruction to the incipient doctors of the Bowdoin School in a very important branch of their business, I am informed that "he is a highly respectable practitioner in Freeport, and has several times represented that town in the Legislature."

Amos Nourse was born in 1794 in Bolton, Mass. Dr. John Randall of Boston was his medical teacher; he graduated M. D. at Harvard in 1817; he made a voyage to the Mediterranean as the medical attendant of a sick friend. Dr. Nourse settled first in Wiscasset, and soon after in Hallowell, where he was the medical partner of Dr. Ariel

Mann until the latter died in 1828. In 1845, being in impaired health, he removed to Bath and was for a time in the custom-house. From 1846 to 1854 he was the obstetrical prelector in our medical school, and from that time to 1866 was the professor in that branch. Dr. Nourse occupied for a few weeks a seat in the Senate of the United States, being elected by the Legislature to complete the unexpired term of Governor Hamlin.

His first wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of the Hon. John Chandler. She died in 1834, leaving two sons and three daughters. His present wife was Mrs. Lucy Clarke, a daughter of Major Melville of Boston. While the places of usefulness and honor which he has held may be regarded as ample attestations to the abilities and high character of Dr. Nourse, I will add the following testimony from one who has known him long and well: "He is a gentleman of high-toned moral sentiment, of unblemished character, of quick perception, of an uncommonly clear and discriminating mind, and possesses in a superior degree the faculty of imparting to others, in a lucid and forcible manner, the convictions of his own understanding."

[He died in 1877. — P.]

William Warren Greene, professor of surgery, 1866 to 1881, was a native of Waterford. He graduated M. D. at the University of Michigan; began the practice of his profession in his native town, subsequently removed to Gray and lastly to Portland. He was professor of surgery in the University of Michigan, in Long Island College Hospital, New York, and at Pittsfield, Mass., with the addition of materia medica before his connection with the Medical School of Maine. He stood in the first rank as an operator and a lecturer. He had visited England, where he was received with marked attention, and on his return passage in the "Parthia" died Sept. 10, 1881, at the age of fifty. The event was appropriately noticed at a meeting of the physicians of the city held at their medical school on the reception of the news of his death, and subsequently memorial services were held in the High Street Church, Portland, where Dr. Greene was an attendant, and an impressive address was delivered by the pastor, Rev W. H. Fenn. Dr. Greene was twice married.

TUTORS.

Samuel Willard, Harvard College, 1803; tutor, 1804 and 1805. Two years later Mr. Willard was settled over the Congregational parish in Deerfield, Mass., and held the office for twenty-two years. In 1829 his sight, which had long been failing, left him entirely and he resigned. After this, in spite of blindness, he taught for several years at Hingham, Mass. Then he returned to Deerfield, which was ever afterwards his home. Excellent health, a cheerful and even temper, with never-failing faith and hope and love, made him, notwithstanding his one great misfortune, a truly happy man, and contributed undoubtedly to the prolongation of his life. He was eighty-three years old when he died in 1859.

Nathan Parker, Harvard College, 1803; tutor 1805 to 1807. In 1808 he was settled in Portsmouth, N. H., as successor to the Rev. Dr. Haven. There, as a preacher and pastor excelled by few, he lived and labored to the end of his days. Dr. Parker died in 1833. He left a son, now a lawyer in Boston and eminent in his profession.

Benjamin Burge, Harvard College, 1800; was tutor in 1807 and 1808. I remember him well as a frequent and welcome visitor at Prof. Cleaveland's. He became a practitioner of medicine, and died in 1816.

Jonathan Cogswell, Harvard College, 1806; tutor 1807 to 1809. From Brunswick he went to Andover, and from Andover to Saco, where he was the Congregational minister for eighteen years. Somewhat later in life he occupied for a time the chair of ecclesiastical history in the theological school at East Windsor, Conn. His last years were spent in New Brunswick, N. J., where he died in 1864.

John White, Harvard College, 1805; tutor 1808 and 1809. He was settled (1814) over the Congregational Church in West Dedham, Mass., where he died in 1852. His long ministry was singularly peaceful, and he is still fondly remembered as a man of excellent common-sense, and of goodness as genuine as it was unpretending.

Andrews Norton, Harvard College, 1804; tutor 1809 and 1810, He went back to Cambridge, and was a college tutor in 1811 and 1812. He soon came prominently forward as editor of the *General Reposi-*

tory and Review, — assailing the prevailing doctrines of orthodoxy with a degree of boldness and ability which drew much attention to the work and to himself. When the divinity school was established he was made professor of sacred literature, and held that position for eleven years. As a teacher and writer Prof. Norton stood in the foremost rank of American scholars. His published works, some of which did not appear till after his death, are the enduring evidence of his abilities and learning. He died in 1853. Charles Eliot Norton — a name of note in our American literature — is his son.

Benjamin Tappan was born in 1788 in Newbury, Mass. His father, the Rev. David Tappan, was the professor of divinity in Harvard College from 1792 to his death in 1803. He graduated at Harvard College in 1805. In 1809 and 1810 he was a tutor in Bowdoin College, and none who then came under his instruction can have forgotten his ability and fidelity as a teacher. In 1811 he became pastor of the Congregational church in Augusta, and held that important position for thirty-eight years. From 1849 until he died in 1863 he was the secretary of the Maine Missionary Society. For more than a half-century he was an active overseer of the college; and to the end of his life he ranked among the most honored and useful ministers in the State.

By his wife — only daughter of Thomas L. Winthrop — he had seven children. Two sons are graduates of Bowdoin College. One of his daughters married the Rev. E. B. Webb, now of Boston, and another married the Rev. John O. Fiske of Bath.

Winthrop Bailey, Harvard College, 1807; tutor, 1810 and 1811. Before his year of tutorship expired he was settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Brunswick. Two years later he served as provisional tutor for a few months. His Brunswick ministry soon came to an end, and he was next settled at Pelham, Mass. From this post he was dismissed on the ground of having become heretical. In 1825 he began to minister to a small Unitarian society in Greenfield, Mass. He died at Deerfield, Mass., in 1833, having been for two years in charge of the academy there. Mr. Bailey had few oratorical gifts; he was simply a plain, unimpassioned, argumentative preacher. He published a small volume of sermons on the points in discussion between Unitarians and Trinitarians. While in Brunswick he was married to Martha, a daughter of William Stanwood, and had a large family.

Nathaniel Whitman (Harvard College, 1809) was at Brunswick in 1811 and 1812, and I remember him well as a kind college officer. After twenty years of ministerial service in Billerica, Mass., he preached awhile in Wilton, N. H., awhile in Calais, Me., and awhile in East Bridgewater, Mass. In 1852 he became a private citizen of Deerfield, Mass. By his first wife, Sarah Holman, he had eight children. His second wife was Miss Pollard of Bolton. He died in 1869.

Stephen Fales, Harvard College, 1810; tutor in 1811 and 1812. From Brunswick, where all esteemed and loved him, he went to Portsmouth, N. H., as a law student in the office of Jeremiah Mason and as a teacher in his family. He afterwards practised law in Dayton and in Cincinnati, Ohio, with no great success. Mr. George H. Pendleton, so well known in the political world, was at one time his pupil. Mr. Fales was sixty-four years old when he died in 1854.

David Brigham, Harvard College, 1810; tutor from 1812 to 1814. From Fitchburg, Mass., where he practised the law for several years, he removed to Madison in Wisconsin, being one of the first settlers of that beautiful lake-girdled town. There in 1843 he died.

Frederic Southgate; tutor, 1812 and 1813. (See class of 1810.)

Enos Merrill; tutor, 1814–16. (See class of 1808.)

Alvan Lamson, Harvard College, 1814; tutor, 1814–16. He was settled over the First Parish in Dedham, Mass., in 1818. There with uninterrupted health for nearly forty years he labored with quiet and faithful diligence. Then came illness and impaired power, compelling him to resign in 1860. He died in 1864. "He was," says Dr. Peabody, "pre-eminently a scholar. Well read in the classics and versed in the methods and results of Biblical criticism, he devoted himself chiefly to the study of the Christian fathers and Christian archæology." He published a volume of sermons, and also a work entitled "The Church of the First Three Centuries."

Henry Robinson, Yale College, 1811; tutor, 1816 and 1817. After having ministered to good acceptance as a Christian pastor in several parishes of his native State, he returned to Guilford, Conn., the place of his birth, where he still lives, an object of universal respect and love. Mr. Robinson has been twice married, with children by both wives.

John Parker Boyd Storer. (See class of 1812.)

Charles Briggs, Harvard College, 1815; tutor, 1816 and 1817. He was settled in 1819 in the historic village of Lexington, where he stayed sixteen years. For twelve years more he lived in Boston as secretary of the American Unitarian Association. He died in 1873.

Nehemiah Cleaveland; tutor, 1817–20. (See class of 1813.)

Samuel Green, Harvard College, 1817; tutor, 1817 to 1819. He was settled (1820) over a Congregational society in Reading, Mass. In 1823 he became pastor of the Essex Street Church in Boston. He died in 1834, having been for three or four years unable through ill health to discharge the duties of his office. He was a man of undoubted ability, and in earnestness and devotedness was surpassed by few. By his wife Louisa, daughter of Samuel Ropes, he had a son and two daughters.

Joseph Huntington Jones was born in 1797 in Coventry, Conn.; was nearly related on his mother's side to a number of distinguished men, and was a brother of Joel Jones, a learned Pennsylvania judge and president of Girard College. He graduated in 1817 at Harvard College, and went directly to Brunswick. At the end of his year, in obedience to his sense of filial duty, he rejoined his parents, then just settled at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and took charge of an academy there. From 1825 to 1838 he was pastor of a Presbyterian society in New Brunswick, N. J., and then for many years had charge of the Pine Street Church in Philadelphia. For a few years before his death he held a special commission by appointment of the General Assembly. He died in 1868.

Mr. Jones was a man of good ability and accurate scholarship, but of a nature rather too sensitive for his own comfort as a college officer. There are some positions in which it is a great disadvantage to be very thin-skinned. As I make this brief record, it is pleasant to recall the amiable, social, friendly companion of almost sixty years ago.

Fresh as he was from college life, and full of college memories, is it strange that he had much to tell of a class which had upon its roll such men as George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, Francis William Winthrop, Alva Woods, Stephen H. Tyng, Asa Cummings, John Doane Wells, and last but not least, as George B. Emerson and Samuel J. May, who were his dearest friends?

GRADUATES.

1806.

Richard Cobb, following the example of his father, Matthew Cobb, became a successful merchant in his native Portland. Having early retired from active business, he removed in 1825 to Boston. In 1837, while on the tour of Europe with his family, he died suddenly in London at the age of forty-nine. Besides a name universally respected for integrity and benevolence, he left liberal bequests to several charitable and religious institutions, in which he had long taken an active interest. His wife was Elizabeth Wood of Wiscasset. A daughter of theirs married Henry J. Gardiner, once a Bowdoin undergraduate, and in "Know-Nothing" times a Massachusetts governor.

Isaac Foster Coffin was a son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, a distinguished physician in Portland. Mr. Coffin studied law and was admitted in Boston; but falling into habits of dissipation was induced to go to South America. After many years of absence he returned, and soon after published a small volume under the title "Residence in Chili, by a Young American." After a while he became a teacher in Mr. Greene's school at Jamaica Plains in Roxbury. A few years since Mr. Coffin married Anne, daughter of Capt. John Prince of Roxbury. They have no children. He died in 1861.

John Davis was a protégé of Mr. Israel Thorndike, a man of amiable temper and good abilities, who had made himself a skilful mechanic before he went to college, and who subsequently returned to handicraft. Though his patron meant well, the change was unfortunate for poor Davis, and it had been probably better far for him had he never left his workshop in Beverly. He was sixty-two years old when he died in 1841.

John Maurice O'Brien was a son of Capt. John O'Brien. His grandfather, Morris O'Brien, came in 1740 from Cork in Ireland, and settled as a tailor in Scarboro'. Twenty-five years later he removed to Machias, and in the war which soon came on his sons were conspicuous for their patriotism and bravery. John M. O'Brien was born in Newburyport, where his law studies were pursued and where he practised awhile with good reputation for ability as an advocate. He then came with the family to Brunswick, where he has ever since



Engraved by J.C. Buttre.

CHARLES STEWART DAVIES, LL.D.

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lived. His life has been a very quiet one. He soon got out of the law, and he never got into politics. His favorite reading is among the deep writers on theology. His ecclesiastical relations are with the Baptists. It is said that he has condensed the results of his observations and his meditations into a small volume of aphoristic maxims. This work, though long expected from the Brunswick press, is still in manuscript. Mr. O'Brien has recently found a companion for his age, and they have two children.

[Mr. O'Brien died in 1865, in his eightieth year. — P.]

Moses Quinby died May 6, 1857, at the age of seventy-one. After studying law with Mr. Longfellow he practised awhile, not without success. Then for some years he fell into habits of ruinous indulgence; but he threw off the chains, became a practical, earnest farmer in Westbrook, and a man of exemplary life. Thenceforth he was the ardent advocate of every good cause. All who knew him respected him for his high integrity, and honored him for his benevolence. He left a widow (daughter of Hon. Andrew Titcomb), two sons and three daughters.

Of Bowdoin graduates, George Thorndike's name was the first to wear the fatal star. His father was the wealthy and well-known Israel Thorndike of Beverly and Boston. George died in St. Petersburg, Russia, four years after he graduated. His name and memory are still preserved at Brunswick in the tree which he planted. The "Thorndike Oak" stands on a central spot in the college grounds. The auspicious acorn from which it sprang was accidentally picked up by George Thorndike and placed in the earth, on the first day of the first college term, as the little company came out from evening prayers. Long together may the tree and its coeval live and flourish!

Benjamin Titcomb was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Titcomb, a Baptist clergyman in Brunswick, whom every student of the college in its first half-century must remember. Having graduated with honor, Titcomb studied the law, but did not practise it. After a few wasted years he became a preacher, served faithfully the Baptist church in Freeport, and died unmarried in 1829.

1807.

Charles Stewart Daveis was born in 1788 in Portland. His father was an officer of the Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Of the New England branch of this society the

son was at one time president. Mr. Daveis graduated with good reputation as an elegant scholar and writer.* While studying law with Mr. Nicholas Emery he found time to indulge his literary tastes. To this fact the periodicals of the day bore creditable testimony. I well remember the boyish wonder with which I perused one or two numbers of the *Abracadabra*, a sort of northern Salmagundi, which was ascribed to his pen. In 1808 he delivered in the college chapel the first public address before the Peucinian Society, of which he had been the virtual founder. In those silver tones — then first heard by me — now so familiar to every Bowdoin student, he thus began: "In the evening the Athenian exiles used to sing *Ἴωμεν εἰς Ἀθήνας*. Let us, my friends, return to Athens this evening, though separated from it by two great seas and two thousand years." The *Monthly Anthology*, then conducted by such scholars as Kirkland and Buckminster, soon after published this discourse of Mr. Daveis on the "Literature of Greece," with a preliminary compliment which made the young college feel proud indeed.

These recreations, pleasing as they were to himself and to others, did not withdraw him from the severer toils to which he had devoted his life. "He pursued the study of the law in its principles and its details to the highest sources, and his untiring devotion to the learning of the profession and his acquisitions in it placed him in the foremost rank with the learned men who filled the judicial seats, or were struggling at the forum." Especially was his attention given to admiralty law, in which department he had perhaps no equal. Mr. Daveis was for a short time a member of the State Senate. Gov. Lincoln appointed him agent for the State in the important matter of the United States boundary. President Jackson afterwards sent him to the Hague as a special agent in the same business, while the question was before the king of Holland. He was gone about a year. He was early made an overseer, and for nearly thirty years was a prominent and active member of the trustees. During this long

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* I have copied from an original in the possession of Prof. Cleaveland the order of exercises for the second Bowdoin Commencement. In those days men were compelled to spread themselves: —

"Commencement. Bowdoin College. Sept. 2, 1807. Τρικεφαλος Ἑρμης. Order of Exercises: I. Salutatory. Latin oration, by Seth Storer. II. English oration: On the Progress and Influence of Literature. By Robert Means. III. Tradition: A Poem. By C. S. Daveis. IV. Forensic: Whether the Light of Nature without the Aid of Revelation be Sufficient Evidence of the Immortality of the Soul. By R. Means and Seth Storer. V. Oration: On the Infirmity of Theory. Valedictory, by Charles Stewart Daveis."

period the course of events in regard to the college and the action of his colleagues was not always such as he could approve, nor did he ever fail to protest against measures which he regarded as prejudicial to the institution. For several years before his death he suffered from bodily infirmity. His voice ceased to be heard, but the best efforts of his mind and pen were still at the command of that Alma Mater to whom he had ever shown so steadfast an affection. Mr. Daveis died in 1865 at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Daveis was married in 1815 to Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Governor Nicholas Gilman of Exeter, N. H. They have four children: Gilman Daveis, M. D. (Bowdoin College, 1837), a practitioner in Portland; he is married and has two children, a third having died in infancy. (He died in 1873.) Edward Henry Daveis (Bowdoin College, 1838), practised law for some years, and then became president of the Portland Company of Engine Builders, etc, and Gas Company in Portland; he has a wife and two children. Mary C. Daveis, married Rev. David G. Haskins; they have three children and live in Cambridge, Mass. Anna T. Daveis, wife of Charles Jones, has one child; they live in Portland.

Robert Means was a son of Robert Means of Amherst, N. H. He practised law for a while in his native town. During the last years of his life he was superintendent of the Suffolk Mills in Lowell. He died suddenly in 1842 at the age of fifty-six. He was a man of genial aspect, manners, and temper, beloved by many, respected by all. Mr. Means was one of the eight founders of the Peucinian Society. His first wife, a daughter of Governor Dinsmore of Keene, died young. He afterwards married Abby, a daughter of Amos Kent of Chester, N. H. She survived him fifteen years.

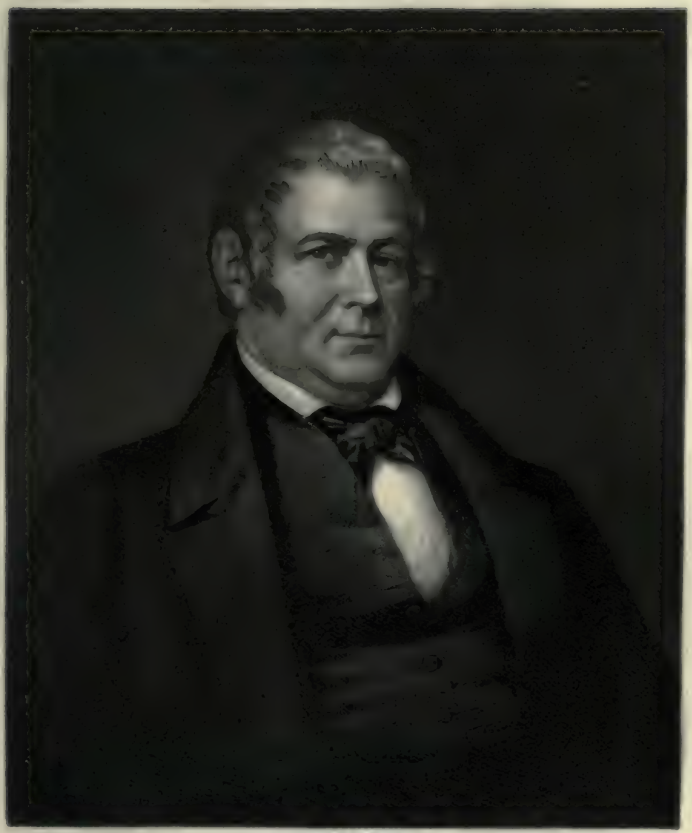
Seth Storer was born in 1787 in Saco, and is now the oldest graduate of the college. He fitted for college at Exeter, N. H., under Dr. Abbot. Having studied with his brother-in-law, Hon. Cyrus King, he practised law in Saco until 1821, at which time he removed to Scarboro' and settled down as a farmer. He has been commissioner for the county, president of its agricultural society, an officer in the church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school; in a word, he has been useful and respected. Mrs. Storer, a lady of literary tastes, was Sarah, daughter of Hon. Daniel Gookin of New Hampton, N. H. They were married in 1812, and have two sons. The elder, Henry Gookin, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, the *first grandson* of Bowdoin. He is a graduate of the Bangor Theological

School. During intervals of comparative health he has supplied pulpits in Maine and in New Brunswick usefully and acceptably. He was at one time an overseer of the college. The other son, Frederic T., medical graduate of Bowdoin College in 1840, has practised medicine, was for four years the postmaster of Saco, and since 1863 has held a position in the custom-house, Boston. Mr. Storer died at Scarboro', March, 1876, aged eighty-nine.

1808.

Alfred Johnson was born in Newburyport, Mass. His father, Rev. Alfred Johnson, removed to Freeport, and while living there took an active part in the founding of Bowdoin College. In 1805 he became an inhabitant of Belfast, and to this place the son returned after completing with honor his college course. He became a lawyer and practised ably. He was a member of the Legislature before the "separation," of the convention which framed the State Constitution, and subsequently of the Legislature. In 1820 he was made judge of probate, and so continued for eighteen years. From public life, where he played well his part, we follow him with pleasure to his retirement. This with him was no scene of rusty or luxurious repose. All who knew Judge Johnson speak of him as a student of rare assiduity. He read much, and nothing that was worth retaining ever seemed to escape from him. And better still, while his vast and various learning was always completely at command, he was ever most ready to impart its wealth to others, and especially to the young. This made his society equally instructive and delightful. As overseer and afterwards trustee of the college whose feeble beginning he had witnessed, he preserved to the last an active interest in its welfare. His death, which was sudden, occurred just before the semicentennial celebration, 1852. Judge Johnson married Nancy, daughter of Amos and Anna Atkinson, Newbury, Mass. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. Alfred W. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1845 and died in 1869.

Enos Merril was born in 1786 in Falmouth. He had been trained at Andover, and had begun to preach when in 1814 he was made a tutor. After two years of acceptable service in that capacity he became the Congregational minister of Freeport, where he stayed thirteen years. Then for nine years he preached at Alna. Mechanicsville had him as pastor for nine years more. His closing years were spent in Orford, N. H. His work as a minister was often interrupted by



HON. ALFRED JOHNSON.

ill health, but this did not prevent him from leaving behind him the record of a long and useful life. He died in 1861.

JOHN PATTEN was a Topsham boy, born in 1875. After graduation he studied theology a little, and then for five years taught school in North Carolina. From 1824 he lived in Bowdoinham: first as a trader, afterwards as a farmer. At the time of his death in 1866 no other graduate of the college had attained to so great an age.

JOSEPH SPRAGUE was a Topsham man. From college he went into the law office of the celebrated Benjamin Orr. He settled in Thomaston, where he practised his profession for more than a dozen years, and died in 1826, "leaving a fair reputation as a man, a lawyer, and a Christian." Mr. Sprague left children. His widow, originally Miss Marsh, married again.

DAVID STANWOOD was born in Brunswick, where his father, Col. Stanwood, was a prominent citizen. He opened a law office in his native town; there lived, and there died in 1834. He married Miss Lee, who with five sons and three daughters survived him.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON was born in 1787, son of Rev. John Thompson of Berwick. He was educated for the ministry at Andover. He preached awhile, but declined a stated charge on account of feeble health. For a number of years he was principal of the Berwick Academy. Then he went upon a farm. To the close of life (1835) he preached occasionally. "He possessed respectable talents, had an amiable disposition, and was much respected and beloved by his numerous friends."

1809.

LITHGOW HUNTER was born in 1787 in Topsham. Lithgow studied law, opened an office in Union, and waited three months for a client. Being disappointed in this matter, he went back to his paternal acres. At the mature age of sixty he married, and when he died, fifteen years later, left several children.

NATHAN LORD was a son of John Lord, a prominent citizen of Berwick. He was but seventeen years old when he graduated, after a college course distinguished by good scholarship and great vivacity. He went at first to Exeter as an instructor in Phillips Academy. Then for a year he studied at Bath under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Jenks. He completed in 1815 the three-years' course at Andover,

and was soon settled over the Congregational society in Amherst, N. H. His ministry there of twelve years was marked by a constant advance in power and usefulness. In 1828 he was chosen president of Dartmouth College. The condition of that institution at that time was far from being prosperous. Its students were few, its fund was small, and all its accommodations were poor and mean. Under the vigorous administration of the new president it improved rapidly, and long before that administration closed it ranked among the most successful of the New England colleges.

With great ability, very decided opinions, and a very firm will, he combined a conscientious sense of duty and warm benevolence. As a college president few have surpassed him. In some of his views — theological and ethical — he differed from the majority of the orthodox community. His firm belief in Christ's premillennial advent — while it certainly modified his estimate of the present condition and future prospects of mankind — could at worst be regarded as only a harmless delusion. His confident assertion of the divine origin and perfect lawfulness of slavery was a more serious affair, and as the agitation of that question became intense, brought upon him — and as many believed, on the college also — no small amount of odium. Under this pressure of public opinion he felt it to be his duty to resign, and in 1863 he retired from the office which he had so long adorned. Until he died in 1870 he continued to live in Hanover, an object of affectionate regard and respectful veneration.

Dr. Lord was happy in his domestic relations. His wife, Elizabeth K. Leland, died a few months before him. Of their sons, several have long been men of distinction, and their two daughters are well connected.

John Mussey was born in Portland in 1790. John Mussey, his father, had been an enterprising ship-master and became a wealthy merchant. Mr. Mussey has been prospered, and ranks among the rich men of Portland where he has always lived. He married a widowed lady, Mrs. Rand, whose son, John R., is a graduate of Bowdoin College (1831). They have had two sons, John Fitz Henry and Edward, and two daughters. Harriet T. married a son of Judge Preble, Margaret is the wife of Hon. Lorenzo DeM. Sweat.

Benjamin Randall was born in 1788 in Topsham. Having studied law with Benjamin Hasey, he settled in Bath. He became learned in the law, and though not distinguished by eloquence or force, stood well at the bar, where he was always courteous and dispassionate. His attain-

ments as a scholar were not confined to the field of his profession. He engaged to some extent in political life. In 1833 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1838 he represented his district in Congress. By Gen. Taylor's administration he was made collector of Bath. His connection with the college was long and close. He was at his death one of the oldest members of the overseers. He was one of the eight founders of the Peucinian Society, and an active member for many years. Mr. Randall, after several months of suffering from paralysis, died in 1857. He was twice married: first to Miss Jones, who died without children; secondly to Sarah Whitman of Boston, who had eight children.

William Richardson was born in Boston in 1788. He practised medicine from 1813 to 1817 in Slatersville, R. I., and then for twenty years at Portsmouth in the same State. In 1838 he settled as doctor and farmer in Johnston, a town five miles west from Providence. His first wife, Mary Almy, died in 1825. The second wife, Jane Lawton, outlived him. There were seven children of the first marriage, and five of the second. Dr. Richardson died in 1864.

1810.

A sketch of this class embracing the personal history of each member, drawn up by their Commencement valedictorian, the Rev. Robert Page of Lempster, N. H., was read at the meeting of the survivors in Brunswick, August, 1852, and has since been printed. It was prepared by request of the Committee of Arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Page's valuable memoir is almost the sole fruit of this laudable effort to collect and preserve a history of the alumni.

John Emery Abbot, a son of Dr. Benjamin Abbot of Exeter, N. H., died in 1819. In college he was modest, amiable, and scholarly. His theological studies were pursued partly at Cambridge and partly with the illustrious Channing. In 1815 he succeeded Dr. Barnard as pastor of the North Church in Salem, Mass. Here he made himself greatly beloved. But close application and anxious care soon impaired a frame which had always been delicate. Travel and voyaging were tried in vain. He returned to Exeter and died in 1819 at his father's in holy peace. A volume of his sermons was published with a memoir by his friend, Henry Ware. To this just and beautiful sketch of a charming and good man we must refer those who would know more of John Emery Abbot.

George William Boyd was born in 1791 in Portsmouth, N. H.; fitted at Exeter; in college preferred belles-lettres to science, and gave a poem when he graduated. Soon after he went abroad, and spent a year in St. Petersburg at the time when Russia and all Europe were convulsed with war. Touched by the military contagion, he returned in the midst of our difficulty with England, and in the spring of 1813 entered the army as lieutenant of infantry. He soon became aide-de-camp to Gen. Thomas A. Smith, and served on the northern frontier at the time when the pompous inefficiency of Wilkinson was bringing ridicule on himself and on the American cause. In those ill-managed campaigns our colonel had hardly a chance either to win promotion or die gloriously for his country. Yet he was constantly occupied, and became acquainted with hardship. That his conduct was approved appeared at the close of the war, when he was retained in the service as assistant adjutant-general of the eighth military department.

In 1817 he retired from the army to engage in commerce. Still later he edited a paper in New Orleans, and entered zealously into the politics of the day. In 1831 he married Miriam F. Guerlain, the widow of a Parisian banker. She died in 1839. As he had now retired from business and had no family, he left New Orleans and became thenceforward a cosmopolite, — living here or there, as whim or convenience dictated. Col. Boyd is a cheerful valetudinarian, of philosophic temperament and kindly disposition. He has an adopted son who bears his name, and who lives in Mobile, Ala.

Such our brief sketch of the living man! Let it stand. The kind-hearted colonel died in Portland in 1859, bequeathing to the college his whole property (more than $10,000), burdened only with a small annuity to an infirm old lady. This gift, to be called the "Boyd fund," he leaves to the college to be applied at its own discretion. Col. Boyd is the first of our alumni who has thus remembered in death his foster mother. His bright example will not be lost. His honored name will assuredly stand at the head of a long line of benefactors.

William Clark was born in 1788 in Hallowell, and there he settled as a lawyer. For a good many years he was active and successful in his profession, and discharged with faithful ability various public trusts. In consequence of a harassing disease which destroyed his comfort and impaired his energies, he gradually withdrew from the activities of life, and spent in seclusion all his declining years. Sorrow for his wife, who died in 1836, increased his disinclination to mingle with the busy world around him. But while he withdrew from

its business, its pleasures, and its converse, his mind became more active than ever before. He found a keen delight in studying and sometimes in discussing abstruse points of law. He studied chemistry and made experiments. Geology, mathematics, natural philosophy, theology even, gave constant and varied occupation to his inquiring intellect. Competent judges well acquainted with Mr. Clark regarded him as a man of great mental acumen and of immense learning. He seems to have lacked nothing but a sound physical organization to make him one of the most distinguished of our alumni. He died in 1855. He left a son, William Henry (Bowdoin College, 1837), and three daughters.

Edward Henry Cobb, Southgate's intimate and congenial friend, survived him but a few years. He was the only brother of Richard, already named, and like him devoted himself to a mercantile life. His admirable qualities of mind and temper, and above all his consistent piety and exemplary life inspired the hope that his would be a long and beneficent career. Alas! the same fatal malady which has sent so many of our countrymen to die within the tropics, carried him to Cuba and left him there. He was twenty-six years old. His widow, a daughter of the great lexicographer Noah Webster, subsequently married Prof. Tyler of Amherst College.

Jeremiah Fellows was a native of Exeter, N. H. In college he cultivated literature more than science, and showed a strong propensity for rhyming. He was in fact the poet of his class. Some time after he left college he put forth a small volume of verses. He opened a law office in Exeter, but did little or no business. "At length he lost the balance and power of his mind," and for the rest of his life was an inmate of the State Asylum for the insane. He died in 1865, in his seventy-fifth year.

Benjamin Lincoln Lear came from another college, and entered just in season to receive his degree. His father, Tobias Lear, was the private and trusted secretary of Washington during the last years of his life, and as such his name can never be forgotten. Subsequently he was United States agent in the Barbary States, where he figured to less advantage. The son, a young man of good appearance and address, after a visit to Spain and Northern Africa, settled as a lawyer in Washington, D. C., and had already secured a good practice when he was suddenly cut off by disease in 1832.

Arthur McArthur was born in 1790. If his college course was of doubtful promise, his subsequent career has made all right. In 1817 he began to practise law in Limington, his native town, and for more than half a century he has been an active and respectable member of the bar. By his wife, Sarah, daughter of Rev. William Miltimore, he has had six children. Two of his sons are graduates of Bowdoin. He died in Limington, 1874, having nearly completed the eighty-fifth year of his life.

Robert Page was born in 1790 in Readfield. In a class of good scholars he received the first honor, and his right was not disputed. He taught awhile the academy in North Andover, Mass. Then in South Andover he studied theology. Among the places in which he has been a settled minister are Hanover and Lempster, N. H. In Hanover the officers and students of the college belonged to his congregation. He is now laboring in Farmington, Ohio. His ministry has not been without valuable fruits. If he has not in all respects fulfilled the high promise of his youth, we cannot better account for the fact, than by using his own words in reference to another: "Self-distrust, somehow produced, was an obstacle in the way of his progress." He married Olivia Adams of New Ipswich, N. H. They have five daughters and two sons. He died in West Farmington, Ohio, in 1876, in his eighty-sixth year.

Henry Smith was from Durham, N. H. In college he was the room-mate of the gentle Abbot. Unlike in some things, both were models of industry and integrity. For two years after graduation Mr. Smith taught in the Portsmouth Academy. Here he enjoyed the ministrations and counsel of the venerable Buckminster, and was his privileged companion during the journey on which that good man died. After three years at Andover he became a successful missionary in Western New York. In 1817 he was settled over a Presbyterian society in Camden, Oneida County, where his labors were greatly prospered. During the eleven years of his ministry in Camden his admirable talents were in almost constant request elsewhere. Many invitations he felt compelled to decline; but he sometimes yielded, with the consent of his people. The theological school at Auburn, then just struggling into life, was largely benefited by the funds which he raised for it. In 1826, at the request of the Piscataqua Association, he visited his native place and the towns adjacent, and devoted six months of earnest and successful labor to the revival and advancement of the great cause on which his heart was set. In July,



Henry Smith



1828, his useful life was suddenly terminated by a fever. Though not brilliantly endowed, Mr. Smith was certainly a man of more than common power. Nor is it difficult to see in what that power consisted. He was evidently sincere; his fidelity and earnestness were of the gentle, affectionate, yet persistent sort; his piety was elevated and his whole character uniformly consistent. Mr. Smith married (1819) Hannah J., eldest daughter of Hon. George Huntington of Rome, N. Y. A daughter and son survive. The latter, Henry S. Huntington, who at his father's death was only two months old, is a graduate of the college and the seminary at Princeton, N. J.

This class soon lost several of its best men. Frederic Southgate was first removed. His father, Dr. Robert Southgate, came from Leicester, Mass., to Scarboro' on horseback, with all his property in his saddle-bags. He was an able man; became an extensive, enthusiastic, and wealthy farmer, a useful magistrate, and a judge of the Common Pleas. Of his twelve children but one outlived him. He died in 1832 at the age of ninety-two. Frederic's mother was Mary, daughter of Richard King and Isabella Bragdon, sister to Rufus King of New York, and half-sister to William and Cyrus King of Maine. Frederic, born in 1791, the flower and hope of this large family, went through college with honor, and began in Portland the study of law. His fine personal qualities, his talents and generous ambition awakened high expectations, and betokened a bright career. But the preaching of Edward Payson, then in his full strength, arrested the young man's attention. A new motive took possession of his ardent spirit. All secular pursuits became in his estimation comparatively insignificant, and he resolved to devote himself to the preaching of that gospel which had filled his own soul with such a flood of light and love. The sincerity of the change, the honesty of his convictions and purposes none could doubt, formed as they were, and persevered in, amidst much opposition from those who were nearest and dearest to him. While engaged in theological studies under the direction of Mr. Payson he was appointed to a tutorship in the college. He was respected by the students as a faithful college officer, and venerated, youth though he was, for his deep, earnest piety. Such talent so early sanctified seemed to justify high hopes of future usefulness. But these also were doomed to disappointment. Compelled by failing strength to abandon his duties, he went home, sank under a rapid consumption, and died in Christian peace at the age of twenty-two.

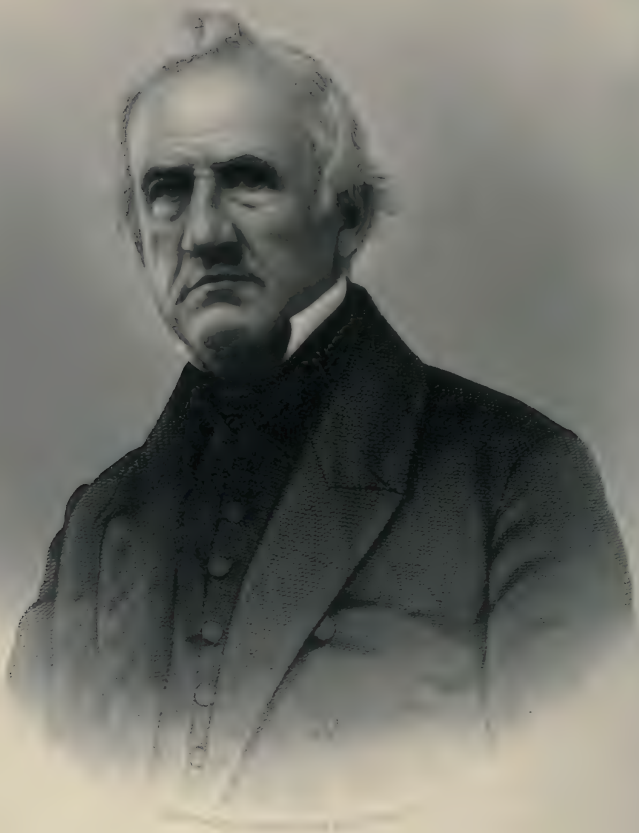
James Weston was born in Augusta, Nov. 9, 1791; brother of Judge Nathan Weston. He studied theology and began to preach, but before entering the pastoral relation he was employed as a teacher, principally in his native town. He supplied the pulpit in Litchfield a year or two, and was then in 1824 settled over the Congregational church in Lebanon, where he remained thirteen years of a successful ministry. His last years were spent with his children in Standish, himself having retired from active duty. His classmate Page, in his sketch of his class, testifies that "he had superior native talent, was energetic, if not even vehement." He died suddenly, January, 1870, leaving the record of a humble Christian, and eminently an excellent, noble-hearted man.

John Wise. What college contemporary does not remember his room, its chimney-piece garnished with a hundred tobacco pipes, the odorous vapors which usually surrounded the occupant, and the loud contagious laugh which so often broke from the cloud? This good-humored fellow became a physician, and practised first as a surgeon in privateering vessels. He was twice made prisoner, and in the second instance was carried to India. After the war he established himself in professional business at Sherburne, Mass. He died in 1829 at the age of forty, his last years having been sadly darkened by the loss of sight and intellect.

1811.

Cornelius Dennison was engaged in cutting out and making up clothes for the good people of Freeport, when the sudden rise of a college in the neighborhood awoke his ambition to shine in a different sphere. He was, of course, mature in years when he first appeared on the academic stage. The uniform dignity or rather solemnity of his look and manner, his feats in geometry, his graceful dalliance with the Muses, his amiable weaknesses and amatory effusions, and his invincible love of Latin quotations, can never be forgotten by those who had the honor of being in the same institution with him.

He read law one year with Mr. Mitchell of Freeport. Then he went to the South and became a teacher. A few years later we find him in Brookville, Ind., trying to turn his law studies to some account. Failing in this, he went to Virginia, and once more became a pedagogue. In 1835 he removed with a colony of his friends to the State of Illinois. The farm which he bought is on the Illinois River, opposite Beardstown. Here he spent the remaining ten years of his solitary



John McKeen

life. His small property was divided among twelve surviving brothers and sisters.

John Barton Derby, born in 1793, was the eldest son of John Derby, a Salem merchant. In college he was musical, poetical, and wild. He studied law in Northampton, Mass., and settled as a lawyer in Dedham. His first wife was a Miss Barrell of Northampton. After her death he married a daughter of Horatio Townsend. They soon separated. A son by this marriage, Lieut. George Derby of the United States army, became well known as a humorous writer under the signature of "John Phœnix." For many years before his death Mr. Derby lived in Boston. At one time he held a subordinate office in the custom-house. Then he became a familiar object in State Street, gaining a precarious living by the sale of razors and other small wares. He was now strictly temperate, and having but little else to do, often found amusement and solace in those rhyming habits which he had formed in earlier and brighter years. His Sundays were religiously spent — so at least he told me — in the composition of hymns. The sad life which began so gayly came to a close in 1867.

Josiah Little was born in 1791 in Newbury. His energetic father, Col. Josiah Little, was a large landed proprietor, well known in Maine at the beginning of this century. His grandfather was a noble patriot of the Revolution, and commanded a regiment in the battle of Bunker Hill. After he graduated Mr. Little studied law, but did not go to the bar. In 1813 he settled in Newbury, Vt., where he engaged in land business and looked after a farm. A few years later he returned to his native Belleville, which has since been his home. He has been a member of the Legislature, and was for several years an overseer of Bowdoin College. There are more active and more noisy, but there are few better citizens than Mr. Little. The town of Newburyport has experienced his judicious liberality, nor has his Alma Mater been forgotten. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Miltimore. They have no children. He died in 1860.

John McKeen was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1789. He was a resident graduate for two years. In 1813 he entered the Andover Seminary. Ill health soon compelled him to leave, and he returned to Brunswick, which was ever afterwards his home. For a good many years he kept a small "store," well known to all college men and boys. Subsequently he engaged in a business of a more general character, and became a successful administrator and agent. For a

long period he served as town clerk, and for many years he was secretary of the Board of Overseers. In 1838 he was county commissioner for Cumberland. He was postmaster in Brunswick for about four years. He was fond of antiquarian research, took great interest in the Maine Historical Society, and made valuable contributions to its published volumes.

Proceeding with characteristic deliberation, Mr. McKeen, in 1821, married Frances, daughter of Richard Toppan, Esq., of Brunswick. Their only child, a daughter, still lives with her mother.

For half a century, Mr. McKeen, in the minds of Bowdoin graduates, especially those of the earlier classes, was in a sense identified with Brunswick and the college. He knew them all, remembered them all. Did they revisit their Alma Mater, he was ever first on the ground to recognize and greet and welcome them. To many of us his absence from the scene in which he so long had a prominent part has caused a void never to be filled. His death occurred in 1861.

John Merrill, born in 1793, was the son of a leading shipbuilder, Orlando B. Merrill of Newbury, Mass., where he died at the age of ninety-two. Soon after his graduation John engaged in trade. Having a talent for public business, he was much employed in town affairs; served as a representative and senator in the State Legislature, and was a member of the governor's council. He was two or three times a candidate for Congress. After 1841 he lived in New Jersey, in Baltimore, in Newbury, and finally in Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in 1861.

In 1814 he married Elizabeth Dodge. Of three sons, Robert D. is United States consul at Sydney in Australia; Merrill A. and George are merchants in New York.

Asa Redington was born in 1789. His father, Asa Redington of Vassalboro', an energetic man, who died in his eighty-fourth year, had been one of Washington's guard, and was with him at the surrender of Yorktown. He had also an uncle, Samuel Redington, who was for years a conspicuous member and debater of the Massachusetts Legislature. He entered college near the close of the second year, and stood there at once *facile princeps*. He was reserved in his manners, strong of muscle, and quick in temper; a man, in short, not to be trifled with. After graduation he took charge of Gorham Academy, establishing a strictness of discipline previously unknown there, and seldom equalled in educational annals. After a year or two he went to Waterville and became cashier of the bank, studying law in

the intervals of duty, and likewise fitting lads for college. He soon found ample employment as a lawyer. It was not often that he argued a case, though he did it well whenever he attempted it. After a while he took Randolph Codman for a partner, giving him generally the talking part, and the rather as Codman was not unwilling. Mr. Redington moved after a while to Augusta, and was soon appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, a seat which he filled with great ability. His eminent qualifications, universally acknowledged, entitled him to expect a place on the Supreme Bench at the first occurrence of a vacancy; but the executive power decided otherwise. For several years he held the office of reporter in the courts. In the strife of politics he does not appear to have mingled. For several years he acted as a member of the overseers, but for a good while past he has shown no apparent interest in the college. Mr. Redington is a constant and devout worshipper among the Orthodox Congregationalists. His first wife was Caroline, daughter of Elnathan Sherman of Waterville. Their only child married Isaac Reed, and died leaving a little boy. His present wife was the widow of Mr. Samuel Longfellow of Gorham, and her daughter by the former marriage is the wife of Rev. Mr. Balkam of Lewiston.

[He died in 1874. — P.]

1812.

John Parker Boyd is the only survivor of his class. His father, Robert Boyd, was a man of wealth and influence in Portland. The son studied law, and opened an office in his native town, where he has ever since resided. Easy in disposition and in circumstances, he has kept "the noiseless tenor of his way" at a safe distance from the heated arenas of litigation and of politics. For many years he remained a dignified and impregnable celibate. At length he surrendered to Mrs. Head, widow of Mr. James Head of Portland, and now lives happy *dans le sein de sa famille*. They have three children, a son who died some years since, a daughter who married Prof. Cooke of Harvard, and another who married Mr. F. R. Barrett of Portland. We commend his example to all the veteran bachelors of Bowdoin, from her president down. He died in 1871.

Charles Freeman was the brother of George, and older. In college and through his whole life he was an admirable exemplification of simplicity, sincerity, and solid worth. He studied law with Nicholas Emery, and opened an office; but his tastes and affections soon drew him into another sphere. He read theology with Dr. Payson, and

settled in Limerick, where his death in 1853 terminated a useful ministry of nearly thirty-four years. Mr. Freeman never ceased to be a student. He not only kept up, but largely increased his knowledge of Greek and Latin; he was a good Hebrew scholar, and read the German with ease.

Mr. Freeman was twice married: first to Nancy Pierce, daughter of Hon. Josiah Pierce of Baldwin; secondly, to Salva Abbot, daughter of Benjamin Abbot, Esq., of Temple. Charles Marsden, his son by the first wife, graduated at Brunswick in 1845. Samuel, who was of the second marriage, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854.

George Freeman was of Portland, where his father, Samuel Freeman, was a man of note to the end of a long life. In college, though a mere boy in age and stature, he showed uncommon maturity and excellence both of mind and character. He studied law with Mr. Longfellow, but died in the third year of the course, being then only nineteen years old. Long and deeply was his death lamented. Nor was this strange: few young men combine as he did the finest intellectual qualities with the best affections of the heart. I have many testimonials that show how fondly he was loved; let one suffice. It was written long after his death by my classmate and friend, Rufus King Porter: "George Freeman was my most valued and intimate friend; and a warmer, purer heart never occupied human breast. His mind, active and discriminating, was guided by a delicate taste, and his reading and acquirements corresponded with these qualities."

George Lamson, a native of Exeter, N. H., was a good scholar, an insatiable reader, and a ready writer. From college, which he left with bright anticipations, he went into the office of George Sullivan, and in due time was admitted to the bar. It was not long before he became an editor, and conducted with considerable success a newspaper in his native town. He next published law books, but the business did not succeed. In 1823 he removed to the city of New York, where, after three years of hard and hopeless struggle, he died. Those who witnessed in college his talents, his successful industry, and high aspirations beheld with sad surprise the termination of a career which had begun so fair. Mr. Lamson left a widow and three children.

William Pilsbury, son of a Boston shipmaster, had been well trained by the Rev. Joseph Chickering of Woburn. He had rich endowments of mind and person. But his ardent and susceptible nature was easily led astray. The father was imprudently indulgent,

and the consequences, as usual in such cases, were most injurious to the son. He entered his name as a student of law, but died within a year from his graduation. His classmate, the Rev. Charles Freeman, forty years afterward, wrote a notice of Pilsbury, which ends as follows: "A generous, noble-minded, talented, affectionate, and social college friend prematurely left a world which presented to him her fairest earthly prospects. He was a striking example of the classic remark —

"Video meliora, proboque,
Deteriora sequor."

Joseph Sewall of Bath, grandson of Hon. Dummer Sewall, graduated at the age of seventeen and became a lawyer in his native town. In this profession he showed decided ability, and there is little doubt that he could easily have placed himself in its first rank. But politics drew him aside. He became a man of business and a holder of offices. He was president of a bank, selectman of the town, chairman of the court of county commissioners, and adjutant-general of the State. Under the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren he was collector of the port of Bath. His discharge of duty in these various public employments commanded the approval of all. Gen. Sewall died in 1851, leaving four children. One son, Frederic D., is a graduate of Bowdoin College.

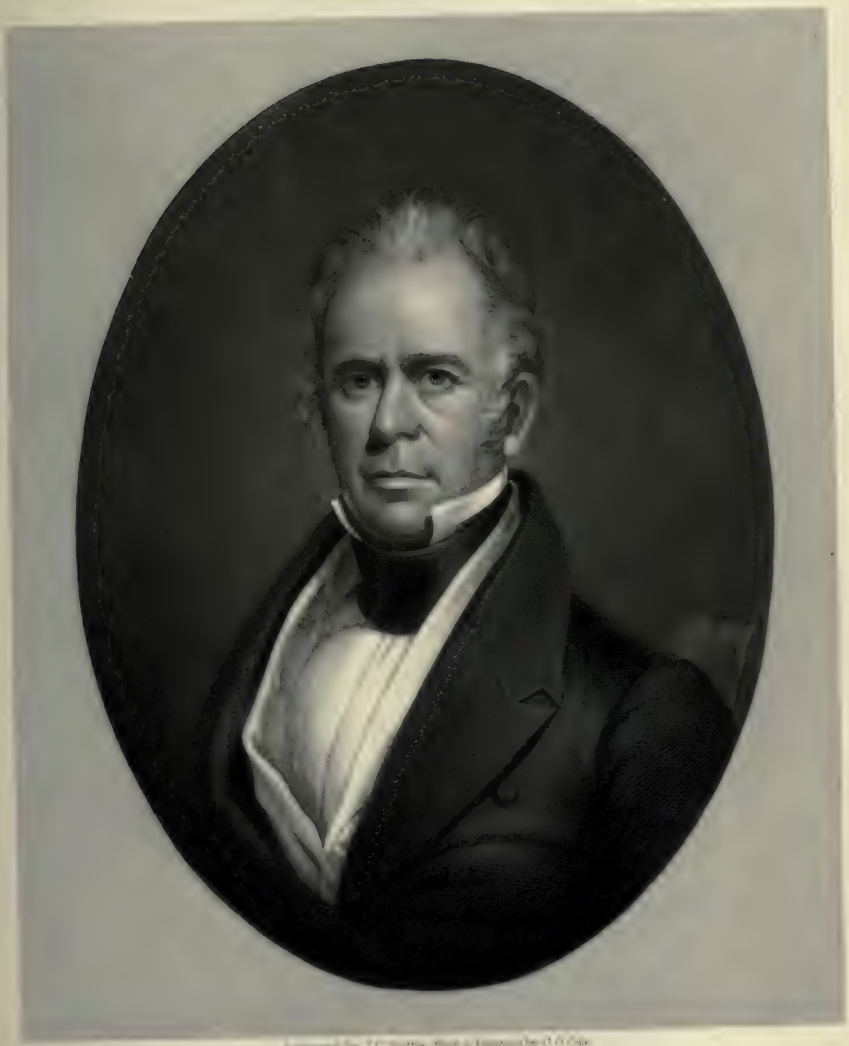
John Parker Boyd Storer was son of the Hon. Woodbury Storer of Portland by his second wife Margaret, daughter of James Boyd of Boston. After an exemplary college course he became a resident graduate, and for some time studied theology under the guidance of President Appleton. In 1816 he was appointed tutor, but had hardly entered on his duties when he received and accepted an invitation to go abroad with his uncle Gen. Boyd, who went to England in prosecution of a claim for military services in British India.* Soon after

* Gen. Boyd spent many years in Hindostan. At that time the native princes were in the habit of employing European talent in the conduct of their wars. Gen. Boyd raised a corps of Sepoys, whom he equipped, paid, and commanded. He had under him several English officers, and was well provided with artillery and elephants. With this mercenary force he served several of the great Indian chiefs, being hired successively by Holkar, by the Peshwar, and by the Nizam, Ally Khan. Returning to his native country about 1812, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and in more than one engagement with the British displayed the courage and skill of a veteran soldier. After the war Gen. Boyd was appointed navy agent for Boston. In 1816 he published several documents and facts relative to military events of the recent war.

his return from Europe Mr. Storer was licensed to preach, and some time after he was settled as colleague pastor of the First Church in Walpole, Mass. In 1840 he went from Walpole to Syracuse, N. Y., and ministered to a Unitarian society in that place until 1845, when he died suddenly at the age of fifty-one. He was truly amiable, a man of unblemished fame. No gentleman of the old school could be more uniformly or systematically polite. He was never married.

1813.

John Anderson. For forty years our little band though scattered widely was still unbroken by death. The first taken was he who once seemed the strongest. Anderson was a native of Windham, and a lineal descendant of the reverend patriarch Thomas Smith of Falmouth. He was industrious in college, — a fair scholar, frank, generous, kind-hearted, — and in the eyes of his classmates and comrades the very personification of strength and courage. In our Junior summer began the second war with England. Men of later and more quiet days can only faintly conceive the excitement of that time. As for Anderson he was all on fire. To engage somehow in the conflict seemed to be his fixed resolve; and moulded as he certainly was for a hero, we all expected that he would become a general or a commodore. Whether adverse circumstances or cool reflection prevented him from following his bent I cannot say. On leaving college he became a law student with Mr. Stephen Longfellow, opened in due time an office in Portland, and soon found ample occupation. It was not long before he was set up as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and ran unsuccessfully in opposition to his late instructor. In 1823 he served as State senator for Cumberland County. At the next trial for Congress he was chosen, though Simon Greenleaf was his competitor. From 1825 to 1833 he was in the House of Representatives, an able and useful member. From this time to 1836 he was United States district attorney for Maine. He was then made collector of Portland, — an office which he lost under Harrison, but received again from Tyler. When Mr. Bancroft left the secretaryship of the navy for the embassy to England, the President gave Mr. Anderson to understand that he could have the vacant post, but he declined the honor. Mr. Anderson was three times chosen mayor of Portland, and discharged the duties with his accustomed ability. In Congress he occasionally spoke, and always with judgment and effect. His style of elocution in the House and at the bar was plain and simple, but it had the strength which belongs to good sense and to earnest sincerity. His genial and



John Anderson

HON JOHN ANDERSON

generous spirit, which he never lost even amid the heats of political strife, his uprightness and courtesy in the performance of official duty, and his acknowledged excellences as a citizen and neighbor, made him universally popular, and called forth, when he died in 1853, expressions of regard and regret from men of every sect and party. Mr. Anderson was twice married: first to Lucy, daughter of Capt. John Farwell of Tyngsboro', Mass.; secondly to Ann Williams, daughter of Capt. Samuel Jameson of Freeport. Mrs. Anderson and her two sons, Samuel Jameson A. (Bowdoin College, 1843) and Edward Watson A., reside in Portland.

Nathan Dane Appleton was born in 1794 in Ipswich, Mass., on the farm which was bought in 1634–5 by his emigrant ancestor Samuel Appleton. This farm, which should be dear to all the Appletons, is still owned by a brother of my classmate. Adjoining it was the farm on which the renowned Nathan Dane was born and grew up. There was affinity as well as intimacy between the families, and hence the honored name which my classmate received and which he never discredited. Mr. Dane assisted his early neighbor and friend in giving his son an education. During his college life he was in the family of President Appleton, who was his cousin. Having studied law with Joseph Dane of Kennebunk, he practised for two years in Standish, and then settled in Alfred. There, with a steadiness which was his characteristic even in youth, he held for more than forty years the unbroken tenor of his way. He repeatedly represented the town in the Legislature, and was once in the Senate of Maine. Three times he was the candidate of his party for Congress; but unfortunately for the district, if not for him, that party did not happen to be in the majority. In the winter of 1857 he was chosen by the Legislature attorney-general of the State. He was plain, simple, and unpretending; a man of great industry and of rare fidelity to duty. He married in 1826 Julia Hall of Alfred. Mr. Appleton died in 1861.

Nehemiah Cleaveland. In the course of this my long biographical task, I have often been vexed at what seemed to me a needless reluctance and superfluous modesty on the part of men from whom I sought a little information in regard to themselves. Now, however, when I find *myself* under a sort of autobiographical necessity, I am inclined to more compassionate feelings. My father, who gave me his own Bible prænomen, was a physician in Topsfield, Mass., where he died in 1837 in his seventy-seventh year, leaving a memory still cherished there. My mother, a daughter of Dr. Elisha Lord of Pom-

fret, Conn., survived her husband several years, and died like him with blessings on her name. When I was eleven years old I was sent to Brunswick. My cousin, then the *young* professor, received me into his family and directed my studies preparatory for college, which I entered at the immature age of thirteen. On leaving college I went, at my father's desire, to the school of theology in Andover, where I stayed through the Junior year. During the years 1814 and 1815 I taught boys and girls in my native town, in Dedham and Wrentham, Mass., and in the academy at Gorham, Me. In 1816 and 1817 I had charge of the Preble Street School in Portland. This was a private boys' school, and my predecessors in it were afterwards known as Judge Wright of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Judge Emery of Paris, Me. In the autumn of 1817 I left that pleasant town and its delightful society to become again a denizen of Brunswick. Busy, happy, and not, I trust, unuseful were the three years of my tutorship. I had begun the study of medicine and had attended a course of lectures, when the preceptorship of Dummer Academy was offered me. In 1821 I settled in Byfield, and in that still retreat passed nearly nineteen years. Having resigned my post in 1839, I went to Exeter as professor of ancient languages in Phillips Academy. From that charming village and admirable institution I was invited to Lowell, where for more than a year I had charge of the boys' high school. From 1842 to 1848 I kept a very pleasant school for young ladies in Brooklyn, N. Y. Since I left Brooklyn I have lived in the city of New York, at the old homestead in Topsfield, and in Westport, Conn., — my present abode. Twice, also, I have visited Europe.

I have written some things which were printed. An address delivered in 1821 before the Peucinian Society, and "published by request," was I believe the first academical performance thus honored at Brunswick. A lecture on lyceums before the American Institute, an article on ancient and modern eloquence in a periodical, memoirs of George Peabody and of Erastus Brigham Bigelow in the *Merchants' Magazine*, address (1849) before the New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., two Fourth of July orations, historical discourse (1850) at the bicentennial celebration in Topsfield, historical discourse in Byfield (1863) at the centennial celebration of Dummer Academy. Five volumes, descriptive and historical, in regard to Greenwood Cemetery; "The Flowers Personified," a translation from the French of "Les Fleurs Animées," in two volumes, royal octavo.

This brief enumeration, which might be considerably extended, though it amounts to very little, may yet perhaps save me from the suspicion of having been only an idler.

In 1823 I married Abby Pickard, daughter of Dr. Joseph Manning of Charleston, S. C. Children, — Joseph M., a graduate of Princeton, now superintendent of the State Hospital for Insane at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; George N., a graduate of Yale, now a farmer in Westport, Conn.; Henry W., an architect in San Francisco; Abby E. My wife died in 1836. In 1842 I married Katharine Atherton, daughter of David Means of Amherst, N. H.; she died in 1846. Her only child, Katharine L., is the wife of Robert Means Lawrence of Boston.*

Rufus King Porter was born in 1794 in Biddeford, where his father, Dr. Aaron Porter, then lived. His mother was a sister of the illustrious statesman whose name she gave to her son. His sister Isabella married the Rev. Lyman Beecher. Another sister, Lucy, married the Rev. Charles L. Brace, and was the mother of Charles K. Brace, the well-known traveller, author, and philanthropist. As a scholar, when in college, he was both quick and accurate; but while in some departments we all conceded the first place to him, he had a difficulty of utterance and a deficiency of executive power which prevented him from being fully appreciated. He settled as a lawyer at Machias in 1817, where he had for many years an extensive and lucrative practice. He was a sound lawyer, a judicious counsellor, and a strictly upright man. He did not meddle with politics, he sought no office, but was ready for any service in the parish or the schools. Above all things he loved his home, and made it bright and happy by his cheerful kindness. In the decline of life he suffered much from deafness and other infirmities. He died suddenly in 1856.

In 1820 Mr Porter married Emma, daughter of Gen. John Cooper and niece of Hon. James Savage. She died in 1827, having borne to him four children, of whom Charles W. is a Bowdoin graduate of 1842. In 1829 he married Lucy Lee Hedge, and there were four children by this marriage.

Benjamin Franklin Salter was a son of John Salter, a shipmaster in Portsmouth, N. H. He was born in 1792, and was fitted for college by Dr. Abbot of Exeter. Having graduated, he engaged in commercial pursuits. Soon after peace was restored he sailed for Europe on a trading voyage. Upon his return he planted himself at Fayetteville, N. C., where, in connection with a brother, he engaged in the

* Mr. Cleaveland delivered an address at the opening of the Cleaveland Cabinet of the college, July, 1873, which was printed. He died at Westport, April 17, 1877, in his eighty-first year. P.

cotton trade. Fayetteville was then an important mart, and the Salters for many years were greatly prospered. But the sudden reverse of 1837 overtook and overwhelmed them. Since that time Mr. Salter has regarded the city of New York as his home. The prosecution of the cotton business has, however, led him to spend most of his winters in the Southern States. If his commercial operations have not all been successful, and if rheumatic affections of late have somewhat limited his movements, neither circumstance seems to have impaired the cheerfulness of his spirit, or to have ruffled that quiet philosophy which distinguished him even in youth.

About 1828 Mr. Salter was married to Harriet C Tibbits of Portsmouth. Of ten children seven are living. One son, a physician, is married and lives in New York. Two younger sons, yet at home, are preparing to become traders. Of their four daughters two are married, one living in Florida and the other in New York. From motives of convenience, Mr. Salter long since omitted the "Franklin" from his name.

It was in the spring of 1858 that I made the above written record. I had just had a long and pleasant interview with my classmate and friend. Though he was lame and weak to a degree that excited my fears, he was in spirit the same calm and cheerful man I had always known. Returning after an absence of several months in Europe, I made an early call at his house, hoping that he might still be there. I saw only an afflicted daughter. Three months before her father had been laid by the side of his parents in his native town.

1814.

James Bowdoin was the second son of Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, and a grandson of Governor James Bowdoin. He studied the law and entered on its practice in his native city; but having received from the distinguished uncle whose name he had assumed a competent estate, he relinquished the profession for more congenial pursuits. Mr. Bowdoin "was a man of retired habits and disposition, and shrank from public display." In the State Legislature, in the Boston school committee, and in several benevolent institutions his useful services were enjoyed and prized. But he devoted himself more especially to subjects of an antiquarian and historical character, and the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society bear repeated testimony to the diligence and discrimination of his researches. In the winter of 1832 he was compelled to abandon his pursuits and his home, and to seek relief from pulmonary affections in



C. N. Bagwell.

HON. CHARLES NORTHEND BOGGWELL

a milder climate. A tropical air seemed only to develop his disease, and he died in Havana March 6, 1833. He is remembered yet as a scholar, a philanthropist, and a Christian.

John Bush was born in 1792 in Boylston, Mass. He had charge of the academy in Wiscasset for a time. Having studied medicine, he lived awhile in Ipswich, awhile in Danvers, and then settled in Vassalboro', which has since been his home, with occasional sojourns in Augusta. Dr. Bush was married in 1819 to Anne Wayne. They have two sons married and settled at Skowhegan, and one son who lives in Waterville. A letter received from the doctor a few years ago informed me that he had then ready for the press a work entitled "Light from the Spirit Land." The survivors of the class of 1814 may be interested to know that Dr. Bush has "received several communications from Atkinson, Bowdoin, and Cargill, perfectly identified." He died at Vassalboro', 1876.

James Cargill was a son of Col. James Cargill of Newcastle, where he was born in 1790. Large and somewhat ungainly in person, he had a good mind, great kindness of disposition, and the fervor of a true piety. To the character and influence of this solitary religious pioneer, Prof. E. C. Smyth has done full justice in his sermons on the religious history of the college. Cargill came to Brunswick with a consumptive habit already fixed; he took little or no exercise, sank gradually under the disease, and dropped into the grave a few days only after he received the honors of the college.

Charles Northend Cogswell graduated with honor at the age of seventeen, studied law in his native town, South Berwick, and on admission to the bar formed a partnership with his instructor, William A. Hayes. This connection, agreeable and profitable to both parties, remained unbroken until the death of the younger partner. Mr. Cogswell soon acquired a high reputation for promptness and accuracy, for knowledge and skill. "In every sphere of labor in his profession save that of the advocate, the duties of which he never attempted (not for want of talent, but from excessive modesty), he was almost without a rival, and had no superior." His extraordinary faculty for business became extensively known, was in constant requisition, and secured a lucrative reward. During the latter part of his life he served two terms in the State Senate, and one term in the House of Representatives. In these bodies he had the weight which always belongs to a man of solid learning and judgment, and of

useful business habits. He was now an acknowledged leader in the ruling Democratic party, and popular among men of all opinions. At the time of his death they were talking of him for governor. The event which ended in a moment all these labors, plans, and hopes was caused by an apoplectic stroke, Oct. 11, 1843. As a man he was social, generous, public-spirited, and benevolent; as a husband and father always true and tender. His first wife, a daughter of Elisha Hill, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., left no issue. His second wife was the daughter of Gen. Edward Russell, formerly of Portland.

John Abbot Douglass, nephew by the mother's side to Prof. John Abbot, was born in Portland, February, 1792. He was fitted for college at the academy, then under Edward Payson, afterwards the eminent Dr. Payson, and Ebenezer Adams, who became professor of mathematics at Dartmouth, and during his last year at Exeter under Dr. Abbot. After his graduation he taught school three years in Portland. His theological studies, begun with Dr. Payson, were concluded under his uncle, Dr. Abbot of Beverly, and he received license to preach from the Essex Association, Massachusetts, in 1819. In 1821 he was settled at Waterford, a Congregational minister, and there he still is, having spent in that quiet spot fifty useful years. In 1822 Mr. Douglass married a daughter of Rev. Abiel Abbot. She soon died, but her venerable father long survived, and was for a time the oldest living name on the catalogue of Harvard. In 1824 Mr. Douglass married a daughter of Benjamin Abbot of Temple, who died in 1872. Of ten children two sons and three daughters survive. One daughter is married to John M. Eveleth, M. D. (Bowdoin College, 1849). One son, John A. D., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854; M. D., New York, 1861; and is in the practice of his profession at Amesbury, Mass.*

* The above having been written several years since, with the exception of one or two insertions of recent date, it is fitting to add that Mr. Douglass continued in the pastorate, though in the few last years with a colleague, until his death, August, 1878, greatly respected and beloved. He was, as testified by one who from long personal experience knew of what he wrote, a man "of marked individuality, of true natural independence of character, respectful to all, and self-respectful also"; modest and discreet withal, systematic, stable, and confided in. He exerted a commanding influence and left an impression on his people and the town. He was much blessed in his ministry.

Mr. Douglass was a member of the board of trustees of Bridgeton Academy forty-seven years, and its president twenty-seven, and usually in attendance at its meetings. P.

Charles Dummer was born in Hallowell, to which place his parents removed from Newbury (Byfield Parish), Mass. His mother was a sister of the celebrated mechanicians and inventors, Paul and David Moody. The name of Dummer is honorably associated with the history of Massachusetts. The Bay State can boast of few abler men than Jeremy Dummer, so long her provincial agent in England; of few better men than William Dummer, so long her first magistrate at home. At Dummer Academy in Newbury may still be seen a portrait of its founder, the governor. It must have been taken while he was in his prime, and displays the elaborate costume of that day. For nearly twenty years this picture daily met my eye, and almost as often did it remind me by its resemblance of my college friend, Charles Dummer. With such fidelity does nature sometimes preserve and reproduce a family type! It must not be inferred that Mr. Dummer is descended from the governor, who had no children. Charles Dummer was sent first to Middlebury College in Vermont. After two years of ambitious and indefatigable study at Brunswick, he graduated with high honor. Then he spent three equally industrious years in the law office of the distinguished William Prescott of Boston. He returned to Hallowell and found business in his profession. He was sent to the Legislature and took part in its debates. He was made an overseer of the college and became an active member of the board. About this time he married Mary, only daughter of Matthew Cobb of Portland. But here misfortune soon overtook him: his wife survived her marriage but little more than a year. He was again united in marriage to Miss Cleves of Saco, still living; they have no children.

About twenty years ago Mr. Dummer became a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and thenceforth disappeared from the professional and political scene in which he came forward with so much promise. But useless or unemployed he has not been. Through all the changes of party and of administration he retained his office, for no better reason perhaps than that such ability and such integrity could not conveniently be spared. So high in these respects was his standing in Washington that Secretary Guthrie in 1855 detailed him to New York on a special duty connected with the customs. He discharged the arduous and delicate commission to the satisfaction of all. After several years' service as deputy collector in New York, Mr. Dummer resigned and returned to his native Hallowell. There he lives in the pleasant house which he built forty years ago, and superintends the little farm which his father owned. Friend of my youth, may thy decline be gentle, and serene its close!

[Mr. Dummer died in 1872. — P.]

Stephen Emery, born in 1790 at Minot, was the son of Moses Emery. Like many a poor boy in those days, he had to work his own way through school and college. Having graduated with a high reputation for scholarship and taste, he took charge of the academy in Hallowell. After one year there and another year as master of a private boys' school in Portland, he went to Paris and entered on the study of law. In this science his teachers were Albion K. Parris and Enoch Lincoln. He was admitted in 1819 and opened an office in Paris. By appointment of Governor Lincoln he held the office of probate judge for Oxford County for a number of years. Governor Fairfield made him attorney-general. For several years he was chairman of the State Board of Education. By appointment of Governor Hubbard he held the office of district judge, until the district courts were abolished by act of Legislature.

To these evidences of the esteem in which Judge Emery has long been held both as a lawyer and a citizen, it were easy to add others.

By his first wife, Sarah Stowell, he had three children: one died in infancy; one married Hannibal Hamlin, United States senator; one, George F. (Bowdoin College, 1836), is United States Circuit Court clerk for Maine. Mrs. Emery died in 1823. In 1825 Mr. Emery married Jeannette Loring of Buckfield. Of her three children, one is the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Butler of Rockland, with whom Mr. Emery now resides; one has succeeded her sister as wife of Senator Hamlin; and one is fitting for college. The second wife died in 1855. Judge Emery has retired from the activities of life He has suffered much from ill health, and has known in other ways what it is to be afflicted. Yet few, I apprehend, among those whom I describe have known more happiness than he. Happy he still is in his books, his children, and his friends. Time and care have left their marks upon his person, but have not chilled his spirit. Among all my friends of those pleasant college days, I know no fresher memory or warmer heart than his.

[The notice above was written more than ten years ago. I leave it unaltered, except the addition that Judge Emery died in 1863. — P.]

John Eveleth was born in 1786 in New Gloucester. After his graduation he kept the academy in Hebron about two years. Having studied law he settled in Windham, where he still lives. Besides attending to his professional duties Mr. Eveleth has kept the Windham records for a quarter of a century, and has been three times a member of the Maine House of Representatives. In 1824 he married Rebecca Merrill of New Gloucester. They have had two sons: Samuel A. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1847, studied law and practised

with his father until his death in 1856; John M. (Bowdoin College, 1849) is now a practitioner of medicine.

[Mr. Eveleth died in 1859.—P.]

Nathaniel Groton of Waldoboro' was born in 1791. His grandfather, William, came to America a soldier in Wolfe's army, and saw his gallant general fall. Several years later he settled on a large tract of wild land in what is now known as Nobleboro'. By his wife, Prudence Giddings of Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, he had a son William. To Waldoboro' in 1774 came Nathan Sprague from Marshfield, and he was a great-grandson of that Peregrine White who became immortal by the accident of his birth on board the "Mayflower." Nathan's daughter Mary married William Groton and became the mother of our Nathaniel. At the age of fourteen or fifteen he was possessed with a passion for a sailor's life; but a wreck at sea made him wiser, and having earnestly prepared at Hebron Academy he entered college. After graduation, having studied law, he opened an office in Bath. For two years he was in the Senate of Maine, and for fourteen years he was probate judge for Lincoln County. In the latter years of his life he spent much time in collecting facts of local history and biography, which he made public though the newspapers and in the collections of the Maine Historical Society. By his wife, Elizabeth W. Kittredge, he had a son, who died young, and daughter. This daughter married F. O. J. Smith. Judge Groton died in 1858.

Samuel Hale, son of Judge Samuel Hale of Barrington, N. H., was born in 1793. The eight years which followed his graduation were spent mostly at his paternal home in literary pursuits or in work on the farm. In 1822 he formed a partnership with Ichabod Rollins, settled in Portsmouth, engaged largely in navigation, and was highly successful. He was for some time president of the Piscataqua Bank, and the efficient treasurer of the Portsmouth Cotton Manufacturing Company at South Berwick. He was a deacon in the Unitarian church at Portsmouth, and held for many years the office of trustee in Phillips Academy, at Exeter.

He married Nancy Rollins, who died several years ago. Of four children three survive, two daughters, and a son who is in the firm of Wm. Hale & Co., Dover, N. H. Mr. Hale died in 1869.

Winthrop Hilton from Deerfield, N. H., was born in 1794. He came from ancestors some of whom were men of renown in the early days of the colony and in old Indian wars. His father, Col. Joseph Hilto , held a command and did good service in our Revolutionary

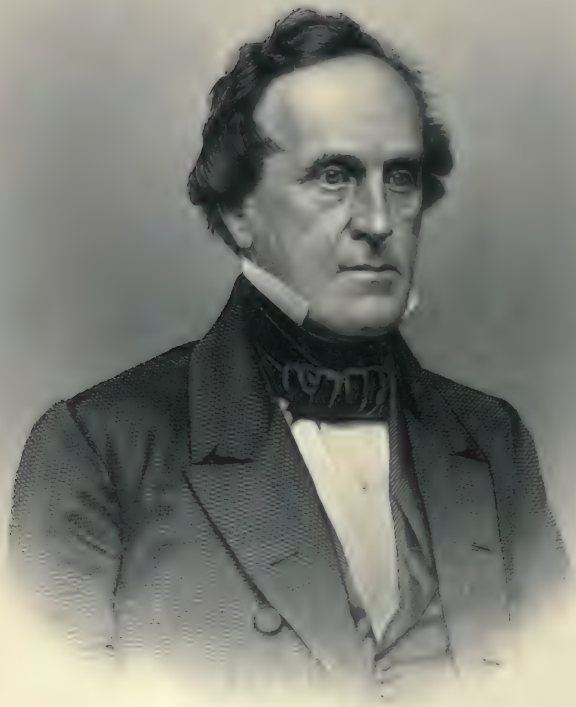
war. On leaving college Winthrop became a farmer. Unambitious of political distinction, he has been content with a place on the school committee and in the board of selectmen. He has repeatedly represented the town in the State Legislature, and holds a commission as justice of the peace and the quorum. For many years the cause of temperance has had in him an earnest and consistent advocate. He married Mary Tilton of Epping, N. H., in 1823, and they have had ten children.*

Elijah King, born in 1789, came from Minot. He rubbed along through college in some unaccountable way, as others have done before and since. If he had but little either of wit or fun, he was highly provocative of those qualities in others. Having obtained his degree he heard — or thought he heard — a Macedonian call from the benighted South. At the last accounts he was teaching school somewhere in Georgia. But this was long ago. Whether he still walks the earth, or sleeps beneath it, or as his classmate Groton used to insist, went off like another Elijah in a car of fire, are problems of interest yet to be solved.

Edward Orne was born in 1791 in Salem, Mass. After his graduation he studied medicine awhile; but with the return of peace he took to the sea, and for twenty years followed with few interruptions the China and East India trade. Then, at the solicitation of a company in Boston and New York, he became their financial agent for the purchase and location of Chickasaw Indian claims in Northern Mississippi. In this business he invested a large capital and acquired a good estate. His subsequent operations were less successful. He died at the age of fifty-four, "leaving as a legacy to his children little beside an untarnished reputation for honesty and generous liberality." He left two sons and two daughters by his first marriage, and a son and daughter by the second marriage. In 1860 his eldest son was a lawyer in Memphis, Tenn., and his second son was in China with the prosperous house of Russell & Co. at Canton.

William King Porter, a young man of pleasing person and manners and of most amiable temper, was the eldest son of Dr. Benjamin J. Porter of Topsham. Through the lavish indulgence of his distinguished uncle, whose name he bore and whose presumptive heir he then was, he came near being spoiled; but his own good sense and the

* Mr. Hilton died in Deerfield, August, 1869, his widow in 1875, and five only of the children survive at this writing (1882). P



A. C. Dunlap

timely failure of his worldly expectations saved him from ruin. He settled in 1818 in Turner, where he practised until he died, sustaining always an honorable rank in his profession, and respected for his private virtues. A fever terminated his life in 1834. He was married in 1823 to Sophronia, daughter of Col. Cyrus Clark. His widow and her four daughters are still living in Portland. Of the latter, one is married to Charles P. Kimball.

William Henry Robbins. This young man was of Hallowell. In college he was rather poetical than profound. His appearance and performance at that time excited only moderate expectations. He studied law with Hon. S. S. Wilde and practised awhile in Hallowell, "but with little success." From that place he removed to Cheraw in South Carolina, where he almost immediately went into a lucrative and extensive practice. He became "a highly respectable lawyer and advocate, regularly going the circuits and constantly engaged in important causes. He acquired property as well as reputation, and left a competency to his widow and two children." He died at home of consumption in 1843, after a fruitless endeavor to find relief in the climate and from the physicians of France. "As a man of lasting friendships, of kindness of heart, of firm integrity, and as a Christian of consistent character and clear spirit and experience, W. H. Robbins was appreciated by those who knew him, especially during the later years of his life." For this pleasing picture of the man I am indebted to his early friends George C. Wilde, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Vaughan of Philadelphia.

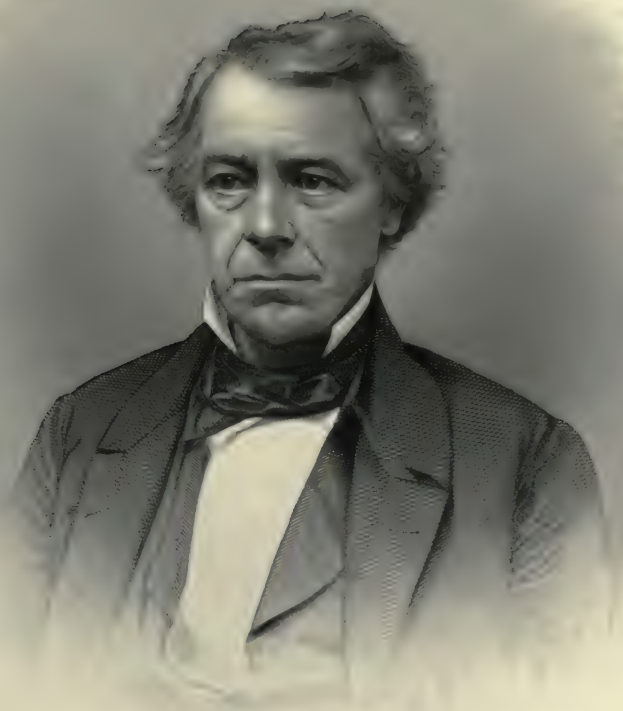
1815.

Robert Pinckney Dunlap was the youngest son of Capt. John Dunlap of Brunswick. His mother was Mary Tappan from Newburyport. He studied the law in his native town, and there opened an office. His first forensic efforts attracted some notice, and are still remembered; but coming soon afterwards into the possession of a handsome patrimony, he gradually slipped out of his profession. His country meanwhile, or that portion of it known as the Democratic party, began to call for his services, and Mr. Dunlap readily responded to that call. Beginning as a member of the lower house, he soon went into the upper chamber, and young as he was, became president of the Maine Senate. During one year he was a councillor and advised the governor, and then for four years he filled with great dignity the gubernatorial chair. The excellent spirit that dictated and

pervaded his proclamations for fast and thanksgiving attracted notice and commendation far beyond the limits of the State. From 1842 to 1846 Governor Dunlap represented the Cumberland District in Congress. He was afterwards appointed collector of Portland, and discharged for a time the duties of that office to general acceptance. He lost the place when the Whigs came in. On the accession of President Pierce, Governor Dunlap had the Brunswick post-office given him. He very early took an interest in Freemasonry, and through all its vicissitudes was true to the faith. In that mystic fraternity he ranked as Most Excellent, and has held the national and exalted position of General Grand High Priest. At the triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter of the United States at Hartford in 1856, this distinguished hierarch delivered an address, which was published by order of the Chapter, and which is excellent both in spirit and taste. A handsome piece of plate with complimentary inscription was given him when he left the priesthood. For fifteen years past he has been president of the Board of Overseers. In regard to the integrity and consistency of his life I have heard from his neighbors only one testimony, and that the highest. In 1825 he married Lydia, daughter of Abner Chapman of Beverly, Mass. They have three sons and a daughter. Charles R. P. Dunlap graduated at Bowdoin College, 1846, now M. D.; Henry Dunlap, Bowdoin College, 1854, and LL. B., Albany.

Leaving unchanged this notice of Mr. Dunlap as written two or three years ago, I must add a word or two now that he has left us. Mr. Dunlap died in Brunswick, October, 1859, after a short illness. He had just before returned from a visit in Illinois. He was interred with Masonic honors, and many demonstrations of affection and respect from those who had known him long and well. Dr. Adams in his funeral discourse paid an affectionate tribute to the piety and Christian excellence of the man who had so long been a member and a deacon of his church. This praise, it is believed, none can refuse him. Even those who sometimes smiled at his foibles or disliked his political principles and action were compelled to acknowledge that Governor Dunlap was a truly good man.

George Evans was born in 1797; came to college from Hallowell, having fitted at the academies in that town and in Monmouth, and entered as Sophomore in his sixteenth year. He was respectable as a scholar, with a marked tendency to poetry. Having studied law with Frederic Allen, he settled in Gardiner just after he had entered the twenty-first year of his age, and entered at once on a career in



Geo. Evans.

HON GEORGE EVANS

which he won distinction. He became the peer of the most prominent members of the very able bar of his county. As a criminal lawyer and advocate he attained eminence, and his ability and eloquence in certain cases have become traditions; but he gained national reputation in political life, on which he entered at an early period. Elected to the Legislature in 1825, he acted a leading part for four consecutive years; in the last was Speaker of the House, and exhibited great skill and address in the duties of that chair. In 1829, after a hotly contested canvass and on a second trial, he was elected representative to Congress over a formidable rival. He served seven successive terms and was then elected to the Senate of the United States. During his twelve years in the House, his party being in the minority and he second only on the Committee of Ways and Means, he exerted a commanding influence. His address and ability often carried measures in a body of which a large majority were politically opposed to him. He took his seat in the Senate in the palmiest days of its history, when Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Dayton, Silas Wright, Rives, Benton, and Preston made it illustrious. In questions of political economy he maintained prominent position; was chairman of its Committee of Finance, Mr. Clay having declined that responsibility, assigning the reason that Mr. Evans knew more about the tariff than any other public man in the country. In 1846 Mr. Webster in one of his speeches, referring to what he styled "the incomparable speech" of Mr. Evans delivered just before, declared that he understood the subject (of finance) as well as any gentlemen connected with the government since the days of Crawford and Gallatin, — nay, as well as either of those ever understood it. Mr. Evans's power in debate was universally admitted, and his speeches on the most important and complicated questions were among the most effective in the memorable debates of that period. He was a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency when Gen. Taylor was put in nomination for the Presidency. On the accession of President Taylor it was what has been regarded an ungracious secret influence of a few from his own State, to whom his decided agency in securing the ratification of the Ashburton Treaty, together with other causes, had rendered him obnoxious, that prevented his appointment to the head of the Treasury, for which he had shown rare qualifications. President Taylor, however, appointed him chairman of the Commission on Mexican Claims.

After eighteen years of service in Congress, Mr. Evans returned to his own State and his profession. He was attorney-general of the State for three years, and took position at the head of the bar. In his large practice are ascribed to him entire freedom from the artifice

which not unfrequently disgrace the profession, and a courtesy to court and bar which won for him general respect, confidence, and regard. He was chosen the first president of the Portland and Kennebec Railway, and the enterprise received the benefit of his strong powers of organization and administration.

Mr. Evans had qualities which insured pre-eminence. Ready perception, power of concentration, and the faculty of presenting a subject, however complicated, with a clearness, a compactness of statement and argument, and a copiousness of illustration that secured attention and appealed to the reason. It is said he never revised or prepared a speech for the press, nor would ever look at the proof-sheets of a reporter. On the occasion of an important public gathering he was asked for the manuscript of the speech he was to deliver. Laughing at the request, he declared that he had never in his life written a word of any political speech.

Mr. Evans was a devoted son of his Alma Mater. Early a member of the Board of Overseers, and for twenty-two years on the Board of Trustees, he was influential, uniformly active in duty, a prominent object on the Commencement platform, present at the public exercises of the occasion when not engaged at the board. In 1847 the college bestowed on him its highest honor.

When Mr. Evans retired from congressional life he took up his residence at Portland. His last years were burdened with infirmity and he died in 1867, leaving a wife and three children, a son and two daughters.

Perez Bryant Mann, born in Hallowell in 1798, lived but three years after he left college. He had joined his father, who was engaged in business at Augusta, Ga. In a season of unusual mortality in 1818 both died, leaving "a much reduced and truly afflicted household."

Richard Elvins Orne, brother of Edward (1814), was a son of Josiah and Alice Allen Orne of Salem, Mass., where he was born in 1795. The Rev. Richard Elvins of Scarboro' was his great-great-grandfather, for whom he was named. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and by Rev. Dr. Eaton of Boxford. For several years Mr. Orne followed the sea, making Salem his home. Since that time he has lived in the Southwestern States in the capacity of a land agent, and for several years has resided at Memphis, Tenn. He was married in 1823 to Ann Allen. Of three married daughters two have been taken from them. Two unmarried sons yet live with

their parents. Mr. Orne, with a heart still warm and true to memory and friendship, revisits occasionally the scenes of his youth.

[Mr. Orne died in 1860. — P.]

Chandler Robbins was a brother of William H. R. (class of 1814). While preparing to be a physician, he had an opportunity to avail himself of the great medical advantages which are found in Paris. On his return he settled in Boston, and soon gained a highly respectable standing. "He was," says Prof. D. H. Storer, "a good physician and a good man, much respected by our profession and the community." An attack of pleurisy closed in 1836 his promising career. He married a daughter of Barnabas Hedge of Plymouth, and left two daughters and a son.

Levi Stowell was born in 1793. In 1818 he began to practise law in Paris. He was made register of probate, and was at one time county treasurer. From 1845 to 1853 he was engaged in farming. But his health was poor and his tendencies were consumptive, and so he fled from the cold skies of Maine to the banks of the Wabash. But the Wabash was not wholly friendly: while it relieved his cough, it burned him with fever and shook him with ague. From Vincennes he removed to Knox County, Ind., where he was postmaster and magistrate and county school examiner. Eight children were the fruit of his early and happy marriage. He died in 1865.

Solomon Thayer was born in 1789 in Bridgewater, Mass. After working awhile at the anvil with his father, who had moved to Sidney, Me., he entered Hebron Academy. His law studies were pursued in the office of Benjamin Orr, of whose business he had charge during Mr. Orr's absence as a member of Congress. In 1818 Mr. Thayer settled at Lubec. He was for some time inspector of customs. He also represented the town in the State Legislature. As a business man he was prosperous. He died in 1857 in Portland, where he had been living for five years. He is represented as a man of "stern Puritan principle and religious character." He married Eliza Faxon of Quebec; they had no children.

John A. Vaughan, a son of Charles Vaughan of Hallowell, went soon after he graduated to London, where he was employed for a time in the banking house of his uncle, William Vaughan. He came home, married the daughter of John Merrick, and took his wife to Jamaica, West Indies, where for several years he had the charge of an estate belonging to his uncle. Then he returned to Hallowell, and opened there a

school for young ladies. He was highly esteemed as a teacher, and his school was popular. Meanwhile, however, he was looking to another, if not to a wider field of usefulness. In 1833 he was ordained deacon, and took charge of the church in Saco. In 1834 he was ordained priest, and was settled at Salem, Mass., as rector of St. Peter's Church. In 1836 he was appointed secretary of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, and for six years discharged its duties with good acceptance, when, resigning the office on account of his health, he went South for two years. In 1845 he went to Philadelphia, and became superintendent of the Institution for the Blind. In this most interesting charity he labored faithfully and usefully for three years. In 1848 Dr. Vaughan returned to his earlier vocation, by establishing in Philadelphia a school for young ladies, but was compelled by ill health to resign the position in 1854. In 1861 he became professor of pastoral theology in the Philadelphia Divinity School, and so continued till his death in 1865. Through life in every situation he was profoundly respected and deeply beloved. The college owes him grateful remembrance for a gift of 1,200 volumes, most of them valuble and some of them rare.

1816.

Edward Emerson Bourne of Kennebunk began in 1819 to practise law in his native town. To the profession which he chose and which he loves he has devoted himself steadily and successfully. He has served in the Legislature, has twice been appointed county attorney, and has been judge of probate for York County. He has been a trustee of the college since 1866, and is president of the Maine Historical Society. Judge Bourne is fond of historical research, and an enthusiastic explorer in the dim regions of the past. He has long been an active laborer in the cause of temperance, and for many years the superintendent of the Sabbath school in the First Congregational parish, a situation which he justly prizes above all civic and academic appointments. He has been twice married: first to Mary H. Gillpatrick, and secondly to Mrs. Susan H. Lord. Of four children by the first marriage, Edward E., a lawyer in Kennebunk, alone survives. A beloved daughter, Lizzie G., died Sept. 14, 1855, in an attempt to ascend Mount Washington, and under circumstances which caused the event to be widely known, and which enlisted unwonted sympathy for the afflicted father and other friends.*

* Besides several papers contributed to the transactions of the society and to periodicals, he delivered a historical discourse at Bath on the occasion of the two hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the Topsham settlement, which was published. For

Randolph A. L. Codman was from Gorham. In college his abilities were acknowledged, but he could not be called industrious. The first year after graduation was spent in teaching at Limerick. From Mr. Longfellow's office he went to Standish and stayed three years. He then became a law partner with Asa (afterwards Judge) Redington, at Waterville. Here he remained until about 1830. During this period he was constantly engaged in able conflict with such men as Sprague, Evans, and Boutelle, and established a high reputation as an advocate. He settled afterwards in Portland, where his affability and eloquence commended him at once to popular favor. In 1837 he entered into partnership with Edward Fox, Esq., a connection which lasted nearly ten years. He died in Portland in 1853, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a man of ready and brilliant talents. Had he joined to these equal strength of character and steadiness of purpose, he would have stood foremost among the successful, the useful, and the honored. His first wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Col. Samuel Stephenson of Gorham. His second wife was a Miss Porter of Portland. He left five daughters, one of whom has since died; one is married to J. Q. Day of Portland, one to George Payson, Esq., of Chicago, one to Mr. Shaw of Portland.

Rodney Gove Dennis, born in 1791 in New Boston, N. H., was the youngest of thirteen children. When in 1813 he entered as a Sophomore, he found in college but one professing Christian brother. Honorable mention of his example and influence as an undergraduate is made in Prof. E. C. Smyth's religious history of the college. Soon after leaving the Andover school Mr. Dennis was settled in Topsfield, Mass., and after nine years of earnest service there he asked and received a dismission. In 1830 he was settled at Somers, Conn. Here too he spent nine years with a church and congregation which grew under his ministry. After his retirement from Somers he had no permanent charge. He bought a farm in Grafton, Mass., on which he lived and which he tilled, still preaching here and there as he was called for. He was married in 1820 to Mary Parker, and they had ten children. Mr. Dennis died in 1865.

Stephen Longfellow Lewis was a son of Hon. Lothrop Lewis of Gorham. He studied law with his uncle Longfellow in Portland, and

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several years he devoted his time not occupied by professional labors to an extensive history of Wells and Kennebunk, — a work of eight hundred pages, the fruit of faithful research and patient industry, which was published under the editorial care of his son in 1875, the father having died in 1873. P.

established himself in Athens, where he obtained at once a good practice. He was a kind-hearted, cheerful, companionable man. The "Athenians" liked him, and sent him to the Legislature as their representative. But sickness overtook him; he returned to Gorham, and died in 1825. He left a widow and one child.

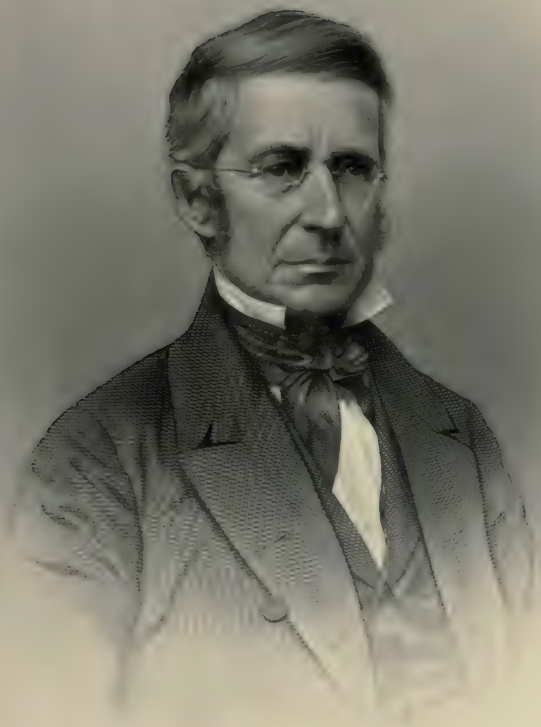
Dudley Norris was not only a good scholar, but also kind and true-hearted. He chose the medical profession and entered on the study, but died within a year at his home in Hallowell.

Alpheus Spring Packard, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Packard, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1798. To the good training which he got at home was added a year under Dr. Abbot at Exeter. After a correct and creditable college course, he was an assistant teacher in Gorham Academy, taught in Wiscasset, then a year in Bucksport where he taught the public school with great success, and was principal for a short time of Hallowell Academy. From 1819 to 1824 he was a tutor in Bowdoin College. From 1824 to 1865 he was professor of the Latin and Greek languages, and for three years (1842–1845) had charge of rhetoric and oratory. For the twelve years last past the department of natural and revealed religion has been intrusted to his care. He is also the college librarian.

Of Prof. Packard's substantial and sterling excellence I may hardly trust myself to write, influenced as I might seem to be by the partiality of a lifelong friendship. Should I go out and gather testimony from the large army of Bowdoin men who have enjoyed his instructions, I could undoubtedly present ample and grateful attestation to his ability as a teacher and to the unswerving fidelity with which he has discharged every duty of his station. For more than fifty years he has stood at his post, the steadfast supporter of learning, order, and virtue. His strength, we rejoice to see, seems still unabated. Long may it be ere the grateful institution which he has so faithfully served shall be called to place him among her honored and beloved *emeriti*.

The following communication was presented to Prof. Packard at the Commencement of 1869 at the public dinner: —

Dear Sir, — The subscribers to this paper, graduates of the college in which you have so long been an instructor, are unwilling that this your fiftieth year of official service should pass without some special recognition on our part. Accept our congratulations on that kind Providence which has favored you with so many useful, happy years. Accept also our thanks for the fidelity, the kindness, the constant courtesy which marked all your intercourse with us while we were your pupils, as well as for the cordial welcome



A. S. Packard

which you have never failed to give us when we revisited the old classic ground.

As a testimonial, inadequate indeed, of our gratitude and regard, we tender you herewith a small pecuniary contribution. With it please receive the assurances of our best wishes for your health and happiness, and of our hope that for years to come it may still be your privilege not only to enjoy but to promote the prosperity of the institution which you have so faithfully served.

JULY, 1869.

(Signed)

N. CLEAVELAND,
R. ANDERSON,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
WM. H. ALLEN,
WM. P. FRYE,
P. W. CHANDLER,
In behalf of the Subscribers to the Fund.

The amount of the fund was $1,220.

Prof. Longfellow in his "Morituri Salutamus," at the semi-centennial of his class at the Commencement of 1875, refers to Prof. Packard, their only surviving teacher, who was seated at their invitation with the class on the platform. After apostrophizing the college scenes and halls that yet gave no response, —

"Not so the teachers who in earlier days
Led our bewildered feet through learning's maze.
They answer us, — alas! what have I said?
What greetings come there from the voiceless dead?
What salutation, welcome, or reply,
What pressure from the hands that lifeless lie?
They are no longer here; they all are gone
Into the land of shadows — all save one.
Honor, and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him whom living we salute."

For many years past Prof. Packard has been a licensed and ordained preacher of the gospel, and his services in this capacity have been numerous and valuable. Many vacant pulpits in the neighborhood have thus been well supplied. For a quarter of a century the Sabbath school of the Brunswick Congregational Society enjoyed his able and constant superintendence. Latterly, for a good many years, he was one of the most efficient members of the Brunswick school committee.

In 1839 Mr. Packard edited an issue of the "Memorabilia Xenophontis," and a second edition in 1841. He also edited the works of Dr. Appleton in two volumes, and wrote the memoir prefixed. A his-

tory of the Monument on Bunker Hill was contributed to the collections of the Maine Historical Society, and a memoir of Rev. Mr. Eaton of Harpswell, of President Appleton, and of his own father, to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." He has contributed two articles to the *North American Review* and one to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. A lecture before the American Institute of Instruction is to be found in their proceedings. He has published an address before the alumni in 1858, eulogies on Profs. Smyth and Upham, and the discourse at the semi-centennial of Maine Conference of Congregational churches in 1876, besides a few occasional addresses. He received the degree of D. D. from the college in 1869. He is a member of the Maine, and honorary member of the New York and Royal (England) Historical Societies.

In 1827 he married Frances E., second daughter of President Appleton, a woman of rare excellence. She died in 1839, leaving five children: Charles A. (Bowdoin College, 1848), practising physician in Waldoboro', and now in Bath; William A. (Bowdoin College, 1851), professor of modern languages, and then of Greek language and literature in Dartmouth College, and now professor of Latin and the science of language in the College of New Jersey, Princeton; George L.; Alpheus S. (Bowdoin College, 1861), lecturer on comparative anatomy and zoölogy in the college, and now professor of zoölogy and geology, Brown University; Frances A. In 1844 he married Mrs. C. W. McLellan of Portland. They have one child, Robert L. (Bowdoin College, 1868), instructor in the French and assistant professor of chemistry in the college, and now first examiner United States Patent Office.

Charles Richard Porter, son of Dr. B. J. Porter of Topsham, born in 1797, studied law under the distinguished counsellor and advocate, Benjamin Orr; practised in Topsham for a time, and then removed to Camden, where he devoted himself assiduously to his profession for several years, and gained reputation as a sound lawyer; was attorney for the county of Waldo. Through impaired health rendering it necessary to relinquish a portion of a laborious practice, he removed to Bath in 1847. In 1850 he was elected probate judge for Sagadahoc County. Throughout he was faithful to the principles of the strictest integrity, and secured the respect of the community as a citizen, a man, and a Christian. He married a Miss Smith, and they had two children who have died. Mr. Porter died in 1860.

Ebenezer Shillaber, born in 1797 in Salem, Mass., was the son of a ship-master. His mother, who died while he was young, was an Endicott. In college he ranked high as to scholarship and taste.

Neat in his person, gentle in his manners, kindly in disposition, he was universally esteemed. He studied law with Leverett Saltonstall, and won his high regard. At the close of the year 1819 he opened an office in Newburyport. Here he stayed a few years, during which he served the town once or twice as a member of the Legislature. From Newburyport he removed to Salem, where he continued to practise his profession until 1841, when he was appointed clerk of the courts for Essex County. This office he held for ten years. The last five years of his life were passed in the State of Maine. He died at Biddeford, Nov. 9, 1856.

As a lawyer, Mr. Shillaber during the period of his professional career was acknowledged to be both learned and able. He was not distinguished as a jury advocate, or in the ordinary and practical business of the courts; but in an argument before the full bench, the thoroughness of his research and the closeness of his logic were always conspicuous.

But alas, how unfortunate! Freshly before me stands the image of his youth, ever modest, ever amiable; and again I see him in the fulness of manhood, so intelligent, so courteous, so fastidiously correct, and finally — but I can look no longer.

William Augustus Staples was born in 1795 in Eliot; studied medicine with ardor and success, and took his degree in due course at Philadelphia. He was determined to succeed, and had no fears of the result. In all the strength of youthful courage and hope and high health he went to Havana, resolved there to achieve a fortune. The yellow fever seized him, and in less than two weeks from his arrival there he was no more.

John Searle Tenney was born in 1793 in Rowley, Mass. After graduating at the head of his class he devoted himself to the law, settled in Norridgewock, and was successful. In 1841 he was made a justice of the Supreme Court of Maine In 1855 he became chief justice, and held the office until 1862, when he had arrived at the constitutional limit For twenty years he was a trustee of the college, and also its lecturer on medical jurisprudence. He was twice a member of the Maine Legislature. Judge Tenney was a man of large frame. His intellect was solid rather than imaginative, and if somewhat slow was remarkably strong and sure. By his wife, Martha H. Dennis of Ipswich, he had a son, Samuel G. (Bowdoin College, 1854), and a daughter. "The last years of his life, which terminated in 1869, were shaded by domestic sorrow and bodily infirmity."

Wilmot Wood was born in Wiscasset, and there he always lived. He began life as a lawyer, but soon went into mercantile business. As a merchant and as a citizen he stood deservedly high. He married a Miss Page of Hallowell. Their only son became a ship-master; their only daughter married Erastus Foote, Esq. Mr. Wood died in 1865 at the age of sixty-nine.

1817.

Ebenezer Cheever was born in 1791 in Vermont. Dr. Payson of Rindge and the New Ipswich Academy prepared him for college. Dr. Tappan of Augusta and Mr. Wines of Maine Charity School were his theological teachers. He has been settled as a minister in Mt. Vernon, N. H., in Waterford, N. Y., in Newark, N. J., in Ypsilanti, Mich., and in Putnam, N. J., his present home. When on the verge of forty he married Abby M. Mitchell, of Saybrook, Conn., and has had seven children, four of whom are living. Two sons are lawyers in Detroit; one daughter is married to B. L. Baxter, a lawyer in Tecumseh, Mich.; another lives with her husband in Newark, N. J. He has also six grandchildren. To his fellow-students Mr. Cheever seemed like an old man when in college. He is now probably as young as any of them. His health, which had long been poor, was restored by his eight years' residence in the West. He has given up his manuscript sermons, preaching three times a week from a schedule only, carefully studied. Blessed in his family, young again in health and strength, he seems to have entered on a green old age.

[Mr. Cheever died in 1866. — P.]

Nathan Cummings, born in 1796 in Waterford, whence the family in his childhood removed to Portland, where his father was long known as a distinguished physician, studied law with Stephen Longfellow, Esq., and opened an office in Portland, where he has constantly resided. He has been collector of the port, and ranks among the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Portland. He married Emily, daughter of Hon. Isaac Ilsley (see Trustees), on whose death Mr. and Mrs. Cummings inherited his large estate. They have children: Isaac (Brown University), a physician in New York; Charlotte, Stephen, and Augustus.*

* For forty-six years he was a director of Casco Bank, Portland. He was an active Whig politician, and in 1840 was appointed collector of the port, but was removed for political reasons in 1843. He engaged for a few years in a commercial firm, but his inclinations led him to renounce active business, and his remaining years were

Samuel Johnson of Winthrop, born in 1792, stood in college at the head of his small class. After graduation he succeeded me in the Preble Street School, Portland. He was trained for the ministry by Rev. Edward Payson; was settled at Alna where he remained nine years, and then at Saco where he stayed seven years. Being chosen corresponding secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, he removed to Hallowell, and there died in 1837. Mr. Johnson was a good preacher and faithful minister. He had a vigorous mind and a pleasant wit. His person as well as name sometimes reminded us of the great lexicographer. He was twice married. His first wife, Hannah Brooks of Augusta, lived but a year. The second wife was Hannah Whittier of Andover, Mass. Of their seven children, Samuel W. (Bowdoin College, 1843) practises medicine in Bristol; William (Bowdoin College, 1856) was a teacher with the ministry in view, for a while, then pursued theological study at the Bangor Seminary, and began to preach with promise of an able ministry, but died. The four daughters: Hannah B., Anne E. (distinguished as a teacher), Susan, and Lucy. Since 1840 Mrs. Johnson has lived in Brunswick.

James McKeen, the president's youngest son, born in Beverly, Mass., in 1797, on leaving college engaged with great ardor in the study of medicine under Dr. Matthias Spaulding of Amherst, N. H., Dr. John Ware of Boston and Dr. Lincoln of Brunswick; and succeeded his last-named teacher, who had removed to Brunswick, as the practitioner of Topsham. Both here and in Brunswick he early attained to a good reputation and extensive practice. In 1825 he was made professor of obstetrics in the medical school, and continued to perform the duties of that office until 1839. During the last two of these years he also lectured on the theory and practice. Upon the decease of Prof. Cleaveland, Dr. McKeen was made dean of the Faculty. Prof. McKeen a few years ago evinced his interest in the college and in science by the offer of $500 towards an observatory. I am not aware that there has been even an attempt to carry this liberal proposition into effect. Dr. McKeen's first wife was Sarah Farley of Waldoboro'. They had one child who died. He has no offspring by his present wife, Octavia Frost of Topsham.*

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given mostly to his home and friends. In 1834 he was elected a member of Maine Historical Society. Mr. Cummings had suffered for some time from an attack of paralysis, which eventually caused his death, July 15, 1878, at the age of eighty-two years. P.

* Dr. McKeen suffered from protracted disease and died Nov. 28, 1873. A few passages may be added to the above which was written several years ago, from

Joseph Green Moody, a son of Joseph and Maria Barrell Moody, was born at Kennebunk in 1797. Having lived successively in Kennebunk, Augusta, and Bangor, he moved in 1840 to Boston. Mr. Moody is engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1826 to Elizabeth C. Currier of Dover, N. H. A daughter and a son sur-

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remarks at his funeral suggested by the intimate friendship of college and subsequent life: —

"He was distinguished among his brethren for nice observation, discriminating diagnosis and prognosis, for sagacity especially in cases of disordered mental action, and for excellent judgment in the treatment of disease. A physician and surgeon often needs true courage. I have thought there was much of the hero in our friend. He showed this when Asiatic cholera first invaded our land. Some can remember the dismay which filled the land; how we had watched its deadly progress from India to Europe, and hoped the broad Atlantic might prove a barrier to its course, and how, when it had struck our shores and was plainly on its baleful way and had reached New York, our cellars, sewers, and all our premises were visited by health committees in order to prepare for the dread visitation. Apprehending its visit to our towns and wishing to arm himself for the conflict, with his professional ardor and fearlessness Dr. McKeen resolved to repair to New York that he might see with his own eyes that strange and most formidable foe of human life, and the best methods of science in arresting or vanquishing it. He left without a lisp of his purpose to his neighbors, — "ran away," as he expressed it; and his story of the delays and embarrassments he experienced in securing conveyance through Connecticut (for terror had almost entirely arrested public travel), his night at the New Haven Hotel, where he spent most of the night conversing mostly on the object of his journey with one whom he thought an uncommon man, and whom the next morning he found to be Daniel Webster, was full of interest. His persistent resolution and genuine courage bore him on, thus displaying high devotion to the interests of his profession, honorable to him as a physician and a man, and moreover laying this community under obligations which they could not have estimated too highly.

"To refer to other traits of his mind and character as I learned them from long, and of late years most intimate converse with him, — his conscientious and high professional honor: Medical practitioners are sometimes tempted to measures involving nice considerations of propriety, as also to practices illegal and even criminal. I doubt whether any suspicion of infringing on the courtesies of the profession, or of yielding to such trials of his integrity, however urgent, ever attached to his name. He set his face as a flint against all approaches of the kind.

"He once told me in one of our confidences that for years it had been his habit, before leaving home for professional service, to meditate on the cases he was to visit and to seek divine guidance and blessing of the great Physician in the work before him.

"Dr. McKeen was not a mere professional man. No one could be conversant with him and not be impressed with the proof of his tenacious memory of men and events. In modern political history, whether of our own or other lands, few surpassed him in general statement or minute detail."

Dr. McKeen made the revealed Word his companion, and in later years seemed to be girding himself for the end which he well knew could not be far off. He never swerved from the faith of his fathers; and with profound humiliation of spirit and humble hope committed his soul into the hands of his Redeemer. P.

vive. The latter, George L. Moody, is employed as a civil engineer by the city of Chicago, Ill. In 1834 Mr. Moody was again married to Martha, daughter of Henry W. Fuller of Augusta. There are two daughters by this marriage.

[Mr. Moody died at Cambridge, May 30, 1879. — P.]

Charles Packard, second son of Rev. H. Packard, was born in 1801 in Chelmsford, Mass. When his class graduated he did the saluting in classical Latin; and three years afterwards, on the same stage, he bade us all an affecting farewell in the same sonorous language. During the interval between these two speeches he had held the office of private tutor in the family of Mr. R. H. Gardiner, and had also studied law under the able guidance of Frederic Allen and of Benjamin Orr. Mr. Packard opened an office in Brunswick, and was successful. But as the years rolled on his views of life and its responsibilities underwent a change. He thought he could work more satisfactorily and usefully in a different profession. He left the bar, and after some time spent in Andover, and at Walnut Hills in Ohio, he began to preach. After two years of service in Hamilton, Ohio, he was settled (1840) over the Orthodox Congregational Church in Lancaster, Mass. Here he stayed fourteen years. Then for a year he preached in Cambridgeport. In 1855 he was settled at North Middleboro', Mass. He is now stationed at Biddeford and seems well content. I have seen Mr. Packard in the pulpit, but have never heard him preach. I cannot doubt that he is a useful minister, as I know him to be a good man. I have doubts, however, whether he did wisely in relinquishing a profession which needs men of high principle quite as much as the ministry needs them. Mr. Packard, in 1829, was married to the youngest daughter of Hon. W. A. Kent of Concord, N. H. Of their five children living the eldest is a daughter. The sons: C. W. was an assistant physician in the Emigrants' Hospital on Ward's Island, N. Y., subsequently physician at St. Luke's; Edward N. was pastor of the Congregational Church, Evanston, Ill., now of the Second Church, Dorchester, Mass.; George T. rector of St. John's Church, Bangor, Me.

Phineas Pratt was born in New Ipswich, N. H., May, 1789. After graduation he took charge of Thornton Academy, Saco, pursuing theological studies during the intervals of school work with Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, pastor of the Congregational church. He received a license to preach, and as opportunity offered exercised his gift; but infirm health compelled him to relinquish the work of the minis-

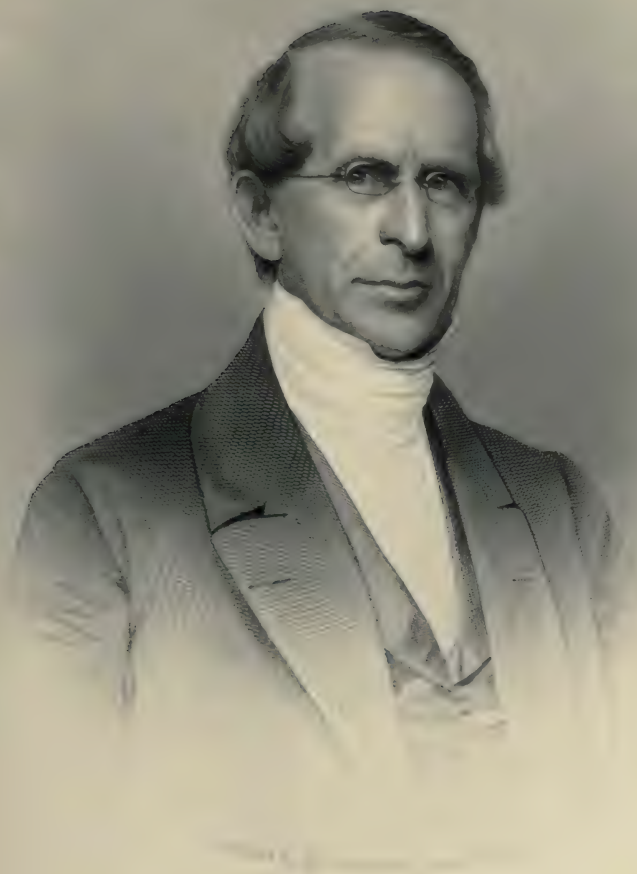
try. He gave himself to more active life, engaged in the lumbering business, not always with success. In 1843 he removed to the Kennebec, at Gardiner, in furtherance of his purposes. Respected as a citizen, he held municipal offices, which he discharged with characteristic care and accuracy. Having connected himself with the Episcopal church at its establishment in Saco, at his new residence he became warden of Christ Church and superintendent of its Sunday school, in which offices "his punctuality, constancy, careful supervision, and devout example produced the happiest results. His whole character and feelings were those of a just, sober, and religious man." He married Miss Bachelder of New Ipswich, but had no children. He died December, 1865.

John Widgery, born in Portland in 1802, was a grandson of the noted William Widgery. He read law in the office of his uncle, Nathan Kinsman, and soon after wandered away into the Southwest. After sojourning awhile in the Cherokee country, he settled at Little Rock in Arkansas, of which city he was chosen mayor. For several years past, St. Louis has been his home. He has been employed in the office of the State surveyor. His wife was Anna Woodward of Boston. They have no children.

[Mr. Widgery died in Portland in 1873. — P.]

1818.

Rufus Anderson's father, of the same name, a descendant from one of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, and brother of Mrs. (President) McKeen, was minister of a large parish in North Yarmouth, where in 1796 the oldest son was born. Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester was his maternal grandfather. At the age of thirteen Rufus entered Bradford Academy (Rev. Mr. Hardy). Subsequently he was in the family of Rev. Asahel Huntington of Topsfield. In his sixteenth year he kept successfully a large and difficult school in Manchester, Mass., and had a similar school in Beverly two years afterward. Notwithstanding the death of his father at Wenham in the spring of 1814, he entered college that year. Of the religious revival in 1816 he and his brother were subjects. Dr. Anderson's estimate of that great fact in the history of the college is given in Prof. Smyth's first discourse. In an uncommonly good class Mr. Anderson held a high rank. His Peucinian brothers chose him to preside over them. He arrived in Beverly after his graduation in so poor a state of health that his friends prescribed a sea voyage, and started



R. Anderson

him off for India. A short sojourn at Rio Janeiro proved so beneficial that he resolved to go no farther. At this place his passport was demanded. Being unprovided with such a document, he began to apprehend serious trouble. Fortunately he had taken his college diploma. This was presented to the officer on duty, and was pronounced sufficient. It is not often, I believe, that this coveted bit of parchment proves so useful. On returning to the United States, Mr. Anderson gave in the *Panoplist* his impressions of the Brazilian capital. Soon after he entered the Andover Seminary, intending there to prepare himself for a mission among the heathen. About that time he devised the *Christian Almanac*, and prepared for the press its first two numbers. This serial (now called the *Family Christian Almanac*) is still continued, and has a circulation of over 300,000. Mr. Anderson was first connected with the American Board as an assistant of Mr. Evarts. In 1823 he was elected assistant corresponding secretary. Soon after this he published the "Memoir of Catharine Brown," and the work had a large circulation both here and in England. Mr. Anderson was ordained in 1826. Two years later he was sent on a special exploring agency to the missions around the Mediterranean, with a particular reference to Greece. He was gone somewhat over a year, and soon after gave the results in a volume called "Observations upon the Peloponnesus and the Greek Islands." Since 1832, when he was chosen a secretary of the board, he has had charge of its immense foreign correspondence. In 1843 the prudential committee again sent him to the East, with a commission to visit the missionaries in Greece, Turkey, and Syria, and confer with them in regard to their work and prospects. For an account of this voyage and tour, in which he was accompanied by Dr. Hawes of Hartford, see *Missionary Herald*, 1843. In 1854 Dr. Anderson and Mr. Thompson of Roxbury were deputed by the board to visit its missionary stations in India. Before they returned from this long journey, representations came to America from some of those distant posts which awakened in many minds suspicion and doubt in regard to the action of the deputation. In the course of missionary labor and development a grave question had arisen: Was the system of schools for heathen children, as adopted in the East Indian stations, a wise and good one? The deputation, it was said, had decided against it, and had ordered its discontinuance. Dr. Anderson returned to find no little agitation in the religious world. At an excited meeting of the board in Albany not a few hard things were said, which the good doctor bore with much equanimity. The entire subject was referred to a special committee. At the next regular meet-

ing of the board (in Newark), a report was made and accepted which settled the controversy. All parties professed to be satisfied, and the venerable secretary received, instead of abuse, so many compliments as to make him a little uncomfortable. The good name and the solid reputation of Dr. Anderson are identified with the great cause to which he has devoted his life. That he has been a disinterested, untiring, and most useful laborer in the field of foreign missions, can be denied by none but men of jaundiced eyes. His health, formerly feeble, has rather improved with advancing years. Long may it enable him to continue the active, honored patriarch of a great and holy enterprise!

In 1827 Mr. Anderson was married to Eliza, daughter of Richard Hill of Essex, Conn. Of seven children five are living. One son is a successful lawyer in the city of New York.*

Isaac Parsons Anderson, brother of Rufus, was born in 1798 in North Yarmouth. His excellent parents died while he was yet a boy. He had not been long in college when the symptoms of inherited disease made their appearance in him. With many interruptions, and in much weakness, he struggled on with his class until the spring of their Senior year. With reference to this hopeless and probably fatal struggle one of his classmates remarks: "In endeavoring to keep up with his class in the latter part of his college life, he seemed much like 'a lamb led to the slaughter.'" In the following December he died at Beverly, Mass. His "Memoirs," a small volume, which appeared soon after, show that he was a youth of excellent promise. To good mental powers he added strong affections and rare piety. "More than thirty years," writes Judge Pierce, "have elapsed since we saw him; but his classmates will never forget his kind words, his tall, erect frame, fine blue eye, and gentlemanly deportment. He was a close student, a good scholar, an amiable companion, and a devoted Christian."

Israel Wildes Bourne, brother of Edward E. (1816), studied law awhile and then engaged in teaching. He was a private tutor in Maryland for about two years. He taught in Hebron, in Kennebunk, in Dover, and in Portsmouth, N. H. At length he engaged as a clerk

* Dr. Anderson, after thirty-four years of service, resigned the office of corresponding secretary of the American Board in 1866, but was on its prudential committee until 1875. Since his retirement from the secretaryship he has given courses of lectures at different theological institutions on foreign missions, which were published in a volume in 1869, and published a history of the missions of the board in four volumes. The "Memorial Volume," "The Hawaian Islands," with minor works, had appeared before. He had shown the physical infirmities of advanced years; but without marked disease, apparently from gradual decay of the vital force, he died May 30, 1880. P.

in the counting-room of Henry Rice & Co., and subsequently in that of J. M. Paige & Co. of Boston. In this position, which he still holds, his great skill as a penman has been turned to good account. In 1820 he married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Jacob Fisher of Kennebunk. Of their four sons two survive and occupy places of trust on some of the Western railways.

[Mr. Bourne died in 1862. — P.]

Edward Theodore Bridge was a son of the Hon. James Bridge of Augusta. He began to practise law in Augusta, but the confinement injured his health and he sought a more active life. For some time he edited the Augusta *Patriot*, and served the county of Kennebec as register of probate. In 1834 he commenced with others an attempt to create a water-power by building a costly dam across the Kennebec. A little later he was made president of the Granite Bank. For the benefit of his health he spent the winter of 1835–36 in Cuba, and for the same reason in the following year removed to Philadelphia. The magnificent dam at Augusta was finished and was beginning to yield an income when an unwonted rise in the river (June, 1839) swept around and carried away the structure. This heavy loss threw him back on his personal resources. He removed the following winter to Washington, where he had many friends. He was made secretary to the Senate Committee on Claims, and aided his friend Major Hobbie of the Post-Office. After nearly two years of hard and useful labor here he was made special agent of the Post-Office Department for New England, and removed to Hartford, Conn. The duties of this arduous office, not open to public observation, he discharged to the entire acceptance of the department. In 1845 he removed to Charlestown, Mass., and the following year to Jersey City to become superintendent of the Morris Canal. This post, after two or three years of successful management, he resigned in order to engage in business on his own account. Among other projects he took a leading part in forming the Guyandotte Land Company. He died in 1854 at Jersey City, by disease of the kidney. "Of courteous manners and an amiable temper, and of health never robust, he was yet a man of untiring energy, and by the successful discharge of his varied duties proved himself to be one of great resources. In every position he maintained a high character for integrity, and in his last illness was sustained by a firm religious faith." He married in 1822 Miss Ann King, the niece and adopted daughter of Gov. William King of Bath. This lady and three daughters still live. One daughter died about a year before her father. One son, a lawyer of promising talents, died

suddenly a few weeks before his father's decease. Another son not less promising, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, while navigating in the West India waters, disappeared with the small vessel which he commanded.

Carleton Dole of Alna, born 1798, was a son of John Dole. He entered the ministry and preached awhile, then he traded for about ten years in his native town. After a short trial at farming he returned to books, which he bought and sold in Augusta. Then he became cashier of the Citizens' Bank. Meanwhile his pursuits, though diversified, had been successful, so that in 1840 he retired from business. Since 1847 he has been a citizen of Massachusetts, residing successively in Salem, Newburyport, and South Reading, which is his present home. While living in Alna he represented the town and also the county in the Legislature of Maine. Mr. Dole was married in early life to Eliza Carleton of Alna. They have had nine children, and six still live: one son is in Amherst College; one daughter married a son of Rev. Justin Edwards; another daughter is the wife of Mr. Stanwood (Manning & Stanwood), Boston.

[Mr. Dole died in 1870. — P.]

Moses Emery's parents lived in Minot, and meant that he should live there too, and grow up a good farmer. But the boy had a very different end in view, and found time for study in the intervals of labor. In this way — with occasional aid from Mr. Hill, a kind lawyer at Minot Corner, and without the knowledge of his parents — he fitted himself for college. At the Commencement of 1814 his uncle Stephen was to graduate, and Moses was sent to Brunswick on horseback, leading a horse for his uncle to ride back. His relative advised him, being thus on the ground, to apply for admission. Accordingly he was examined and went in. When his father learned that Moses had taken this step, he sent him to Brooklyn, N. Y., where another uncle of his was then living. Uncle Nathan, who was a Methodist minister, in compliance with his brother's orders, found a place for his nephew in a store on Broadway. Here for nearly a year he performed with fidelity the duties of an accountant. Late at night he found time for study, keeping up with his class. Just before Commencement (1815) he retired suddenly and silently from the employ of Messrs. Munson, soon reappeared in Brunswick, was examined and received as a Sophomore. His father no longer objected to college, but refused all assistance. He was not a belles-lettres scholar, but led his class in mathematics and the philosophies. Mr. Emery having

studied law with Judge Bailey of Wiscasset, became his partner in business. In 1815 he removed to Saco, his present home. "In my practice," he says, "I have made it a rule never to encourage litigation, never to prosecute an unjust cause, or to aid an unjust defence; and as a consequence I have lost many a fat fee that others have enjoyed. But I retained what I like better, a good conscience." Happy the lawyer who can witness such a confession. Mr. Emery's professional career has been somewhat impeded by the want of firm health, and his speculations have not always succeeded. In politics he was a Whig while there were Whigs, and now he is a Republican. Of the temperance cause he was an earnest advocate. Mr. Emery, born 1794, was married in 1823 to Sarah Cutts, second daughter of Marshall Thornton of Saco. Three of their seven children are living. Thornton C. was a member of Bowdoin College, but was compelled by sickness to leave in the Junior year. He now lives in California, is a trader, and is married. His second son, also married, lives in Lawrence, Kansas, where he has a large farm. George A. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863.*

Joseph Palmer Fessenden was a son of the first minister of Fryeburg, where he was born in 1792. His father, William Fessenden, was a graduate of Harvard College, 1768. He studied professionally in part at Brunswick under President Appleton, and many a pleasant walk and talk we had in those days. In 1820 he was settled over the Congregational church in Arundel (now Kennebunkport). After nine years of arduous and successful labor he removed to South Bridgton, where he took charge of a small congregation and where he lives still. "I have lived," he says, "to bury most of those who took part in my installation, and am now in my old age kindly cared for and supported by their sons." Enjoying almost uninterrupted health, he has found time and strength and occasion for labors a good way beyond his parish bounds While the cause of *temperance* and that of *anti-slavery* were yet in their infancy and comparative weakness, his addresses in their behalf among the people of York and Oxford Counties brought on him frequent opposition and reproach. He has lived to see a very different state of feeling prevail, and now looks back with satisfaction on that part of his life "which has been devoted to the cause of temperance and the slave." Mr. Fessenden

* Mr. Emery died in Saco, May 12, 1881. He had failed in health some months, showed further signs of weakness during the last fortnight, and at last fell dead from his chair. He served on the school committee several years, and represented his city in the Legislature in 1836 and 1837. P.

was married in 1819 to Phebe P. Beach of Canaan, Vt. Having no children, they supplied the want as best they could. William G. Barrows (Bowdoin College, 1839), a highly respected lawyer in Brunswick, and judge of probate for the county,* was brought up and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden. One adopted and beloved daughter has been taken from them by death, and one is still with them.

Benjamin Hale was born in 1797 in Belleville parish, Newbury, now a part of Newburyport. His father was Col. —— Hale, a much-respected citizen. His mother was a daughter of Col. Josiah Little (see J. Little, 1811). Of Mr. Hale's six brothers three — viz., Moses L., Thomas, and Josiah L. — became honorably known in the mercantile circles of Boston and New York; Eben was a physician; Joshua a ship-master; Edward a farmer. Of his three sisters two died unmarried, and one is the widow of Rev. Mr. March. Benjamin Hale was fitted at Atkinson, N. H., and entered Dartmouth College, from which he went to Brunswick in the Sophomore year. Here in a class of uncommon excellence he stood high, and gave at Commencement the Latin salutation. Then for one year he had charge of Saco Academy. Another year was spent in theological study at the seminary in Andover. From 1820 to 1822 Mr. Hale was tutor at Brunswick in mathematics and natural philosophy. At this time, through the agency mainly of Hon. R. H. Gardiner, an institution for the education of mechanics and farmers had been established in the town which bears his name, and which owes so much to his wise and liberal policy. High scientific attainments and a mind remarkably practical led to the selection of Mr. Hale as the first principal of this school. Under his administration, which lasted four years, the Gardiner Lyceum had a wide reputation and was eminently useful. Among other fruits of his labor there was an elementary treatise on the "Principles of Carpentry," published in 1827. Soon after he went to Gardiner, Mr. Hale, whose views on ecclesiastical matters had changed somewhat, returned to the association of York County the license to preach which they had given him a year before. In August, 1827, he was inaugurated as professor of chemistry and pharmacy in Dartmouth College. The duties of this professorship Mr. Hale for eight years discharged ably and faithfully. Not only as a scientific teacher and lecturer but as an intelligent and courteous college officer he was highly esteemed by his classes, both in the academic and the medical departments. But unfortunately Mr. Hale was an Episcopalian, having been ordained deacon soon after he went to Hanover. It

* Now on the Supreme Bench. Mr. Fessenden died in 1861. — P.



Engraved by J. C. Buttre, from a Daguerreotype.

Benj. Hale.

BENJAMIN HALE, D.D.

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES LETTRES.

was not enough that he carefully avoided the obtrusion of his opinions or that he made no attempt at proselytism. He at length discovered, and somewhat abruptly, that the existence of such an anomaly in the Orthodox Faculty of Dartmouth College could no longer be tolerated. Without asking him to resign, without even warning him of their intention, the trustees of the college at the Commencement in 1835 abolished the professorship of chemistry. Mr. Hale, thus turned out, published soon after a "Valedictory Letter to the Trustees of Dartmouth College." It was a calmly written narrative of the case, and showed very plainly the extreme incivility, not to say injustice, of the treatment which he had received. To this no answer was made by the reverend and honorable body who did the deed. There was however an anonymous reply, which called forth a rejoinder prepared by Dr. Oliver, a professor in the same college, under the title of "Prof. Hale and Dartmouth College." There are those, I suppose, who adopt the principle and who would justify the motive which led to the removal of a competent college officer solely on the ground of difference in religious matters; but how any one can commend the *way* in which this was accomplished by the Hanover trustees is inconceivable to me. An attack of bronchitis induced Mr. Hale to spend the winter that followed his dismissal on the island of St. Croix. Soon after his return in the summer of 1836 he was elected to the presidency of Geneva College, in Western New York. Here for ten years he labored with great industry and encouraging success; but in 1848 the State of New York adopted a new Constitution, which among other *improvements* cut off the annual grants to the colleges. But for the courage and perseverance of President Hale the result would undoubtedly have been fatal to Geneva College. The institution, though suffering grievously for want of means, was kept in operation. An application to Trinity Church for permanent aid was made by Dr. Hale, and pressed through four years of struggle and discouragement to a successful issue. Hobart Free College, as it is now called, received from the vestry of Trinity an annuity of $3,000. For the restoration of his health, Dr. Hale in 1852 visited Europe, being absent about six months. Subsequently finding his health and strength inadequate to the duties of the presidency, he resigned the post which he had held so long and honorably, and with strongest testimonials of regard and respect from the government and alumni of the institution. He has since secured a pleasant home near the spot where he was born, and there died in 1863.*

* Dr. Hale married in 1823 Mary Caroline King, daughter of Hon. Cyrus King of Saco. They had seven children, of whom four still (1877) survive. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College, New York, 1836.

Frederic Benjamin Page, son of Dr. Benjamin Page of Hallowell, was born in 1798. Having studied medicine with his father and attended lectures at Brunswick, he settled in Portland. After a year there he went to Louisiana and planted himself at Donaldsonville, once the capital of that State. Here he entered on a successful practice, which continued almost as long as he lived. He was an industrious student in his own science and art. He liked to discuss the great questions which interest and divide medical men; and upon many of these he gave his own views in the periodicals of the day. Dr. Page was a man of strong passions, ardent, impulsive, generous to a fault. He is said to have lost both time and money by speculating in Texas lands. He married in Washington, D. C., a daughter of John Davis, formerly of Augusta. He died at his brother's house in Edwards, Miss., July 26, 1857, leaving a widow and one child.

George Dummer Perley, a son of Nathaniel Perley, a lawyer and wit well known at Hallowell. George studied with his father, but scarcely entered on the practice of law, for which he had neither taste nor fitness. His friends still recall the neatness of his person, his modest demeanor, and his intercourse always polite and friendly. He survived his graduation but eight years. He married in Boston a daughter of Dr. Jackson of musical fame.

Josiah Pierce was born in 1792 in Baldwin, where he grew up on a farm. Fitted at Bridgton by Bezaleel Cushman, he entered Bowdoin College a Sophomore. Mr. Longfellow taught him law, and then he went into the practice at Gorham. Being one of those men whom office seeks, he has been much before the public: he has held commands in the militia; the town has had a great deal for him to do; he has occupied a seat in both branches of the Maine Legislature, and for years presided over the Senate. At length he was raised to the judicial bench, having been since 1846 the judge of probate for Cumberland. Long an overseer of the college, he was chosen a trustee in 1855. Ecclesiastically, Judge Pierce is connected with the Baptists, but regard for him as a man and a Christian is not confined to that denomination. Married in 1825 to Evelina, daughter of Hon. Archelaus Lewis, they have six children: viz., Josiah (Bowdoin College, 1846), lately attached to the United States legation at St. Petersburg, and now resident in London, England; Lewis (Bowdoin College, 1852), lawyer in Portland; George W. (Bowdoin College, 1857), Commercial Agency, New York, civil engineer; Evelina, wife of John A. Waterman (Bowdoin College, 1846); Nancy, wife of

Edward N. Whittier, M. D.; Eliza L., now residing with her brother in England.

[Mr. Pierce died in 1866. — P.]

George Barrell Sewall, a Hallowell boy. "A pleasant, fair-faced youth, bright, active, intelligent, but wild as the untamed fawn" He was very companionable, with little taste for mathematics or philosophy, but a good proficient in the classics and especially in the Greek. He read law with Hon. Thomas Bond, and went afterwards to Mobile, Ala., where he died in 1825 at the age of twenty-six years.

Seba Smith was born in 1792 in a log-house put up by his father in the woods of Buckfield. When he was ten years old the family removed to Bridgton, where he grew up, working hard, sometimes on a farm, sometimes in a grocery, sometimes in a brickyard, and sometimes in an iron foundry. At eighteen he had made so good use of his scanty opportunities for learning as to be employed in teaching school. He went to the new academy in Bridgton, and Mr. Cushman, perceiving his talents, put the idea of college in his head. A kind Portland gentleman offered to loan the money for his expenses, and so he went. In college he was frugal, industrious, and highly successful, graduating with the first honor in the best class which Brunswick had then seen. Then one year was devoted to teaching in Portland. Then, being in poor health, he travelled extensively in his own country, and made a voyage to England. On his return he became connected with the *Eastern Argus*, first as assistant editor and soon after as joint proprietor. After being thus occupied for four years, he sold his interest in the paper. But he soon became tired of inaction. In 1830 he started the Portland *Daily Courier*. It was a small sheet, but the enterprise is memorable as the first *daily* paper published east of Boston. For seven years, under the management of Mr. Smith, the *Courier* flourished. Much of its success was due to the "Downing" letters. The ability, the good sense, the genuine humor, and more than all the unmitigated Yankeeism of the kind-hearted "Major" soon made him popular, and his effusions reappeared in all the papers. These were sought with avidity and read by everybody. During a period of intense political strife the "Downing" letters, with their good-natured satire and admirable irony, furnished matter that both sides could laugh at, and thus did much to allay the bitterness of party.

These once famous letters have all been republished in *Emerson's*

United States Magazine, and are now before the public in an illustrated volume entitled "My Thirty Years out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing." Like all writings that dwell on passing occurrences, they have lost much of their piquancy by the lapse of time and the remoteness of those exciting scenes amid which they were produced; but there is much in them which is independent of time and circumstance, and they may still be read with pleasure and advantage. While Mr. Smith stuck to his paper and his pen he got along well; but the land fever broke out, and he in common with his neighbors took the disease. The consequence was that he had to sell out the *Courier* and begin anew. A brother-in-law having invented a machine for separating cotton from its seed, Mr. Smith became his agent for selling it at the South. Full of hope he went with his family to South Carolina. The enterprise failed, and in January, 1839, he landed in New York, as poor as when he started in life, with the added care of wife and children. He turned again to his pen, Mrs. Smith coming bravely to the rescue, and carrying perhaps even more than her end of the yoke. Among the publications of that time to which he contributed were *Godey's Lady's Book*, *Graham's Magazine*, the *Saturday Courier*, the *Knickerbocker*, *New York Mirror*, *Ladies' Companion*, *New World*, *Brother Jonathan*, and *Southern Literary Messenger*. Hard work it was and moderately rewarded, but it kept the pot boiling. Then he became editor in whole or in part of the *Rover*, a magazine, of the *Bunker Hill* and the *Budget*, which were weekly papers, and of the *American Republican*, which was a daily. He had been for some time the editor of the *United States Magazine*, when in 1857 *Putnam's Monthly* was merged in it. The combined magazine is still under the editorship of Mr. Smith and of his wife. In 1854 a collection of his humorous stories was republished in 12mo, and entitled "Way Down East; or, Portraitures of Yankee Life." Other volumes of his collected miscellanies will in due time appear. Mr. Smith early showed a marked poetic vein: "The Mother perishing in a Snow Storm" (see Bowdoin Poets) is an example of beautiful simplicity and pathos. A small volume of his poems is soon to appear. But Mr. Smith's studies and lucubrations have not been confined to the realms of story and song. All other labors he regards as trifling when compared with his "New Elements of Geometry," an octavo volume of two hundred pages, published in 1850. This work was the result of three years devoted to the subject, with intense application, during which he worked in the ancient Greek method, by rule and compass and arithmetical calculations. I regret that my limits do not allow me to present the ingenious statement and

explanation of its peculiarities which lie before me. I might do it injustice were I to curtail or condense it. In a word, however, Mr. Smith denies that "there are three kinds of *quantity* in geometry, as represented by lines, surfaces, and solids in the works of all mathematicians heretofore," and contends that it "has but one kind of quantity, and requires but one kind of unit to measure quantity," which unit is the *cube*. He holds that "every geometrical expression, whether in arithmetical numbers or in algebraic symbols, essentially gives to every unit the *form* of the cube," and that in this fact may be found an explanation of many hitherto unfathomable difficulties in mathematics such as the impossible problem of the duplication of the cube, and the impossibility of solving an algebraic equation of the fifth degree. He believes that the fundamental idea of his geometry is sustained by some of the greatest names in science, — by Barrow, by Newton, and even by the author of the "Positive Philosophy," although the latter rather positively objected to Mr. Smith's views, in a letter which appeared in some of the American newspapers. Besides its peculiar ideas in regard to lines, surfaces, and solids, the book contains many original problems and demonstrations, and points out numerous instances of harmonious and beautiful relation and agreement. One proposition he deems scarcely inferior in geometrical interest to the great theorem of Pythagoras in regard to the square of the hypothenuse; it is this: "In all triangles whatever, the whole circumference or the sum of the three sides bears the same proportion to the base as the perpendicular of the triangle bears to the radius of the inscribed circle." As yet this work has not secured among the learned that attention and approval which its author hoped for. Perhaps they have not studied it with sufficient care. Perhaps the prejudicing power of old ideas has prevented a candid estimate of its merits. On such points it were presumptuous in me to give an opinion. But I may admire and do admire the unshaken faith with which this cool, clear-headed man looks forward to the day when the ideas developed in his geometry shall be accepted as true and acknowledged as useful. May he live to behold it! To his wife allusion has already been made. She was Elizabeth Oakes Prince, and they were married in 1823. As a writer, both of prose and poetry, she is widely and favorably known. On a few occasions she has appeared as a public lecturer. For many years she and her husband otherwise still united, have borne different names. She is Mrs. Oaksmith by courtesy, and her sons are Oaksmiths by act of Legislature. Of these she has had six, four of whom are living and two of whom are married. The eldest, Appleton Oaksmith, after many

wanderings by sea and land, after having unsuccessfully presented to our court at Washington his credentials as ambassador plenipotentiary from a foreign power (now extinct), has settled quietly in New York, and publishes the magazine which his parents edit. The years have dealt gently with Mr. Smith. His has been a life of toil, not unattended with disappointment and care; but a calm temperament has neutralized their corrosive power. To me he looks much as he did on that far-off summer eve, when in the little, old wooden chapel I heard him read before the Theological Society his beautiful poem of the "Nazarene."

[Mr. Smith died in 1868. — P.]

Gideon Lane Soule. The Soules date back to Plymouth, and have for their ancestor George Soule, one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims. Gideon Lane Soule was born in 1796 near the college, on a little farm in Freeport, and his parents were Moses and Martha (Lane) Soule. His minister, Rev. Reuben Nason, started him in the classics, and then he went to Exeter and was for two years under Dr. Abbot. Having graduated with credit, he returned to Exeter and became Greek professor in the academy. This position, which became more important as Dr. Abbot grew old, he held for many years. On that great Exeter day of jubilee, when amidst many hundreds of grateful pupils, some of whom had come to be the first men in the land, the venerable doctor closed by resignation his half-century of faithful service, Mr. Soule was elected his successor. This honorable and important post he yet occupies with undiminished strength and still increasing reputation. To his ability and success as a classical instructor I could testify from my own knowledge. Lest, however, the partial pencil of friendship should be suspected of coloring, I will call another witness. Rev. Dr. Peabody of Portsmouth, who has long been a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy, in a recent letter says, "We hold Dr. Soule in the highest esteem, both as a teacher and disciplinarian. As the principal of the school he maintains perfect dignity without undue severity, always commands respect, and is eminently equable in temper and impartial in his administration. Out of school he takes a paternal interest in his pupils, and seeks opportunities, various and frequent, for exercising a good influence over them. As a classical teacher it is impossible to give him higher praise than he deserves. He confines himself principally to the Latin; and I have heard Prof. Bowen of Cambridge, who is one of our trustees, repeatedly speak of him as the best Latin teacher in the country. Whenever he has a class in Greek he shows similar ability and thoroughness

there. What is very much to the purpose, in the classical languages and literature he is still a diligent student. At Cambridge it is admitted that better prepared scholars enter from Exeter than from any of the Massachusetts schools." In 1856 Harvard conferred on Mr. Soule the degree of LL. D.

Soon after he settled in Exeter Mr. Soule was married to Miss Elizabeth Emery, a sister of the distinguished lawyer Nicholas Emery. They have three sons: Charles E. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1842, practises law in New York, lives in Brooklyn, has a wife and little ones; Nicholas Emery graduated at Harvard College in 1845, and also an M. D., now a teacher of youth in Cincinnati, Ohio; Augustus L. graduated at Harvard College in 1846, lawyer in Springfield, Mass.,* himself a grandfather.†

David Starret. The two Starrets came from Warren. David was the elder; so old, indeed, that he was known in college by the affectionate appellation of "Uncle." "Nobody," says his classmate Major Jack Downing, "expected 'Uncle David' to understand a lesson that was in the least difficult; but as he always did his best, the professors and tutors generally *screwed him easy*." But though not much of a scholar, he was conscientious and good. He became a Congregational minister and was settled for a while in Weld. He probably discovered at length that he had mistaken his vocation, for he retired upon a farm in Augusta, where he died in 1851. He was married.

George Starret was born in 1798. In college "ever kind, truthful, and unpretending." "He was compact," says President Hale, "in body and mind, prompt in every duty, a good scholar in every department." He settled as a lawyer in Bangor, gained a high reputation for legal knowledge and ability, and was greatly respected as a citizen and Christian. A brief illness brought his life to a close in 1838. He was three times married: first to Eliza N. Hammond of Bangor; a son by this marriage died in 1858. Secondly to Martha

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* Now on the Supreme Bench of the State.

† Dr. Soule continued his efficient and successful labors until his resignation in 1873, when, as at the close of the same prolonged term of service of his eminent predecessor, the event was commemorated by a large gathering of his pupils and friends. The health of Dr. Soule has been gradually failing since his active duties ceased, and he died suddenly on the evening of Wednesday, May 28, 1879. A discriminating and just tribute to his memory was rendered by Rev. John H. Morison, D. D., in a commemorative sermon preached in the Second Congregational Church, Exeter, soon after his decease, with a biographical sketch of Dr. Soule. P.

Burgess of Wareham, Mass.; she left a son and daughter; the former lives in Illinois. His third wife, still his widow, was Caroline E. Morrill of Bangor.

James Parker Vance was the son of James Vance, a self-made man of considerable ability, and for many years quite a conspicuous personage in Maine. The young man graduated with fair reputation, studied law in Portland with Stephen Longfellow, Esq., and opened an office in Calais. But ardent and susceptible, he yielded to temptation, and for a time dark clouds rested upon his character and prospects. His reform, which was sudden, seemed also to be thorough. He became an earnest and eloquent advocate of virtue and temperance. From Calais, where he lived several years, esteemed as a citizen and regarded as a Christian, he removed to Elgin, Ill. Renouncing the profession of law, he became a minister of the Methodist communion in the State of Illinois, and when last heard from was still active in Christian work.

Joseph Walker was a native of Townsend, Mass. He had studied medicine, and was about ready to begin the practice when a change in his views and feelings led him to seek a college education with ultimate reference to a different profession. Having studied theology with Mr. Cogswell of Saco, he was settled in 1822 at Paris. Here he died in 1851, after a ministry in the same place of nearly thirty years. The following estimate is from one of Mr. Walker's parishioners, and a competent judge: "He was a man of fair intellect, moderate, logical, and sound. He had no imagination, though his sermons abounded in affectionate appeals; but he chose to address the understanding. His style was plain, his manner not interesting; but his sincerity, his deep and all-pervading piety, his sober, solemn anxiety to do good, supplied any want of brilliancy, and bound him to his people with bands of steel. Though not of great distinction intellectually, he was a man of sound talents and of great moral worth; and this is his crown of glory." He was married in 1822 to Clarissa Robinson, and in 1829 to Elinor Hopkins. By the last wife he had six children. Of his five sons the eldest, Joseph, entered college in 1850.

William Bicker Walter. His father was William Walter, a merchant of Boston. His grandfather was the Rev. William Walter, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman of considerable celebrity in his day. William B. was fitted for college at Wiscasset by that good man and excellent teacher, the Rev. Dr. Packard. His college life could hardly

be called happy. He seemed always to feel that his superior refinement was not appreciated by those around him. He wore, for the most part, an air of Byronic gloom, and generally kept himself secluded. It is needless to add that he was not very popular. For the severer studies he had little aptness and less inclination. His great ambition was to shine as an orator and as a poet. His style of speaking was highly theatrical. When in the heat and torrent of his passion he endeavored to harrow up the feelings of his auditors, his attitudes and contortions often became irresistibly ludicrous. He possessed considerable imaginative power, and wrote verses readily and in great abundance. Odes, sonnets, and translations from his pen made their appearance in newspapers and magazines. Soon after his graduation he published a small volume of poems. "Fanny," that singular and beautiful production of Mr. Halleck, was about this time given to the world, and Mr. Walter essayed an imitation in a poem of some length which he called "Sukey." This with several smaller pieces constituted subsequently a second volume. On taking the master's degree at Brunswick in 1821, he entertained the audience with a poem styled the "Dream of the Sepulchre." The collection called the "Bowdoin Poets" contains three specimens of Walter's poetry. From some impressions, probably of a hereditary calling, he began to prepare himself for taking orders in the Episcopal Church. This he soon gave up. In 1822 he went into the Southern States with the view of giving lectures on poetry, etc. The attempt was unsuccessful. "He was discouraged, became the prey of a morbid melancholy, and died suddenly in Charleston, S. C.," in the spring of 1823.

1819.

Thomas Perkins Bourne, another brother of Edward E. (1816), studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Emerson of Kennebunk, where he practised a year or two, and where he married Rowena P. Beckley. He then settled as a physician in Calais, where he lost his wife. Being married again to a daughter of Dr. Weston of St. Stephens, he removed to Newcastle in New Brunswick, and there on the banks of the Miramichi he still practises the healing art. He has two daughters by the first marriage. A son by the second wife is a clerk in New York.

[Mr. Bourne died in 1863. — P]

Jonathan Hammond Chesley was born in Paris in 1793, and died in Saco in 1826. In college he made quite a marked figure. He was a stout man, fond of display, of moderate scholarship, but of very

considerable pretensions. "In solemn importance," says one of his classmates, "I really believe he never was surpassed. He was as industrious as his physical indolence would permit. We used to say that he was too lazy to take his hat off, he was so fond of wearing it on all occasions at home and abroad." From college he went to Limerick and taught awhile in the academy In the following year one of his classmates very unexpectedly met him in Boston. The scene is characteristic: "It was winter, — a misty, muddy, chilly day. I was walking round the State House seeing what I could see, when suddenly I came upon Chesley doing the same. He had on a tight dress coat with bright buttons, buff-colored small-clothes, silk stockings, and slippers." He went with Chesley to his lodgings, and ascertained that he wished to go South, but could not leave for want of funds. He requested a small loan, and it was granted. When we next hear from him he is in Louisiana, teaching at Baton Rouge. This information comes through the pleasant medium of a young lady in Saco, with whom he maintained a tender correspondence. In the fall of 1826 he came back to New England. Consumption had wasted his once portly frame. Weak in body and utterly destitute of means, he visited his friends in Paris and Westbrook, and reached Saco only a few days before his death. Poor fellow! It is pleasant to know that the sympathy of a loving woman solaced his last hours.

David Hayes has forgotten to tell me when and where he was born. Since 1824 he has lived in Westbrook, where he has a law office and a farm, of the two much preferring the latter. Mr. Hayes is a straightforward man, and seeks no professional business of the crooked sort. He is an office-holder; having been "first proved" he has used "the office of a deacon," and has been "found blameless." He has also filled for forty-five years the honorable station of superintendent of the Sabbath school. He married happily in 1826, has seven children and five grandchildren.

[Mr. Hayes died in 1870. — P.]

Edward Tyng Ingraham. His father was from Portland, where he died recently. Edward T. Ingraham was a most amiable and pious youth. He had consecrated himself to the gospel ministry, and was studying for that end when his death occurred in 1823.

George Means Mason, eldest son of Jeremiah Mason, one of the greatest men this country has produced, was born in 1800 in Portsmouth, N. H. In college he pursued to a great extent his own routine

of study, reading everything that came to hand. Having pursued the usual law course he remained in his father's office, to whom, by his extensive acquaintance with books and cases, he made himself useful so long as Mr. Mason continued in active business. But for active business he had himself no taste. He still lives in Boston, and still possesses that philosophic calmness of demeanor which even in boyhood won the admiration of his teachers and his comrades.

[Mr. Mason died in 1865. — P.]

John D. McCrate, son of Col. Thomas McCrate, a merchant of Wiscasset, was born there in 1802. Susan, his mother, was the daughter of Hon. David Dennis of Nobleboro'. Having taught school for a year, he studied law with Judge Bailey in Wiscasset, with Jo. E. Smith in Boston, and with Peleg (now Judge) Sprague in Hallowell. From 1823 to 1835 he practised law at Damariscotta. During five of these years he was in the Legislature. He was also Commissioner of Insolvency, by appointment from President Jackson. In 1835 he removed to Wiscasset, where he was collector of the customs. In 1845 the district of Lincoln and Oxford sent him to Congress. In 1850 Mr. McCrate removed to Massachusetts, and is now living very quietly on a farm in the town of Sutton. In 1852 he married Susan M., daughter of Jonas L. Sibley, formerly U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts. They have no children.

[Mr. McCrate died in Sutton, Mass., September, 1879. — P.]

John Louville Megquier was from New Gloucester. Substantial rather than brilliant, he practised law in Portland with a fair measure of success. "He was a man of sound judgment and had much firmness of purpose." He was an active politician in the Democratic ranks, and was for a time a member of the State Senate. He was undoubtedly in the line of promotion, but at the age of forty-four death arrested his career. He was married but had no children.

Israel Newell, born in 1794, labored on his father's farm in Durham during the summer, and for six successive years taught school in winter before he was of age. Having fitted himself for college in the midst of all this work, he entered as Sophomore. In college he was confessedly the foremost man of his class. Next came two years of theological study in the Andover school; then on the island of Nantucket he had charge of an academy one year. In 1822 he was appointed principal of the "Kimball Union Academy" in Plainfield, N. H. To this work he devoted himself with earnestness and success.

During his thirteen years at Plainfield he gave instruction to twelve hundred young persons and fitted about two hundred for college. This employment, for which he was so well fitted and which he loved, he was compelled through ill health to give up. He returned to his native town and became again a farmer. Here he lived until his death in 1846. During all this period of teaching and farming he was also a preacher, averaging, it is thought, a sermon each week. And these sermons "were well studied, well arranged, clear, instructive, and affecting." All this, which seems a task for the highest physical and mental energy, was accomplished by a man who suffered long and much from feeble health. "He was a man of marked character. His intellect was clear, discriminating, well trained. He had great decision, perseverance, and energy. All his movements were characterized by remarkable punctuality and precision. He did not suffer himself to be borne along passively by the tide of circumstances; he always knew what he was doing and why he was doing it. He was distinguished for scrupulous veracity, unbending integrity, and transparent frankness. His piety was of a uniform, well-balanced, heathful character." He married (1824) Ester M. Whittlesey of Cornish, N. H. They had no children. By will he bequeathed $600 to the American Educational Society for the benefit of poor students in Bowdoin College, and gave the residue of his estate to the Congregational Society in Durham.

James Stackpole was born in 1798 in that part of Winslow which is now called Waterville. His name he inherits from both father and grandfather. Rev. James Hall of Farmington Academy and Judge Redington of Waterville were his first teachers. In law he had for instructor the Hon. Mr. Boutelle of Waterville. After one year's practice at Sebasticook Falls, he returned to Waterville, where he has ever since lived, "engaged in professional or other business, as health or necessity required." For five years he was town treasurer, and for seventeen years he served Waterville College in the same responsible capacity. He has been agent also and representative of Waterville at Augusta. His wife, still living, was Hannah Chase of Fryeburg. They have had no children.

[Mr. Stackpole died July 18, 1880. — P.]

George Cobb Wilde, a son of Hon. S. S. Wilde, was born in Hallowell in 1800. His law studies, begun under his brother William in Hallowell, were concluded under Ebenezer Mosely of Newburyport. Mr. Wilde opened an office for the practice of law in

Wrentham, Mass., but soon after removed to Boston, where for more than twenty-five years he has been clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court. An acquaintance with him which dates from his college days, when our pleasant relations began, authorizes and impels me to say that he possesses in a high degree the sterling qualities which make a good officer, citizen, and friend. In 1829 he married Ann J. Druce, widow of John C. Druce of New York, and daughter of Lemuel Brown of Wrentham, Mass. They have a daughter and a son.

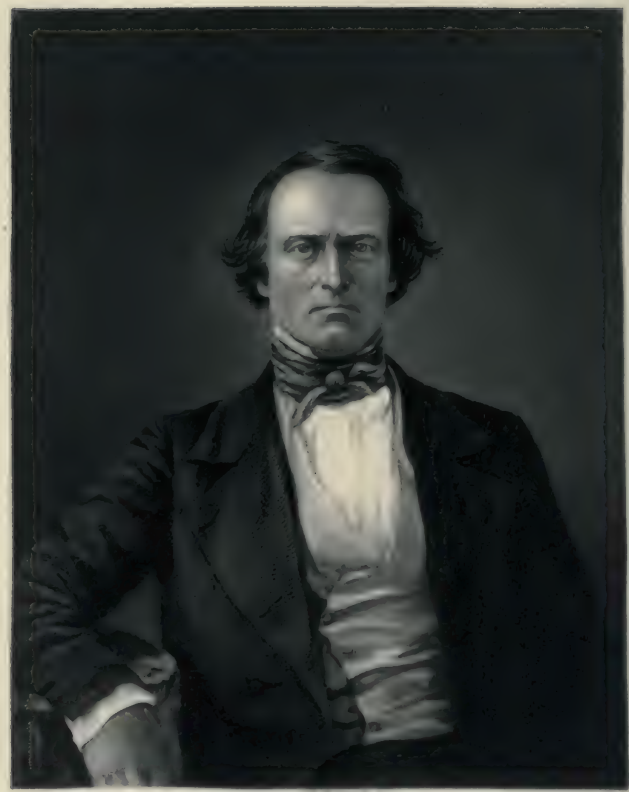
[He died in 1875. — P.]

Adam Wilson was born in 1794 in Topsham, where, before entering college, he joined the Baptist Church. From college he went to Philadelphia, and studied theology under distinguished teachers, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton and Rev. Alvah Chase. Then he supplied a Baptist pulpit in New Haven, Conn., and continued his studies under Dr. Fitch, the divinity professor in Yale College. His first regular charge was in Wiscasset, where he stayed four years. During the next four years Turner and New Gloucester alternately shared his ministrations. In 1828 Mr. Wilson established at Portland a religious newspaper called *Zion's Advocate*, being its proprietor as well as editor. For nine years he conducted the paper and preached regularly on the Sabbath. He then removed to Bangor and took charge of the First Baptist Church in that city, where his labors were soon followed by a "rich revival." Having given to Bangor three and one half years, and to his former flock in Turner two years, Dr. Wilson returned to Portland and resumed the direction of *Zion's Advocate*. In 1848 he disposed of his proprietorship in the paper, having held the same for twenty years. Dr. Wilson then went to Hebron, where he was pastor for three years. He now resides near the college in Waterville, and still finds that his services are in request. As a preacher, a pastor, and an editor, Dr. Wilson must rank among the most useful and able men of his day, and is well entitled to the high place which he holds among the Baptist clergy of Maine. In 1823 he married Ann F. Patten of Topsham (sister of George F. Patten of Bath). Mrs. Wilson died in 1825. In 1833 Mr. Wilson married Sally H. Ricker of Parsonsfield (sister of Rev. Joseph Ricker, now chaplain of the Massachusetts State Prison). They have four children.*

* Dr. Wilson received the degree of D. D. from Waterville College in 1851. He died in 1870. P.

1820.

Jacob Abbott was born in Hallowell in 1803, and bears the name of sire and grandsire already mentioned. His college course was not particularly distinguished. He went at once to Andover, where he soon became a man of mark in his class. He had not completed his theological studies when he was named by his instructors as a suitable candidate for a professorship in Amherst College, and was elected to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in that institution. He discharged its duties for a few years, and then went to Boston and established there the Mount Vernon School for young ladies. His plan for teaching and managing a school had some novel features, and was very popular, at least with his pupils. His system was fully explained in "The Teacher," a valuable work which he published not long after. He had evidently discovered where his strength lay, and giving up his school while in the full tide of success, he joined the guild of authors. "The Young Christian" soon after made its appearance, and was an immediate and great success. It was republished in England, was translated into other languages, and still ranks among the standard volumes in religious libraries. "The Corner Stone" and "The Way to do Good" were works of similar aim and character, but fell far short of their predecessor in power and popularity. Feeling, perhaps, that he had exhausted this particular vein, Mr. Abbott next turned his attention to the preparation of books for the young. As a story teller his invention is wonderfully fertile. Millions of little boys and girls have found amusement in the "Rollo Books," the "Jonas Books," the "Lucy Books," the "Franconia Stories," the "Voyages and Travels of Marco Paul," and I know not how many other products of the same prolific pen. If these popular little fictions would suffer in some respects when compared with those beautifully instructive tales which, in our boyish days, came to us from Edgeworthtown, they still impart much useful information, combined with moral and religious lessons of inestimable value. Mr. Abbott has also compiled a series of historical books designed for youthful readers and for the use of schools. These are mostly biographies of monarchs, and acording to the fashion of the day are full of pictorial illustrations. These works are thrown off rapidly, and meet with a ready sale. It must be acknowledged that they are easy and pleasant reading. They are evidently compiled from the sources nearest at hand, with a direct view to immediate and popular effect. Careful investigation, judicious comparison, the correction of historical errors,



Samuel Bradley

a presentment of the latest and best considered views, form no part of his theory or practice. As a historical writer he must be ranked with Goldsmith rather than with Prescott.

While supplying the press with this constant flow of matter, Mr. Abbott has not been stationary himself. He lived awhile in Roxbury, near Boston; then in Farmington, where he had land on which he sometimes worked hard; then he went to New York, and with his brother John established a school for young ladies on a very broad scale. His connection with this establishment lasted two or three years. Since that time New York has been his home. He has however visited Europe repeatedly, making long sojourns in England and on the Continent. His "Summer in Scotland," "Rollo's Tour," the "Florence Series," etc., are fruits of these peregrinations. Judicious in his affairs as well as fortunate, Mr. Abbott is supposed to be wealthy. He has been twice married. His first wife was Harriet, daughter of Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Hallowell. She left four sons: Benjamin Vaughan, Austin, Lyman, and Edward. Benjamin and Austin are now a successful law firm in the city of New York. Lyman and Edward are clergymen. He married a second time Mrs. Mary Dana Woodbury, daughter of Rev. Mr. Dana, of Marblehead, Mass.*

Samuel Bradley, an ardent and impulsive youth when he came to college from Fryeburg, where Robert Bradley, his father, was a pioneer farmer. He scarcely did himself justice in college. In fact, it took several disciplinary years to curb him into habits of usefulness and steady power. His law teachers were John S. Barrows and Samuel A. Bradley. The latter was his uncle and patron, and himself a man of note and influence. From 1824 to 1845 Mr. Bradley resided

* Mr. Abbott has more recently resided in Farmington. In 1874 he received from Amherst College the degree of D. D. His last few years betrayed infirmity. During the summer of 1879 he had a paralytic seizure, which terminated life Oct. 31. It should be added that Mr. Abbott in early life held a short pastorate in Roxbury, where he laid the foundation of a large and strong church, but preached only occasionally in subsequent years. I quote from an obituary notice of him from one a native of Farmington, and who had opportunities of observing him closely. After referring to the versatility of his powers, the writer adds: "He was the embodiment of the noblest and rarest politeness. Neighbors loved him; children revered him; strangers admired him. He united the civilities of Paris — a city which in certain respects he admired — with the heartiness and good sense of New England politeness. The poor and suffering found in him a friend. With his courtesy he combined extreme modesty. It was with apparent reluctance that he ever spoke of himself or his works. I once asked him, seeing a case containing all his books, which his elder sister had collected, how many volumes he had written. 'So many,' was his reply, 'I never dared to count them.' Though he has written more volumes than any other American (over

at Hollis. Thence he removed to Saco, where he died four years afterwards. For some time before this event he ranked among the first men of his profession in York County, and was retained in a large proportion of the cases. To the reputation of being a good lawyer and an able advocate he added the better praise which belongs to integrity of character and a life of active benevolence. In 1831 he married Jane, daughter of Hon. Isaac Lane; his widow still lives. They had a son and a daughter; the latter is now the wife of Edwin R. Wiggin, Esq., of Saco.

Theodore Sedgwick Brown, born in 1803, was a son of Benjamin Brown of Vassalboro'. Thomas Rice of Winslow and Reuel Williams of Augusta were his instructors in the law. He settled in his native town, and had for a time a large and lucrative business; but early in his career, Mr. Brown, as I learn from himself, became deeply absorbed in the subject of religion, in the cause of temperance, and that of anti-slavery. He took an active part in organizations designed to promote these objects, and gave to their advocacy more attention than he bestowed on his profession. In 1837 he removed to Bangor, where he still lives. For many years he has been broken down in health. He ascribed his paralytic condition to a dose of tartar emetic injudiciously taken. Since that fatal hour he has looked on the drug shop as the great enemy of mankind. Should he ever regain his strength he is resolved what to do. Others must fight the battle with slavery and with alcohol: he reserves himself for a grand onslaught upon the whole materia medica. Mr. Brown was married in 1829 to Sarah Sylvester of Norridgewock. Of three daughters one is married. Two of their four sons survive; the eldest boy was lost at sea. Mrs. Brown is dead.

[Mr. Brown died in 1862. — P.]

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two hundred), a conversation of hours might awaken no suspicion that he had published a single book. Though the literary success of his works was exceptionally great, it never occasioned the least sign of that vanity which distinguishes not a few authors. He always remained the same simple, courteous, modest Jacob Abbott. I must speak of one more element of his character, — his interest in and love for the young. He delighted in the companionship of children. He employed boys to shovel his snow-paths, to bring his mail, to work on his grounds. He taught French to little girls. He enjoyed watching children as they played their games, and occasionally shared in their sports. The photographs of himself usually contain one or more children. In one a little girl sits by his side in his library; in another he stands in his grounds with a half-dozen children around him who are coasting. The men and women who were 'brought up' on his books in childhood cannot but feel deep sorrow when they read, 'Jacob Abbott is dead.'"

Jedediah Cobb came from Gray. He studied medicine with Dr. George C. Shattuck of Boston, and took his degree at Brunswick. He had not been long in Portland, where he had stationed himself for the practice, when he was appointed a professor in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. From the theory and practice he was soon at his own request transferred to the chair of anatomy and surgery. The medical school which he thus joined in its infancy soon became a large and prosperous institution. Among his colleagues here were Dr. John Eberle, Dr. James C. Cross, and Dr. John Locke, all men of note and worth. In 1830 Dr. Cobb visited Europe to procure for the college apparatus and a library. In the years 1836 and 1837 he lectured on anatomy and surgery at Brunswick. In the latter part of 1837 Dr. Cobb removed to Louisville, in Kentucky, to engage in a medical school just started there. Here, with a constantly rising reputation, he held for fifteen years the professorship of anatomy. Under him and his distinguished colleagues, Caldwell, Drake, Yandell, Miller, and others, the Louisville school became the greatest medical institution of the West.

In 1852 Dr. Cobb returned to Cincinnati and to the school with which he had first been connected. His chief inducement to this step was to aid the professional advancement of his eldest son, who had been appointed demonstrator of anatomy for the college. But the situation did not meet his expectations. His health moreover had become impaired. Accordingly he gave up forever the teaching of anatomy. At this time (1853) he received unasked from Secretary Guthrie, who had long been his friend, the appointment of melter and refiner in the newly established assay office in New York; but he declined to assume the responsibilities of this very important office. He purchased soon after in Manchester, Mass., a seat upon the seashore, which has since been his home.

To Dr. Cobb's qualifications as a medical instructor, I have received the following testimony from his former colleague, Dr. Yandell: "Added to a clear, impressive, fluent, graceful manner as a lecturer, the neatness with which he made his dissections, and the fulness of his material illustrations, rendered him as acceptable a teacher as perhaps has ever lectured in our country to a class on anatomy. Nor were his attractions confined to the anatomical theatre. As an officer of the university he combined in a remarkable degree suavity and firmness, social grace and talent for business. Affable, genial, cordial, generous, he won universally and without an effort the admiration, esteem, and affection of his pupils."

Dr. Cobb married Anne M. Morrill of Wells. They have a daughter

and two sons living. One of these is a clerk in New York, and the other in Louisville, Ky. The son already referred to, a young man of uncommon promise, died when he had just entered on a bright career.

[Dr. Cobb died in 1860. — P.]

Philip Eastman was born in 1799 in Chatham, N. H., his father having been one of the first settlers of the town. In 1817 he went from Fryeburg Academy to Hanover and entered Dartmouth University, a Sophomore. But the university was demolished and her children were scattered. In the spring of 1819 young Eastman entered the Junior class of Bowdoin College. His teachers in the law were Stephen Chase and Judah Dana of Fryeburg, and Nicholas Baylies of Montpelier, Vt. From 1823 to 1836 Mr. Eastman practised law in North Yarmouth. During the next nine years he lived in Harrison. Since 1845 he has been an inhabitant of Saco. Mr. Eastman has made his profession the main business of his life. From 1831 to 1837 he was chairman of the county commissioners of Cumberland. He has been twice in the State Senate, and in 1840 was chairman of the committee for revising the statutes. In 1843 and 1844 he served as commissioner under the treaty of Washington of 1842, to locate grants and possessory claims to settlers on the St. John and Aroostook Rivers. He published in 1849 a digest of the "Maine Reports" Assiduous, faithful, upright, and unassuming, he has the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was married in 1827 to Mary, daughter of Stephen Ambrose of Concord, N. H. Of seven children, two sons and two daughters remain.*

William Jewett Farley was born in Newcastle, but grew up in Waldoboro', where his father, Joseph Farley, was collector of the port. He entered college young from Exeter Academy, and received at Commencement the third honor in a class which now shows on its list a judge, a professor, and an author of wide renown, not one of whom then stood so high as he. Among his classmates he was conspicuous for his commanding spirit. From the law office of his instructor, Hon. J. G. Reed, he went first to Camden and then to Thomaston, where he remained till his decease in 1839. Mr. Farley was highly gifted. His mind was quick and versatile, his disposition generous, social, manly. Few possess more of that prompt and persuasive eloquence which moves an audience and sways a jury. There

* The sons — Ambrose (Bowdoin College, 1854) and Edward (Bowdoin College, 1857) — adopted the profession of their father. Mr. Eastman died in 1869. P.

were drawbacks certainly: yet those who knew him could not doubt that should his life continue and should he prove just to himself, distinguished eminence awaited him whether in politics or in the law. His first wife was Alice, youngest daughter of President McKeen, who died childless one year after her marriage. His widow, a daughter of Robert Foster of Thomaston, is living with her daughter in West Chester, Pa.

Joshua Warren Hathaway was born in 1797 in the Province of New Brunswick. He claims descent, notwithstanding, from the best of Puritan and Pilgrim stock. His parents, Ebenezer and Elizabeth, were natives of Freetown in Massachusetts. While he was yet a child they removed to Conway in New Hampshire. During their last years these worthy and venerated persons lived in New Gloucester, where they died not long ago. In due time Joshua was sent to Fryeburg to be fitted, and thence in due time to college. His three years of professional preparation were passed at Alfred in the office of Mr. Holmes. He settled first at Bluehill, then at Ellsworth, where he lived twelve years, practising law and now and then representing town or county in the State Legislature. Since 1837 he has been a resident of Bangor. In 1849 he was appointed one of the judges of the District Court for the State. In 1852 he was made a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and when the seven appointed years were completed he returned to the bar.

Within a few months from his settlement in Bluehill, Mr. Hathaway married Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. C. Hathaway of New Brunswick. Of their three children, one boy died in early childhood; their daughter became a wife and mother, but died at the age of twenty-two. The survivor has adopted his father's profession, and is a member of the bar.

[He died in 1862. — P.]

Josiah Hilton Hobbs of Effingham, N. H. He fitted himself for college mainly at home, and without help from anybody, and in 1817 entered the Sophomore class in Dartmouth University. When this institution, through the decision of the United States Supreme Court, fell back again into Dartmouth College, Hobbs came to Brunswick, joining the Junior class in the spring of 1819, and stepping at once into its foremost rank. In due time he became a practising lawyer in Wakefield, N. H., in partnership at first with William Sawyer, Esq., and here he passed the rest of his life. At one period he ventured somewhat deeply into speculations in lumber and timber lands, and

like many others "had his losses." But he was more fortunate than some, for he got out of the woods at last. In 1826 he was married to Rhoda, daughter of A. McC. Chapman, Esq., of Parsonsfield. Of their nine children, four sons and three daughters, together with their mother, still live. "Mr. Hobbs had a vigorous mind. In mathematical and metaphysical studies and in the discussion of abstruse and difficult topics he took great delight. Professionally he loved and sought the less travelled paths of legal knowledge. He was indefatigable in the investigation of vexed questions and knotty cases. No object engaged his attention which he did not pursue with enthusiastic ardor and perseverance. As a lawyer he had the reputation of being sound and skilful. He was thoroughly read in equity principles and practice, and as a solicitor in chancery was thought by many to be *primus inter pares*, the field of his practice extending over the most populous and active business portion of his State. He was impulsive in his feelings and rather eccentric in some respects, but he possessed many generous and honorable traits of character, and at his death left many sorrowing friends." To Mr. Hobbs's classmate and my kind friend, Hon. Philip Eastman of Saco, I am mainly indebted for the foregoing sketch.

[Mr. Hobbs died in 1854. — P.]

William McDougall was a farmer's son from Gorham, where he was fitted for college by Mr. Nason. He was a studious and exemplary young man; but with talents and attainments of a high order, he possessed unfortunately a cold, slow temperament and a constitutional tendency to gloom, the result probably of a diseased frame. To this perhaps must be ascribed the fact that Mr. McDougall, though always respectable, never fulfilled the promise of his youth. He studied medicine in Boston in the office of George Parkman, now so tragically famous. He was an assistant teacher in Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. For two years he was a tutor in Bowdoin College. At Dixmont and at Saccarappa he practised medicine, a short time in each place. Then seeking a milder climate, he dwelt awhile in Athens, Pa. During the year 1828 he was teaching in Savannah, Ga. A few years later, taking with him his family which had hitherto remained at the North, he settled as a physician in the new town of Wetumka, Ala. In 1842 he became principal of an Episcopal school in Charleston, S. C. Three years afterward he was compelled by ill health to relinquish this position. After a year devoted to travel he went back to Wetumka, where as a teacher he continued until he died in 1852. His wife was Isabella L., daughter of the now aged Samuel

Melchior of Brunswick, a man well known to all the students of Bowdoin. Their son and only child, Charles E. McDougall, graduated at Brunswick in 1847, and is a practising physician in Florida.

Samuel Morrill, son of Nahum Morrill of Wells, and grandson of Rev. Moses Morrill (Harvard College, 1737), minister of Biddeford, studied medicine with Dr. Gilman of Wells and Dr. Shattuck of Boston. In 1824 he settled in Boston, where he still practises his profession, a successful and much-esteemed physician. He married in 1828 Anne R. Carter of Boston, and has three children. Katharine R. is the wife of Stephen H. Williams; Anne R. of George M. Hobbs, Esq.

[Dr. Morrill died in 1872. — P.]

Caleb Fessenden Page, son of Robert Page, was born in 1797, and was fitted for college in the academy of his native Fryeburg. His teacher in theology was the Rev. David Thurston. His first settlement was in Limington in 1823. Ten years afterward he became the colleague of Rev. Mr. Church of Bridgton, where he ministered for sixteen years. Next in Granby, Conn., he was a settled pastor for about four years. He has since supplied the church in East Granville, Mass., preaching there for the aged and venerable Dr. Cooley; and he now supplies a pulpit in the adjoining town of Tolland. Amid this somewhat changeful course of ministerial service, he has the satisfaction of believing that his labors have not been without a blessing. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Daniel Felch of Limerick, and sister of Governor Felch of Michigan. Three of her five children yet live: Dr. Alpheus F. practises at Bucksport; Helen M. is wife of Gilbert A. Taylor, a New Haven merchant; and one daughter is yet single. He lost by death in less than two years his second wife, who was Mary Jefferds of Kennebunk. His third wife is Mary, widow of Joseph Coddington and daughter of Enoch Dow of Salem, Mass. They have one son.

[Mr. Page died in 1873. — P.]

Thomas Treadwell Stone was born in 1801 in Waterford upon ground which his father had redeemed from the primeval forest. Enfeebled health that threatened to spoil him for the farm soon turned him into the path of learning. Among his early teachers were the Rev. Lincoln Ripley, still living in Waterford, greatly venerated; Bezaleel Cushman, then over Bridgton Academy; and John Eveleth, then in Hebron Academy. From college, in which his proficiency

was commendable, he went to Augusta, where he studied theology under the guidance of Rev. Dr. Tappan. Licensed in 1821, he was ordained at Andover in 1824. In 1830 he took charge of the academy in Bridgton, and held it for two years. From 1832 to 1846 he was the Congregational minister of East Machias. Then for nearly six years he ministered to the First Church in Salem, Mass. In the latter part of 1852 he went to Bolton, Mass., where he still preaches. It will be seen from this account that Mr. Stone ranked at the outset of his ministry among the orthodox. That his views afterwards underwent considerable modification may be inferred from the fact that his later ministrations have been in congregations known as Unitarian. I am not however aware that the Unitarian body does or can claim him as distinctly and avowedly of their faith. That he is a man of perfectly sincere convictions, of a spirit most benevolent and catholic, of the gentlest manners, and of exemplary life, all must concede. Mr. Stone early distinguished himself as a writer. Thirty years ago the *Christian Mirror* was often enriched by his contributions. In 1829 appeared six sermons on "War," a small volume, and soon after a book of sketches for Sunday schools. In 1854 was published a volume of sermons, twenty-four in number. "The Rod and the Staff," published in 1856, is the third of a series called "The Devotional Library." The religious and literary quarterlies have contained many articles from his thoughtful and graceful pen. It is in this field perhaps that his strength chiefly lies, and those who have read him with profit and delight cannot but hope that they have pleasures of the same kind yet in reserve. In 1858 Mr. Stone "gave a valuable course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on English literature, displaying uncommon familiarity with his subject, which was handled with marked and acknowledged ability." Mr. Stone was married in 1825 to Laura Poor of Andover. Of twelve children, two daughters and six sons remain. One of these, Henry Stone, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1852, and is now with his uncle, Henry V. Poor (Bowdoin College, 1835), in the office of the *Railroad Journal* in the city of New York.

1821.

John Barrett is well remembered by the writer as having been his pupil in Portland, and subsequently for three years in college, — a lad then of grave demeanor and good promise. He was born in Northfield, Mass. He studied medicine in Portland with Dr. John Merrill, and in Boston under Dr. George C. Shattuck. From 1824 to 1842,

the year of his death, he practised his profession in Portland. "He was a man of superior talents and attainments, peculiarly fitted by nature for his profession, possessing skilful tact and sound judgment in an unusual degree. He was liberal to a fault, kind and attentive to the poor both with his purse and his professional services, very much beloved by his patients and highly esteemed by his medical brethren. I always loved him, as did every one that knew him, and now I can think of him only as the kind friend and attentive and skilful physician. Poor Jack!

'Green be the turf above thee.'"

I can add nothing to this affectionate tribute from Dr. Barrett's pupil and brother in the healing art. Dr. Barrett married Abby, daughter of Horatio Southgate. She died early, leaving a daughter who still lives.

[Dr. Barrett died in 1842. — P.]

Plummer Chase was born in Newbury, Mass., and was somewhat advanced when he joined his class. He was a man of moderate abilities but of excellent spirit. From college he went to Andover. In 1825 he was ordained at Machias to act as an evangelist, and in this capacity assisted the Rev. Mr. Moseley of New Gloucester during a period of revival. In 1828 he was settled at Carver, Mass., and remained there about seven years. Here, and in many other places where he ministered, his faithful labors bore rich and visible fruit. Says one of his classmates, — a kindred spirit, though bearing ecclesiastically a different name: "I cannot allude to Chase without recalling his devoted piety, which always appeared to be his most striking characteristic. Others excelled him in talents and learning, but for singleness of heart in the service of his Lord and Master he was unequalled. He was recognized as a man of prayer by the most thoughtless of the students. He carried these peculiarities with him into the sacred ministry." He died in Newbury in 1857, at the age of forty-three years.

Daniel Clarke was from Windham. Though not distinguished by personal graces, he had a good mind and some poetic power. In the midst of obstacles that would have discouraged many, he still hoped and persevered. He began the study of law with Mr. Anderson in Portland, but consumption intervened and in 1825 he died.

JOHN PAYNE CLEAVELAND is a half-brother of the late professor of chemistry, being about twenty years his junior. His college fitting was at Dummer Academy. From Brunswick he went to Andover and studied nearly six months in the divinity school. Appointed to the Wolfeboro' Academy, he passed two years on the shore of the Winnipiseogee teaching and studying. From Wolfeboro' he went to Rochester to be with his friend Upham, then the pastor there. Being licensed in the autumn of 1824, he preached three months at Barrington. He afterwards supplied the Rochester pulpit, Mr. Upham having gone to Brunswick. During his residence in Rochester Mr. Cleaveland not only studied and preached, but taught also. In the autumn of 1825 he succeeded Hosea Hildreth as professor of mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy. Here for a year and a half he performed the duties of the professorship, and preached regularly on the Sabbath. Early in 1827 he was ordained pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, Mass., succeeding the Rev. Dr. Cornelius. After seven years of service in Salem he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church in Detroit. After a popular ministry of about four years he was selected by the Presbyterians of Michigan to preside over a college which they felt it their duty to establish. The incorporated institution was located at Marshall, lands supposed to be valuable were given, and President Cleaveland (unwillingly relinquished by his people in Detroit) was sent to the East to raise funds. But this was in 1837. It was no time to get money for any purpose. Their land, so lately rated at fabulous values, could now hardly be given away. Dark as the prospects of the college had become, Mr. Cleaveland managed to build at Marshall an academy and boarding-house. Taking charge himself of this preparatory department, he got together a large school, and had at the same time a respectable class of students in theology. Without money, however, the college could not be started, and this article was scarce as ever. He then preached for about a year at Ann Arbor, building up there a large Presbyterian society. Then returning to Marshall he performed a similar labor there. At the beginning of 1844 Mr. Cleaveland went to Cincinnati, where he succeeded the venerable Dr. Beecher in the Second Presbyterian Church. In 1846 he became pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, a large and wealthy society in Providence, R. I. After a successful ministry here of seven years he removed to Northampton, Mass., as pastor of the First Congregational Church, once under the care of the great Edwards. Since the autumn of 1854 he has been minister of the Appleton Street Church in Lowell. During the year 1857 Mr. Cleaveland served as chaplain to the Senate of Massachusetts, and during a part of the session to the House of Representatives also.

The mere enumeration of positions held and duties performed is sufficient to show that Dr. Cleaveland's services have been in wide demand, and that he has energies of no common order. In theology he belongs or did belong to what the Presbyterians call "new school." In that celebrated meeting of the General Assembly at Philadelphia which resulted in the separation, Mr. Cleaveland was a prominent debater and actor. Possessing a good voice, much earnestness of manner, and a fluent elocution, he has been a frequent and effective speaker on anniversary platforms, and even on the floors of political meetings. Soon after he was settled in Salem he married Susan, daughter of Moses Dole of Newbury. Of their two daughters the younger, Caroline, died during the sojourn at Ann Arbor. Upon this affliction came a year later the mother's death. While living in Cincinnati, Dr. Cleaveland was married to Julia Chamberlain of Exeter, N. H.

[Dr. Cleaveland died in 1873 in Newburyport. — P.]

Rufus King Cushing is a native of Brunswick, where his father, Caleb Cushing, was well known to the earlier students. His medical instructors were Dr. James McKeen and Dr. John D. Wells. Dr. Cushing practised for a time at Appalachicola in Florida, and also for a time in Bangor. His present home is Brewer. He needs no voucher for his respectability as a physician or as a man. His wife is a daughter of the eminent surgeon and physician, Hosea Rich of Bangor. They have a son and a daughter.

William Cutter, born in 1801, son of Levi Cutter, already mentioned, graduated with the highest honors of his class, studied theology awhile at Andover, left on account of diseased eyes, spent much on the doctors, passed a winter in Guadaloupe, and then went into mercantile business in Portland. When that place became a city, Mr. Cutter was one of its common council. For several years he was an active and efficient overseer of Bowdoin College. But the days of mad speculation came, and so also came their inevitable consequent, the day of enlightenment and disaster. Under the irresistible pressure, the respectable firm to which Mr Cutter belonged went down. Mr Cutter removed soon after to New York. There he has been a bank clerk, an author, and a real-estate broker. At present he is the editor and publisher of a magazine. As an easy and elegant writer both of prose and poetry, Mr. Cutter has long been distinguished. He wrote a valuable life of Gen. Putnam and one of Gen. La Fayette, which were published. Many small works written for

others have appeared under the names of his employers, and have passed to their credit. He has made numerous contributions to periodic literature, which evince a pen of equal fertility and grace. For many years he has resided in the rural outskirts of Brooklyn, among neighbors who know him well, esteem him highly, and love him much. Mr. Cutter in 1828 married Margaret Dicks of Portland. They have two sons and three daughters, all now adult.

[Mr. Cutter died in 1867. — P.]

Daniel Evans, brother of George (see 1815), was born in 1802. He died in Cornville in 1867.

Godfrey John Grosvenor was a native of Minot. "Strange fellow in college: eccentric, unrefined, indolent." He began the practice of law in Hudson, N. Y., and removed afterwards to Geneva in the same State, where he spent the rest of his life. "He was esteemed a good lawyer, and especially before a jury. He had a good deal of readiness and natural eloquence and a genial disposition, which made him very popular. He was a warm political partisan, but I do not know that he held any public office except that of postmaster in this village. He held that office when I came to Geneva in 1836, and so remained, I think, till 'Tip' and 'Ty' came in." The story of his later years is a melancholy one, and sadly did they end. On the 21st of June, 1849, he went into his garden in the morning, and there in the afternoon he was found prostrate and dead. He left a widow and several children.

Isaac Groton, a brother of Nathaniel (see 1814), studied law with Gorham Parks of Waldoboro', and practised his profession in that place for about nine years. He had attained to a lucrative business, when in 1833 he was suddenly taken away. Mr. Groton "had a fine taste for music, and skilfully played the violin in his leisure moments." He was not married.

Charles Harding, son of David Harding of Gorham, practised law for ten years in Raymond. He then removed to Portland, where for several years he acted as notary public and clerk of the common council. Not only as a man of business but in other walks he had a fair reputation. His death, which occurred at the hospital in 1851, was also a sad one. A widow and three children survive him.

Joseph Howard's father, of the same name, having served his country in the War of Independence, went into the Maine woods as one of the settlers of Brownfield. There he became a man of note and influence, closing in 1851 his long and useful life of ninety-three years. The son was fitted at Fryeburg, spent eighteen months at Hanover until the "university" died, and then entered Bowdoin College. Having read law with Daniel Goodenow and with Judge Dana, he practised for twelve years in York County, being for ten years district attorney for the county. In 1837 he was appointed United States attorney for Maine, and since that time has resided in Portland. In 1848 Mr. Howard was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. At the close of his seven years' term he returned to the practice of the law, in which he is still actively and extensively engaged. In a private letter Judge Howard makes the following allusion to his judiciary career: "My episode on the bench was on the whole satisfactory; yet I am quite as well pleased with practising as dispensing law. The former has more variety, more that interests the heart, and rewards better. The latter is less exciting, more dignified, and more respected among men." Though utterly exempt both by nature and habit from the violence and bitterness of partisanship, Judge Howard was born and brought up in the Democratic party, and his allegiance to it has never been shaken.*

He was married in 1826 to Maria Annette, daughter of Hon. Judah Dana. Of their four surviving children two are sons Joseph D. (Bowdoin College, 1852) is a lawyer in the city of New York.† Henry R. (Bowdoin College, 1857) is preparing for the ministry in the Episcopal Church.‡

Lot Jones was born in 1797 in Brunswick. His grandfather, Lemuel Jones, an approved minister among the Friends, left twelve chil-

* Judge Howard was elected mayor of Portland in 1860, and in 1864–65 was the Democratic candidate for governor of the State. For several years he was president of the Cumberland bar. For several years he was a member of the board of overseers of the college. He was of genial and gentle temper, modest and retiring, a friend of young men (as many a younger member of the profession can testify), of a pure and high-toned character, of strong religious sentiment, and for several years a communicant in the Episcopal Church. Monday, Dec. 12, 1877, he went to Brownfield to visit a brother. Having arrived at noon and dined, he took an afternoon walk in the wood near by, and was found dead by the roadside from disease of the heart, of which he had felt symptoms, as was shown by arrangements which he had made in apprehension that he might be the victim of sudden death. P.

† Died suddenly in New York in 1872. — P.

‡ Settled at Potsdam, N. Y. — P.

dren, all of whom lived to advanced age. His father, Thomas, now almost ninety years old, is still an active minister in the same religious body. His mother, Esther, was the daughter of Jeremiah Hacker, a Salem merchant who removed to Brunswick at the close of the Revolution. He was fitted for college by Ebenezer Everett, Seba Smith, and Reuben Nason. Under new convictions of duty he early terminated his ecclesiastical relations with the people among whom he was born. After graduation he studied theology with Rev. Thomas Carlisle, rector of St. Peter's in Salem, Mass., and was admitted to orders in 1823. After two years of missionary labor in Marblehead and Ashfield, Mass., he went to Georgia for his health. While in that State he organized a church at Macon, and had charge for a time of Chatham Academy in Savannah. Returning to Maine, he supplied Christ Church in Gardiner during a long absence of its rector, and then accepted the rectorship of the Episcopal Church in Leicester, Mass. From this place in 1833 he went to New York, which has since been his home. The Church of the Epiphany, which has enjoyed for twenty-five years his faithful ministrations, is strictly a missionary enterprise. It sprung from an effort of benevolence to supply the wants of a populous but comparatively poor neighborhood. Its sittings are all free, and its religious privileges have been blessed to multitudes of that shifting population. Long as it is since Mr. Jones renounced the tenets of Quakerism, he retains much of the manner and tone which mark the members of that placid community. Among the rectors of the Episcopal Church in this city, few are older than he; none more respected. Besides several discourses in pamphlet form he has published a small volume, the "Memoir of Mrs. Sarah L. Taylor." In 1825 Mr. Jones was married in Augusta, Ga., to Priscilla, daughter of Alexander McMillan. Her father was a native of Edinburgh in Scotland, her mother the daughter of Col. Mead of Bedford County, Va., and her sister was the wife of Judge Wilde of Richmond County, Ga. Mrs. Jones died in 1829 in Leicester. In 1831 he married Lucy Ann, one of the ten children of Dr. Artemas Bullard of Sutton, Mass. A brother of hers, the Rev. Dr. Bullard of the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, was killed Nov. 1, 1855, in the terrible railroad accident of Gasconade River. Another brother, the Rev. Asa Bullard, is the worthy secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday-School Society. One of her sisters is Mrs. Judge Barton of Worcester, Mass., and another is Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. Of seven children Mr. Jones has lost five. Ellen M. died in 1853, the wife of Rev. John A. Paddock. Louise M. is the wife of George E. Moore of New York. Henry Lawrence is a graduate

of Columbia College, July, 1859. Mr. Jones has just been dubbed D. D. by the college last named.

[Dr. Jones died in Philadelphia in 1865. — P.]

James Larry was from Gorham. In 1822 he went to Virginia and engaged in teaching. In this capacity he has lived in Hanover, Culpepper, and King George counties. He now has a school in Henrico County, about twelve miles from Richmond. Many of his earlier pupils have become men of distinction. His religious connections are with the denomination known there as the Old Baptists. In the important matter of wedlock Mr. Larry took time. At the discreet age of fifty-five he married a Virginia lady, not so old by considerable. Only one of their two children is living.

Joseph Libbey was the son of Francis and Lucy (Moulton) Libbey, who lived in Buxton, where he was born in 1793. He was fitted at Gorham. In college he was so steady and so mature that I used to regard him with a sort of veneration, even when he stood before me to recite. Mr. Larry devoted himself to teaching. The high school in Portland was under his charge for twenty-nine years. Then for five years he kept a private school. Since 1855 he has held the office of county treasurer one year, of alderman one year, and of treasurer to the York and Cumberland Railroad. For several years he was on the Board of Overseers of the college, and one of its committee on examinations. He is now engaged in active business, and appears to be growing young again. He was married in 1822 to Miss R. M. Davis, who died in 1824, leaving a son, Francis A., graduate of Bowdoin College, 1843. F. A. Libbey engaged in the express business, and was killed by a railroad accident Aug. 14, 1848. In 1826 Mr. Libbey was married to Lucy Jenkins of Barre, Mass. Of their six children, a son and three daughters are living.

[Mr. Libbey died in 1871. — P.]

Winthrop Gray Marston was from Portland. I knew him in college, but can remember nothing worth recording. Of what happened afterwards I have only learned that he was married, and that his death occurred in 1825.

George Packard was the Rev. Dr. Packard's third son. In 1825, after the usual preparation, he established himself in Saco as a physician. For this profession he seemed to be well adapted both by nature and culture. After a successful practice of seventeen years he found

himself unable longer to resist the theological proclivities of his family. Accordingly he abandoned medicine, joined for a time the school at Alexandria, and was ordained in 1843 by the bishop of Virginia. For about two years he had charge of an Episcopal church, which stands under the shadow of Andover Theological Seminary. He then served as a missionary in the eastern part of Massachusetts. Since 1846 he has been rector of a church in Lawrence, Mass. In addition to professional duty, which as physician or as pastor he has faithfully discharged, Dr. Packard has always taken an active part in the cause of education. The schools of Saco long shared his care, and in Lawrence he has held the office of school superintendent. He was married in 1833 to Sarah M., daughter of Jonathan Tucker of Saco. Of eleven children they have lost six.*

Ichabod Plaisted was from Gardiner. "His collegiate life was not always smooth. The position assigned to him by others fell short of that to which he supposed himself entitled. Fluent in conversation and eloquent as a speaker, he aspired to the highest offices in the gift of his country. He chose the law and prepared to engage in the study with enthusiastic ardor. Having graduated he went to South Corolina, visiting on his way thither the sage of Monticello. His interview with that remarkable man aided in confirming his already sceptical modes of thought. The aged veteran conversed freely with the young disciple, and communicated the results of his long experience with reference to men, books, and opinions. This event was regarded by Plaisted with much complacency, as foreshadowing in some degree his future career. The philosophical statesman, he said, had like himself relinquished the authority of the sacred volume, and clung to the sages of antiquity. One after another of the authors who were once his daily companions had been laid aside. Homer alone remained on the mantel near his chair, the joy and solace of his declining years.†

"Filled with a train of glowing anticipations, our young friend entered a law office in Charleston, and applied himself day and night to his studies. Never was a student more completely engrossed by

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* Since the above was written Mrs. Packard has died, and the oldest son in the naval service in the late war. One son and three daughters now survive. The father died in 1876. P.

† How unlike the sentiment of Homer's translator in *his* later days!

"The grief is this, that sunk in Homer's mine,
I lose my precious years, now soon to fail,
Handling his gold, which howsoe'er it shine,
Proves dross when balanced in the Christian scale."

any pursuit. He did not reflect that there are limits to human effort and achievement, and physical laws which if violated produce painful results that cannot be averted. His intense application and want of prudent care led to the entire loss of his sight. When I first met him on his return from the South, his mind was as much in the dark with regard to revelation and providence as his body was in reference to surrounding objects. His prospects all blighted, his cherished hopes destroyed, he reproached the Author of his being, and was ready to curse the day in which he was born. I never witnessed a more painful spectacle. A few words of sympathy and consolation were uttered in his hearing and such suggestions were made as his trying condition seemed to demand. Months passed before our next interview. Then, — joyful change! It was my privilege to find him a professed disciple of the Lord Jesus. The darkness of his mental vision had been removed. That volume, of which he had before spoken with disrespect, furnished his only ground of hope. Humbled before the majesty of Jehovah, he desired to proclaim to others the riches of that grace by which he had been rescued."

Mr. Plaisted was licensed to preach in 1826, and was soon after settled over a small society in North Rochester, Mass., receiving his support in part from the Home Missionary Society. After about four years of service here his health gave way. A severe cough put a stop to his preaching. He went back to his paternal home in Gardiner, and died in peace, June 3, 1831. About a year before his death Mr. Plaisted was married, and his widow is still living in Braintree, Mass.

Charles Soule, brother of G. L. Soule (see 1818), and born in 1794, was fitted at Exeter. After leaving college he went to Andover, but did not graduate there. He was settled for a while over a parish in Belfast, and for a while over one in Norway. Compelled by bronchial disease to leave off preaching, he spent several years in Portland engaged in bookselling. Mr. Soule is now settled in Amherst, a new town on Union River, far back in the "forest primeval"; which forest, however, is fast disappearing beneath the sturdy strokes of the lumbermen. About forty years since Rev. Samuel Veazie (Harvard College, 1800) was settled in Freeport, married Miss Bartol, and soon after died. His young widow became in 1824 the wife of Mr. Soule. They have had two daughters. One of them died in 1847 at the age of twenty-one; the other is married and lives in Portland. From what I remember of Mr. Soule's temperament and from what I have occasionally heard others say of him, I believe him to be one of those

who go quietly about their business, and who under all circumstances take life easily.

[Mr. Soule died in Portland in 1869. — P.]

Stephen McLellan Staples of Gorham. He was ungainly in person and manners, and while in college, though uniformly diligent, made no special demonstration of power. But he kept his eye fixed steadily on the future, and was silently but surely preparing himself for action. Soon after he graduated he went to Mexico, and obtained a situation under government as surveyor and civil engineer. This respectable and lucrative post he held about ten years, when the failure of his health compelled him to return. He now married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Lothrop Lewis of Gorham. Being a good linguist he undertook to prepare a grammar of the Spanish language and made considerable progress; but in the midst of all death came. He died in 1832 in Philadelphia, aged thirty-two. He had no offspring.

Isaac Watts Wheelwright is seventh in descent from the famous Rev. John Wheelwright of Exeter, N. H. If the reader has never heard of John Wheelwright, it is not my fault. I. W. Wheelwright is only *four* generations down from the distinguished judge, John Wheelwright of Wells. Jeremiah Wheelwright of Newburyport was one of Arnold's men, and went with that brave fellow through the Maine woods to take Quebec. His son Ebenezer, a respectable merchant, married Anna Coombs. This worthy couple, having reared a large family, died near together in 1855, having both entered on their tenth decade. Isaac Watts was their youngest son. Graduating with a good reputation for classical scholarship, he went to Andover for theological study. Then he acted as an assistant teacher in Phillips Academy and also in Dummer Academy, at that time under my care. At length he was licensed and attempted to preach; but a temperament peculiarly excitable threw such difficulties in his way that he soon found his path in this direction hedged in. He again turned his attention to teaching, and for a time had a school in New Orleans. His oldest brother, William Wheelwright (now a distinguished name in South America), was then United States consul at Guayaquil. With a commission of inquiry from the Bible House, Isaac visited our great southern peninsula, and traversed the countries on its western coast. At length he reached Quito, where he was kindly received by the president of the republic and invited to stay. He was there two years, having apartments in the palace and giving lessons daily. But it was cold and uncomfortable on that grand

plateau, and he soon grew weary even of the awful splendors of Pichincha and Chimborazo. He came home, but there was nothing to be done here, so he went back to South America. For several years he taught a school in Valparaiso, then his brother's residence; but feeling lonely, he came home and persuaded a young lady (daughter of Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport) to return with him. It is now several years since they came back from Valparaiso. Carrying into effect one of those dreamy wishes which are sometimes formed in youth, he bought the old parsonage house and glebe in Byfield. It was a venerable, rickety mansion where some great men have lived, and where some good people have been near freezing. Mr Wheelwright has modernized the ancient structure and made it comfortable. After a day of considerable travel and fatigue and of some disappointment, my friend is passing the evening in this still spot. He sees to his apple-trees, tends his cows, weeds his garden, and sits under the elms that once shaded Trowbridge and Parsons, — the great master and greater pupil. Since he settled in Byfield, he has lost one wife and found another. He has three or four children, all daughters.*

Joseph Abiel Wood, born in 1803, was a son of Joseph Wood of Wiscasset. He practised law in Ellsworth, where he died in 1844. "Wood," writes one of his classmates, "possessed many excellent qualities. He had a mind well balanced, and the disposition to do what was right. His life afforded a beautiful illustration of the exemplary and consistent Christian." He married a Miss Hodges of Taunton, who afterwards became the wife of Col. Black. Mr. Wood died in 1844.

1822.

Joseph Hale Abbott was born in 1802 in Wilton, N. H., being sixth in degree from the ancestral George, who came from Yorkshire

*John Wheelwright, before he came to America, had been a schoolmate and friend of Oliver Cromwell. Ann Hutchinson was his sister, and he held the doctrines which brought such odium on that famous woman. Banished from Boston for his heresy, he went to Exeter as one of its first settlers. There also trouble came, and he moved about 1643 to Wells, then just begun. Four years later he revisited England, when he made a partial confession of error. He returned with recommendations to favor from his old friend, now the great "Protector," and was kindly received in Massachusetts, and soon after settled as the minister of Hampton, N. H. He died in Salisbury, 1679, in advanced age.

Christopher Lawson, who was banished at the same time with Wheelwright and for the same reasons, settled at Brunswick under Purchase, who it seems had no objection to Antinomianism.

in 1640, and settled soon after in Andover. His father Ezra, an intelligent and good man, originated in connection with a brother, Samuel A. Abbott, the manufacture of potato starch in this country, now a business of great magnitude. Maternally he is descended from Rev. John Hale, first minister of Rowley, who at a time when his brethren and neighbors generally seemed to be out of their senses, wrote a sensible book on witchcraft. His mother, Rebekah Hale, was a native of South Coventry, Conn., and was a niece of the brave patriot Capt. Nathan Hale.* Joseph H. Abbott was fitted mostly at Dummer Academy, where his uncle Abiel (now just deceased) was preceptor. His going to Brunswick was accidental. He was thinking only of Cambridge, when Mr. John Abbott "dropped in." He had with him two chaises and two sisters bound for Maine, and another driver was much wanted. Joseph could perform this service, enter Bowdoin College, stay one year, and then go to Cambridge. So it was decided, and thus slight often are the incidents that give a lasting direction to our lives. During the three years which followed his graduation he taught private schools in Beverly and in Watertown, and resided awhile in Cambridge, where he studied and attended lectures. From 1825 to 1827 he was tutor and *bibliothecarius* at Brunswick. Then for six years he was professor of mathematics and teacher of modern languages in Phillips Exeter Academy. Since 1833 he has had a school for young ladies in Boston, except that from 1855 to 1857 he was interrupted by want of health. Since 1838 Mr. Abbott has been a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and for two years he was its recording secretary. The proceedings of the academy contain abstracts of several communications from Mr. Abbott, with accounts of certain discoveries made by him in hydraulics and in the motions of air. An article by Mr. Abbott on the "pneumatic paradox," or adhesion of disks, was published in the *American Journal of Science*, giving the true explanation of a phenomenon which had before been erroneously or imperfectly accounted for. He is the author of several articles in the *North American Review;* and in June, 1848, *Littell's Living Age* contained an article from him entitled "Principles recognized by Scientific Men applied to the Ether Controversy," in which the pretensions of W. T. G. Morton and his advocates are shown to be wholly unfounded. Mr. Abbott was appointed to give a course of lectures on meteorology before the Lowell Institute in 1855, but was prevented by illness. While Mr. Abbott has been so useful as an instructor, and not to the young only, he has been highly favored in his domestic relations. He was married in 1830 to Frances E., daughter of Henry Larcom, and

a grand-niece of the great Nathan Dane. They have five sons and a daughter. Three of these boys have passed through the Boston Latin School with distinguished honor. The eldest, Henry L., graduated in 1854 at the National Academy of West Point, second scholar of his class, is now a lieutenant in the corps of the United States Topographical Engineers, and has already seen active and dangerous service in exploratory surveys of our vast regions in the West. Lieut. Abbott is married to a daughter of Rev. Stevens Everett. The second son, Edward Hale, graduate of Harvard College in 1855, became a tutor in 1857. Francis Ellingwood A. (third son) has just graduated at Cambridge. Edward Stanley (fourth son) is in a wholesale store in Boston.

[Mr. Abbott died in 1873. — P.]

James Anderson was youngest of the Rev. Rufus Anderson's three sons. He died June 1, 1823, in Charleston, S. C., having gone there for the benefit of his health. He was a young man of "guileless temper" and social disposition, a proficient in music, and a general favorite.

John Appleton, born in 1804 at New Ipswich, N. H., was a son of John Appleton and nephew of President Appleton. After his graduation he was for a few months an assistant teacher in Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. He taught also in Watertown. He studied law with George F. Farley of New Ipswich, and with Nathan D. Appleton of Alfred. After living a short time in Dixmont he settled in Sebec. In 1832 he removed to Bangor, where he became the law partner of E. H. Allen, now chief justice in the kingdom of Hawaii. During the year 1841 Mr. Appleton was reporter of decisions, and published two volumes of reports. In 1852 he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and on the death of Judge Tenney, chief justice, a position which he still holds.

In 1860 he published a work, "The Rules of Evidence Stated and Discussed." His legal learning is extensive and varied. He has cherished a taste for the classics from his college days, is conversant with general literature beyond what is usual in his profession, and may indeed be called a devourer of books. Mr. Charles Sumner, in a letter to a friend, May, 1837, wrote: "Mr. Appleton is a writer of great nerve, boldness, and experience, with a Benthamic point and force."

Judge Appleton has been a trustee of the college for several years. In 1860 the college conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

He was married in 1834 to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Allen of

Northfield, Mass., who was for many years a member of Congress. They have had four sons, John F. (Bowdoin College, 1860), died in 1870; Frederic H. (Bowdoin College, 1864); Edward P, died in 1869; Henry A.: and one daughter, who died in childhood. Mrs. Appleton died in 1874. In 1876 Judge Appleton married Ann Greeley of Portland.

Charles Barrett, brother of John (see 1821), was born in 1804. He studied law with his brother-in-law, Woodbury Storer, but he did not like the practice. For some time he was treasurer of the Oxford and Cumberland Canal Company, and also of the Institution for Savings. He was president of the Canal Bank for ten years. He was treasurer of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad before it was leased to the Canada Company. Since that time he holds virtually the same office, under the title of accountant. He has been an alderman of the city of Portland, and president of the common council. His wife (married in 1826) was Eliza Mary, daughter of Joseph Baker of Portland. They have had five children. John Henry died while in the Senior class of Yale College. Charles W. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1847. He is a railroad engineer, and is married. Franklin R. (Brown University, 1857) is with his father. George P. is in Brown University — partial course.

James Bell, born in 1804 in Francestown, N. H., was the third son of Samuel Bell, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, having been a judge of the Superior Court, governor of the State, and senator in Congress. His great-grandfather, John, was one of that famous Irish colony that settled Londonderry. His grandfather, John, ended an honored and useful life at the age of ninety-five. Maternally, James Bell came from the Danas. In college he was distinguished by substantial scholarship and by his staid demeanor. His brother, Samuel D. Bell of Concord, N. H., now a judge of the Superior Court, directed his early reading in the law, after which he attended the once celebrated law school in Litchfield, Conn. His first law office was opened with characteristic modesty in Gilmanton, a small town of Strafford County. But he could not keep concealed. His business soon became extensive and important, and he removed in 1831 to Exeter. He had not been here long before he took rank among the ablest lawyers in the State. For several years scarcely a case of importance that came within the range of his professional employment was tried in New Hampshire in which he was not engaged. While he was thus in the full tide of success, he accepted a proposi-



James Bell

HON. JAMES BELL.

tion which led to a change of residence, and in some measure of pursuit. The manufacturing towns of Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester had for some time suffered much inconvenience and loss from the diminished supply of water in the Merrimac during the dry season of the year. To remedy this it was resolved to dam up the outlet of the Winnipiseogee and other lakes, thus raising and retaining the waters in these reservoirs of nature, to be let down at pleasure in time of need. It was a bold enterprise, but one which required the most delicate and wise management. Scarcely ever in New England has the smallest river or mill brook been dammed for use, that the obstruction did not cause damage, real or imaginary, far up the stream, involving an indefinite amount of hard feeling and vexatious litigation. What then might be expected when the farmers and proprietors on several hundred miles of lake and river shore should think, or pretend to think, that their rights were about to be sacrificed to make richer the rich lords of the spinning jenny down below? To carry out the enterprise there was wanted at its head a man of scientific and of legal knowledge, a man of sagacity and prudence and high character. Such a man they found in James Bell. He entered on the service, settling at Guilford, and devoting himself untiringly to the great and complex duties of the position; "to such entire acceptance as to have warded off the ungracious attacks of political zealots," securing for the enterprise the consent, if not the approval, of those whose interests seemed to be threatened. The waters of the lakes were mostly bought up, and the spindles and looms below have had the benefit. In 1846 Mr. Bell represented Exeter in the Legislature. In 1850 Guilford sent him to the convention for revising the State Constitution. More than once his political friends set him up for governor and gave him their votes. But New Hampshire was then in other hands. The sceptre so long and so firmly held by the Democrats at length departed, and Mr. Bell was at once chosen to represent his native State in the national Senate. In this high position he served during the Thirty-fourth Congress and in the extra session of the Senate in 1857. On the 26th of May that year he died at his home in Guilford. During his brief period in the Senate, Mr. Bell hardly engaged in debate; when he did so engage, the excellence of his judgment and the clearness of his intellect were distinctly shown. If his career at Washington fell short of expectation at home, it must be remembered that it "was checked and oppressed from the beginning by the malady which terminated his life." Under no circumstances, however, was he the man to aim at a rapid or brilliant popularity. Had life and health been continued to him, the sterling qualities of his mind and character

would yearly have become more manifest to the Senate and to the country. Early in the session which followed occurred one of those days when eulogies are in order, and which are too often seized by Congressional speakers for the repetition of trite monitory aphorisms, the recitation of poetical scraps, and the display generally of rhetorical flowers. On the occasion referred to, when Messrs. Butler and Bell were commemorated, the praise of the latter fell into excellent hands. The tributes paid to him by Senators Hale and Fessenden were not only discriminating and beautiful, but they were touched with true feeling. Mr. Seward added a few kind words. In the House, also, his modest virtues were well presented by Mr. Tappan of New Hampshire and Mr. Washburn of Maine. Through the kindness of Judge Bell I have been favored with a sketch of his brother prepared by Chief Justice Perley for an expected meeting of the bar at Guilford, though for some cause it was not presented. Gladly could I do so would I give entire this admirable delineation of a great lawyer and good man, as drawn by a kindred and master mind. A few extracts must suffice: "Mr. Bell was a man of large attainments and great variety and versatility of powers. Considered as a lawyer it would not be easy to name one more completely furnished for all exigencies in the different departments of his profession. He was an advocate fully equal to the conduct of the weightiest and most difficult causes. As a legal adviser no man gave a sounder and safer opinion on a naked question of law. His prudence and excellent good sense, his sagacity and intimate knowledge of men and business, made his counsel of the highest value. There was an even balance in his mind, and a just proportion in all the parts of his character. His power consisted not so much in the prominence of individual faculties as in the symmetry and united strength of the whole." "There was nothing for which he was more remarkable than the variety and amount of labor which he was able to perform. Without hurry or confusion he disposed of his work with unrivalled ease and despatch." "He was entirely free from all low craft and disingenuous artifice; yet his dexterity and fine tact in the handling of a cause have not been surpassed by any contemporary in this State." "He was the most modest and unobtrusive of men, yet was never known to fail in self-possession, and in the perfect mastery and control of his faculties. Of professional deportment a more perfect model could hardly be proposed." It would be easy to accumulate such testimonials, but it is needless. I knew Mr. Bell During his first two years in college he was my much-esteemed pupil. At Exeter in 1839–40 I renewed the acquaintance, and saw him in the rich maturity of his powers. I last met him in Brunswick

at our semi-centennial. His short but kindly speech at the dinner board must be remembered by many. I do not know that Bowdoin has upon her record any worthier name than that of James Bell. Mr. Bell was married in 1831 to a daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester. He left her a widow with five children.*

John Boynton, born in 1801 in Wiscasset, was a son of Capt. John Boynton (see Alden Boynton, 1825). He was fitted for an advanced standing by Rev. Dr. Packard, and entered a Sophomore. He studied for the ministry with Rev. Asa Rand, and was for a short time at Andover. To secure a home for the family, now reduced by misfortune, he incurred obligations which made it necessary for him to teach, and interfered with his professional studies. In 1827 Mr. Boynton was settled at Phipsburg, where he remained thirteen years, a faithful, successful pastor, fearing God and not man. He then returned to Wiscasset, his present home. On a farm he finds occupation congenial to his taste and favorable to his health; and as occasion calls he still performs the duties of a Christian minister. He was married in 1828 to Charlotte, daughter of Hon. Samuel Freeman of Portland. Of eight children six remain. Three sons are engaged in teaching; one is in California. He removed to Delaware in 1864, and died at Felton in 1876.

Otis Livingston Bridges was born in 1798, studied law and settled in Calais. He afterwards removed to Worcester, Mass., and finally went to California. While he lived in Maine Mr. Bridges was an active politician, and had the reputation of being an able advocate. He was attorney-general of the State from 1842 to 1845. Mr. Bridges now lives in Stockton, Cal., and still practises his profession. He has two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Joseph H. Wildes, son of the late Asa W. Wildes of Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Wildes is a civil engineer.

[Mr. Bridges died in 1870. — P.]

Charles Parsons Chandler was born in 1801 in New Gloucester. He was fitted at the academies of Hebron and North Yarmouth. His legal studies were pursued in the office of his father, Peleg Chandler, and he was admitted at Portland in 1825. The following year he opened an office in Foxcroft, his home from that time. Here for thirty years as a lawyer, a citizen, and a neighbor he more than met

* His son, Charles U. Upham, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863. — P.

every requisition of duty, and won the esteem and love of all. The trait which more perhaps than any other gave a charm to Mr. Chandler's character was the admirable grace and patience with which he bore one of the most trying of all bodily infirmities. He had not been long in active life when his hearing became seriously impaired. The way in which he sustained this great affliction was a lesson of beauty for all, and one of the highest encouragements to those who are in like condition. The following extract is made from a tender, fraternal tribute to his memory, which appeared soon after his death. Apart from the deep instruction it conveys, it derives a special interest from the fact that the distinguished writer has for years been himself a learner in the school he so well describes: —

"Educated for the bar, and entering upon the profession with the zeal and energy and laudable ambition of an ardent spirit, and with prospects as fair as any man of his age, he soon perceived that a hereditary and increasing tendency to deafness must greatly impair his usefulness in this occupation, if it did not entirely debar him from the practice. For years he strove in silence against this strengthening conviction, and when at length it became certain that any cure or even slight mitigation was not to be expected, he calmly submitted to this darkening shadow of his professional life. He felt as all deaf men must and do feel, that this infirmity affects the mind as well as the body; that one debarred from all the ordinary intercourse of society, hearing only what is specially addressed to himself, is like a traveller who looks on a beautiful scene in nature through an inverted telescope or a colored glass, receiving no adequate impression of its real character, — or like one whose only impression of a landscape is derived from the sketches of an artist. He felt, too, as deaf men naturally feel, a sensitiveness for the defect, and a desire to withdraw entirely from society, from the feeling of repugnance at the prominence which it is apt to give them, and an indisposition to annoy their friends by taxing kindness to excess in the casual intercourse of life. But he did what many deaf people are unable to do, — he resisted and successfully resisted these feelings and this course of action; and great was his reward in so doing. Of a gentle and retiring nature, he could never force himself upon others. He never made himself or his infirmity prominent; and although entirely conscious of the overshadowing misfortune of his life, and often suffering intensely on account of it, he suffered in silence, and always maintained an outward tone of cheerfulness that made him a most desirable companion for the grave or the mirthful. Such was his manner, the delicacy, simplicity, and truthfulness of his character, that no one felt bound to make special

exertions on his behalf; and when he was present there was no embarrassment because he did not hear. He was never in the way, and no man's society was more eagerly sought by those who knew him, although it was quite difficult to converse with him at all. But he always preserved a just and proper self-respect. . . . Nor did he relinquish his profession. Having become thoroughly fitted for its practice by long years of study and experience, he had no idea of sacrificing the advantages so painfully acquired, but determined to persevere in the same direction, although fully conscious of the difficulties and mortifications to be encountered; and this he did with fair success for thirty years, although, of course, debarred from some portions of its multifarious duties. He always found enough to do. A well-read lawyer, a safe counsellor, a sagacious man, he was consulted far and near. No man was more deservedly trusted with the dearest rights of others. He was universally regarded as a peacemaker, and he annihilated in his own community the prejudice against the bar, and forever destroyed the vulgar error that a lawyer is necessarily the promoter of strife or the exciter of angry passions in men.

"Although not destitute of ambition for public life, he for many years discouraged all attempts to thrust him forward, but of late he was induced to accept some positions of honor and of trust. He had been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and he performed the duties to the great satisfaction of his constituents; and what sometimes seemed singular, no member seemed better posted in the daily proceedings of those bodies, or was listened to with greater respect in debate, although he could not hear one word that was said by others.

"The departure of this good man was in harmony with his life, — calm, kindly, without a struggle to prevent the passing spirit from leaving its last impression of peace upon his features. He was sitting by his fireside, almost engaged in conversation, when he appeared to drop asleep, as was not unusual at this time of the day. His manner of breathing attracted attention, and it was soon found that the spirit had passed on, and the ear that heard not was unstopped forever."

Mr. Chandler was married in 1830 to Sarah Murray Wheeler of Garland. She has two daughters, and a son Charles P., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854 and is now settled as a lawyer in Boston.*

Richmond Loring came from North Yarmouth, where he was born in 1801. In college he made rather a poor figure. He pursued the

* This son fell in battle in 1862. — P.

study of medicine with Dr. Timothy Little, then of New Gloucester, a surgeon of some note in his day. Having obtained his M. D., Loring went to the island of Hayti to practise medicine and make a fortune. How well he practised is not known; he undoubtedly succeeded in the other purpose. He lived at Aux Cayes, where for several years he was commercial agent. In that wretched and ill-governed country he had, in common with other whites, more or less of trouble. "Once he was pursued and narrowly escaped with his life." Dr. Loring never revisited his native land. His name and existence were kept alive with some by means of commercial transactions, and with others through his two sons whom he sent to North Yarmouth for an education. At length an incident with which he was connected brought his name into disagreeable publicity. The "Abby Hammond," Capt. Martin, had sailed from Aux Cayes, having as a part of her alleged lading $16,000 in specie belonging to Dr. Loring and insured in Boston. The vessel went down somewhere on the Haytian coast and was abandoned. The insurance companies in Boston resisted payment on the ground of fraud. Capt. Martin was arrested. Black witnesses from Hayti testified in court that holes were found in the vessel, but no money. The captain was acquitted, but the general impression was that there had been a conspiracy to defraud, and that the vessel had been scuttled accordingly. On the other hand, it has been said that Martin always, and to his most confidential friends, asserted Loring's innocence; that the blacks who testified were imported for that purpose, and that such witnesses could be had in Hayti at any time; that Martin, being in prison, was unable to procure rebutting testimony; and that Loring's counsel took but little pains with the case. Mr. George Woods of Auburn, who had dealt largely with Dr. Loring, states that he always found him honest and honorable, and that, so far as he knows, his character for morality and integrity (apart from the above-named imputation) was a good one. To what extent this view of the matter should avail towards a removal of the stigma, I am not prepared to say. Such as it is, I feel it to be just that the doctor's memory should have its benefit. He died in 1854 while travelling in France for the benefit of his health, leaving a widow and four children.

Charles H. P. McLellan was born in 1803. His parents were Hugh and Rhoda McLellan of Gorham. His maternal grandfather, Morris, was a native of Cardigan in Wales. At the proper time he was handed over by Mr. Reuben Nason to the college authorities, and from them in due course he went under the medical direction succes-

sively of Dr. Folsom in Gorham, Dr. Merrill in Portland, and Dr. John D. Wells in Boston. Having received his diploma he practised medicine, first at Gray five years, and then as many years in Portland. But the climate of Maine did not agree with his constitution, and he found air more congenial in the pleasant village of Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, where he settled in 1836. Here he soon became a teacher in the celebrated collegiate school of Mr. Charles Bartlett. In 1843 he was made principal of the Poughkeepsie Female Academy. In 1849 Dr. McLellan established a private school for young ladies, which has now grown into a large and flourishing institution. To this well-conducted enterprise he devotes himself with unremitting ardor and energy and with flattering success. His health, which was miserable when he left Maine, was long since fully restored. For six years he was elected by the citizens of Poughkeepsie to the superintendency of their common schools. He belongs to the Reformed Dutch Church and is an elder in that communion. He was married in Brunswick in 1825 to Rebecca S., daughter of Capt. Joseph McLellan. They have had and have lost three children.

[Dr. McLellan died in 1862. — P.]

Moses Parsons Parrish commemorates in his name two distinguished men who for almost eighty years were ministers in sacred things in the humble precinct where he was born. The Rev. Moses Parsons was a truly good man, but is now remembered chiefly on account of his sons, and especially of Theophilus, perhaps the greatest jurist ever reared in New England. The Rev. Elijah Parrish was well known in his day as an author of historical and geographical school books, as an able and eloquent preacher, and as an ardent politician of the Federal school. Moses Parsons Parrish was born in Byfield in 1803; was fitted at Dummer Academy, and entered the university at Hanover. On the dissolution of that institution he went to Brunswick. He studied law two years in Windham, Conn., and one year in Newburyport, where in due time he opened an office. During the years 1830 and 1831 he represented that town in the Legislature. He subsequently took charge of the High School in Portsmouth, N. H., and taught for a year or two a private school in Salem, Mass., and for a short time also an academy in Dorchester, Mass. Having skill and taste in music, he was more than once a leader in church choirs. In 1840 he became the associate of Dr. Charles Jewett and Nathan Crosby in a temperance agency for Massachusetts. Then he became the principal agent for the same cause in Vermont, and conducted for some time a temperance journal at Woodstock. In this position he

was active and useful. He next became a coadjutor of the late Col. Skinner in the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*, of which Mr. Parrish was the Boston publisher. After the death of Col. Skinner he removed to New York and became an assistant editor of that periodical. From this he has just retired, and now thinks of resuming his original profession. Success attend him! Mr. Parrish was married in 1829 to Mary Sigourney, daughter of Enoch Sawyer of Newbury. Of two daughters, one survives, a teacher in the celebrated school of Miss Haines.

[Mr. Parrish died in 1865. — P.]

Simeon Perkins, born in 1795 in Bridgewater, Mass., was the son of a worthy blacksmith, and came to Minot with his father while yet a boy. He studied law, then took charge of Hebron Academy, which he kept acceptably for several years. Then he practised a little in Hebron and also in Otisfield. His wife was a daughter of Marshall Washburn of Minot. Mr. Perkins died in 1842.

Milton Pierce was a native of Monmouth. He began the study of law with Joseph Adams of Portland. Sickness arrested his studies; he lingered for a year or two, and then died where he was born. "A worthy young man."

Silvanus Waterman Robinson was the son of John Robinson, a farmer in Litchfield. He was an early and apt scholar. While yet too young for pen and paper he was perpetually ciphering with chalk on shingles, or drawing pencil maps on birch bark. At eleven years he mastered Pike's Arithmetic in six weeks without aid. At sixteen he was appointed to teach a winter school in Bowdoin. The school had the name of being very unmanageable. It had become a matter of boastful pride among the scholars to turn the master out the first week. Before the day of opening young Robinson invited the oldest and largest of his expected pupils to visit him at his own room. He told them what he had heard, and proposed a trial of strength. One after another they came on, and he floored them all. It is needless to add that he was "master" of that school. In his college class he was ranked second, but it must be remembered that William Smyth was his competitor there. Mr. Bond of Hallowell was his law teacher. After practising for a few years in Portland he removed, on the death of Mr. Bond, to Hallowell. Here he subsequently formed a partnership with Peleg (now Judge) Sprague, which continued until the latter went to Boston. During a portion of this time he edited a newspaper called the *American Advocate*. He was twice elected to represent



Wm Smyth

Hallowell in the Legislature. From 1839 to 1847 he practised his profession in Bangor. He then removed to Boston; but soon after this his failing health compelled him to relinquish business. In the summer of 1849 he sought rest and restoration in his native town; but it was now too late. A few months afterward, in all the tranquillity of Christian faith and hope, he expired in that quiet home where he drew his first breath. Though a man of unquestioned ability, he does not seem to have been very ambitious. It is not improbable that his frequent removals were prejudicial to his professional advancement. Both mentally and morally his constitution was healthy. Mr. Robinson loved music, and found his recreation in its practice. His integrity was above suspicion. His religious connections were with the Methodist Episcopal Church. "A Christian gentleman" he is called by one who knew him well, and there is no higher praise. He was married in 1827 to Mary O. McLellan, daughter of Gen. McLellan of Bath, where with her two daughters she still lives.

Benjamin Sanborn was son of Dr. William Sanborn of Falmouth, where he was born in 1800. He was sent, an active, sprightly lad, to Fryeburg Academy. There in wrestling he wrenched his knee; the consequence was a lameness which lasted through life. Nor was this the only effect: "Ever after he was remarkably grave in his conversation and demeanor." As a physician he settled first in Belgrade, and had a good practice. But his father had become old and wished to be relieved, and Benjamin returned to the place of his birth. Useful and respected both as a physician and a citizen, he labored here until his death in 1845. His last days, though passed upon a bed of pain, were bright with hope and peace. His wife was a Miss Pitts of Belgrade. With five surviving children she now lives at Port Huron in Michigan.

William Smyth is a native of Pittston, where he was born in 1797. His father, a ship-carpenter, removed soon afterwards to Wiscasset, where he died in 1816. His early and strong desire for a college education met with many obstacles. To aid in this design he enlisted in the army of the United States, and served during the last year of the war with England, as quartermaster-sergeant in Col. McCobb's regiment. The service was stationary and peaceful, leaving some leisure for study and yielding a small pecuniary recompense. His military duties having ended with the war, Mr. Smyth became a teacher and opened a private school in Wiscasset, prosecuting his studies for college often beyond midnight, and supporting a

brother and sisters from his scant earnings. By such unseasonable studies he so impaired the health and strength of his eyes that his daily lessons through college were read to him by his room-mate. For two years he assisted Mr. Nason at Gorham. Then he entered college a Junior, and graduated in due course with the first honors. After one year of theological study at Andover he was wanted as a tutor at Brunswick. His success as a teacher led to his appointment in 1825 as adjunct professor of mathematics. Three years later he was advanced to the full charge of that department. In 1845 he became also adjunct professor of natural philosophy. "He at once devoted himself with enthusiasm to his work, and very soon began the preparation of text-books for students in his own department. This series, now complete and republished lately after careful revision, consists, 1st, of an "Elementary Algebra," designed for schools; 2d, of a "Treatise on Algebra"; 3d, "Analytical Geometry"; 4th, "Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus"; 5th, "Trigonometry, with its Applications to Surveying and Navigation." "In clear and full development of the science and in adaptation to the wants of pupils this series is probably unsurpassed by any now in use. As a teacher Prof. Smyth has succeeded in inspiring his classes with a rare spirit and energy in mathematical study, and in this department has thus placed his Alma Mater in the foremost rank of American colleges. In the discipline of college he is decided, fearless, and efficient. As a man he is warm-hearted, sincere, and steadfast. He has quick sympathies with his fellow-men, and is ready for every good work. Especially have his efforts in the cause of popular education been most earnest and efficient. To his unsparing exertions the town of Brunswick is largely indebted for its present liberal and improved school system. In works of benevolence and Christian philanthropy he has been ever prominent. As a Christian he has maintained under all circumstances a consistent character for decided doctrine, unwavering faith, and uncompromising fidelity to all the claims of duty."

In 1827 Prof. Smyth married Harriet P., eldest daughter of Nathaniel Coffin, Esq., of Wiscasset. Of nine children six sons and one daughter are still living.*

* Mrs. Smyth died in 1865; the daughter, Mary C., in 1867. Of the sons, E. C. (Bowdoin College, 1848), William H. (1856), F. K. (1867), G. A. (1868). Prof. Smyth conceived the idea of the Memorial Hall, procured by his own efforts nearly the amount expended in its erection to its present condition, and designs from an architect; and while engaged in laying out the foundations was seized with a paroxysm of angina pectoris, with difficulty reached his dwelling, and in a few minutes expired, — March, 1868. — P.



D. Humphrey Storrs

Timothy Walker Stone was born in Brunswick, where his father, Jotham Sawyer, as postmaster and shopkeeper, was well known to the students. He was a gentle and most amiable youth, of fine talents and honorable aspirations, manly in feeling and character, though a mere boy in years. He read law for some time at Alfred with Hon. John Holmes. In 1826 at the age of twenty-one he fell, like so many others, the victim of hereditary phthisis.

David Humphreys Storer, born in 1804 (brother of J. S. B. Storer, see 1812), studied medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, and settled in Boston, where he had full experience of the hard struggle through which the young physician in a large city is generally doomed to pass. From the heights of a crowded practice and eminent position, he can now look back and rejoice that his heart did not fail him. In 1837 Dr. Storer originated the Tremont Street Medical School for the instruction of students in medicine. This school, in which he has had able coadjutors, has been highly useful to a great number of young men. Since 1854 Dr. Storer has filled the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the medical department of Harvard University. He is also dean of the Faculty. Amid the engrossing toils and cares of his profession, Dr. Storer has found time for other studies. As long ago as 1837 the Massachusetts Commissioners, who had charge of the botanical and zoölogical survey of the State, assigned to Dr. Storer the departments of zoölogy and herpetology. His report was made in 1839, and is mentioned by Dr. DeKay in his "Zoölogy of the State of New York," as a masterly and invaluable document. In 1845, at the meeting of American naturalists in New Haven, Dr. Storer presented a "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America." This paper, with others of kindred character, has since appeared in the volumes of the American Academy. A more elaborate report on the same subject will hereafter be given to the public through the same medium. Dr. Storer is favorably known not only as a scholar and writer, but as an easy and effective speaker.

He married in 1829 Abby Jane Brewer of Boston. They have five children. Horatio R., graduate of Harvard College, 1850, is a physician; Francis H., graduate of the Scientific School in Cambridge, is a practical chemist.*

* Dr. Storer retired from his professorship in 1868, but is still in the practice in Boston. The following tribute was rendered to him by his colleague, Dr. O. W. Holmes, in his introductory lecture in the fall of that year. After referring to their connection with the Tremont School, "I can speak to many of you as late pupils of Dr. Storer. You know the energy and enthusiasm with which he taught you in the

Daniel Dana Tappan. Benjamin, David, and Samuel were sons of Rev. Benjamin Tappan, who for nearly fifty years was minister of Manchester, Mass. David became Hollis professor at Cambridge. Benjamin lived at Northampton, and had sons, Benjamin, Arthur, Lewis, John, names not unknown to fame. Samuel kept school and sojourned here and there. Of his two sons the Rev. William B., long connected with the Sunday-school cause, was also held in high esteem as a Christian poet. The other, Daniel Dana, was born in 1798 in Newburyport. Soon after his father's death (in 1806) he went to live with his uncle Benjamin in Northampton, where he was well trained for several years by his energetic aunt. He then became a clerk in a New Haven store. While here the desire was awakened in him to become a preacher of the gospel. After some time at Phillips Academy, Andover, and some time in the family of his cousin, Mr Tappan of Augusta, he entered college as a Sophomore. From Brunswick he returned to New Haven and became a pupil of his former pastor, Dr. Taylor, in the newly opened divinity school. Mr. Tappan's first pastoral charge was in Biddeford, where he stayed a year. He was settled afterwards in Alfred, and still later in East Marshfield., Mass. During the last five or six years he has been laboring in Farmington, N. H. In this ministry of more than thirty years Mr. Tappan has enjoyed a good measure of that success which is the dearest wish of every faithful pastor. His first wife was Catharine, daughter of Elisha Whidden of Portsmouth, N. H. She died childless in 1834. In 1837 he married Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Marsh of Newburyport. Of six children a daughter and three sons are living. Mrs. Tappan died in 1857.

Noah Tebbets. I regret that I cannot give in full the beautiful and appreciative memoir of Judge Tebbets that lies before me, prepared as it was for this work. As it is printed (though not published), I presume that any of the judge's classmates and friends may obtain a copy by applying to Rev. Theo. Tebbets, Medford, Mass. Noah Tebbetts was born in 1802 in Rochester, N. H., where his ances-

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lecture-room. You know the interest he took in the personal welfare of every young man to whom he thought he could be useful. And throughout the long period that I have been his fellow-worker, it pleases me to remember that no word of difference ever rose between us, that whether we agreed or disagreed on this or that point of policy, we always labored together in perfect harmony, and that whatever be the pain of parting company, we can both look back on an unbroken record where our names have stood together for a whole generation. My regrets, our regrets and affectionate remembrance follow him as he leaves us." P.

tors had been for a century before him. His father, James, was a hard-working, sensible blacksmith, who outlived the son ten years. His mother, Mary (Nutter), a delicate and genial woman, died when Noah was in his twelfth year. As a boy he was feeble in body and diffident. Being apt to learn, he was sent to the Wakefield and Saco academies. He was a member of the Dartmouth University when it expired, and went from Hanover to Brunswick with his classmates, Parrish and Willey. In college his health became more vigorous, his shyness wore off, his intellectual and social nature strengthened and expanded. "His classmates remember him as a quick and exact scholar, an inspiring companion, and a sympathizing, wise friend." Having studied law with Mr. Woodman of Rochester, he began its practice in North Parsonsfield. In 1827 he formed a law partnership with Rufus McIntyre, then a member of Congress. His field of practice was York County in Maine and the old county of Strafford in New Hampshire. Here he passed seven happy and useful years. "Throughout the town he was respected and loved in a manner which is in itself the highest honor a man can attain." But Mr. McIntyre came back from Congress; the business would not support two, and Mr. Tebbets returned to Rochester. "The life of a country lawyer who is exclusively devoted to his profession has but few memorable incidents. However great his ability and however extensive his success may be, the fame of his best efforts, the reputation of his profoundest learning, pass away with the occasions which test his power, and leave nothing but a brief and indefinite tradition for future chroniclers to gather up." During the next eight years Mr. Tebbets's life was unbroken by any remarkable events. "He was not ambitious of a reputation for managing difficult cases, and never allowed his clients to become involved in law if he could keep them out of it. He always considered it the privilege and the duty of a lawyer to be a peacemaker; he reverenced his profession too much to prostitute it to venal or ambitious purposes. . . . As a citizen he was early in suggesting and active in carrying out all social enterprises, even when his public spirit interfered with his private interests." He revived the social library of the village, did much to improve the common schools of the town, taught in Sunday schools and sometimes superintended them. In the cause of temperance, at a time when it cost something to be known as its advocate, he took an early and very active part. By lectures and addresses, not only near home but throughout the State, he sought to rouse his fellow-citizens to prompt action. "His zeal could make no compromises, but every word and act were tempered with Christian charity." In politics Mr. Tebbets was known

as a Democrat. He was not, however, a partisan. "From the rough encounters of such warfare he shrank instinctively. He regarded politics as a science to be calmly studied and reduced to practice, rather than an art dependent for success on shrewd devices and crafty management." He was often urged to accept nomination to office, "in days when such nomination was equivalent to election, but refused to leave the peace of private life and the duties of his professional career." In 1842, however, in the hope that he might thus advance the struggling cause of temperance, he consented to go to Concord. Of the Legislature for that year he was one of the most able and active and useful members. In January, 1843, he was appointed circuit justice of the Court of Common Pleas." Though his judicial career was soon cut short, it lasted long enough to show his eminent fitness for the bench. His health seems to have been severely shaken by the long trial of Cummings, in Grafton County, — a trial for murder which lasted twenty-one days. In August, 1844, he opened the court at Guilford, which illness soon compelled him to adjourn. He went home and died of typhus a few days afterward. He was in his forty-second year. The following estimate of Judge Tebbets is from the pen of his early and steadfast friend, Senator Hale: "His character, disposition, and habits of thought eminently qualified him for success in the office to which he was promoted. His great integrity, his even temper, his suavity of manner, his clear perception, his modest distrust of his own powers which induced him to listen patiently and respectfully to the arguments and suggestions of others, and the clearness and distinctness with which he announced the results to which his reflections had led him, were such rare and estimable qualities for a judge that his friends and the public had already formed and were cherishing the most favorable anticipations of his reputation and usefulness in his judicial career." "His early love of Latin and English literature," remarks his son, "never died out amid the engrossing cares of later life. He kept himself critically familiar with the orations, the letters, the moral and speculative philosophy of Cicero, and his knowledge of the scientific structure of Latin was both extensive and exact. . . . In English literature he was a universal but discriminating reader. . . . His own writings were direct and forcible, full of glow and warmth, enlivened by apt allusion and striking illustrations, and expressed in simple, idiomatic, and melodious English. . . . He had an intense love and a large knowledge of nature." No tribute to his memory should leave unmentioned "his indefatigable and tender thoughtfulness for the sick in his family and neighborhood. . . . In his family Judge Tebbets was all that the most sensitive affection could

desire. . . . In society his extensive information, ready but never paraded, his constant humor, his playful imagination, his affluent command of language, his quick sympathy, his simple and transparent manners, his cordial deference to others, and his utter unconsciousness of his own powers, charmed and astonished all who knew him." "My memory recalls Judge Tebbets," says another of his friends, "as a very fine-looking man, with a large head; dark-brown hair; a very massive forehead, high, broad, and full, having, as a phrenologist would say, eventuality and causality quite fully developed, as well as the ideality and benevolence which had play in his life and character. His eyes were of a dark gray, and at the beginning of an interview were apt to turn away a little furtively, perhaps restlessly, from the encountering eye of another, not with a secretive or reserved expression, but as if a natural diffidence struggled with a very social nature." "The fine qualities of Judge Tebbets's character were harmonized by a religious consecration. His beautiful life among men had its root in the love of God. He reverently attributed all that was true in his character to God working in him to will and to do, while he humbly confessed how far he fell below the standard of manliness presented in the gospel and the life of Jesus."

Noah Tebbets in 1828 married Mary Esther Woodman. Of their six children four sons and a daughter are living. The eldest, Theodore, graduate of Harvard College, 1851, was first settled in Lowell, and is now minister of the First Parish (Unitarian), Medford, Mass.

Richard Hampton Vose was born in 1803 in Northfield, Mass. The year after he graduated was spent in teaching at Augusta. His three years of preparatory law study were passed at Worcester, Mass., in the office of Governor Lincoln and "Honest John Davis." He attended also the law lectures of Judge Howe, then at Northampton. Admitted to practice, he formed a copartnership with Pliny (now Judge) Merrick of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Merrick, being at that time county attorney, Mr. Vose's attention was very naturally directed to the study of the criminal law. After two years' practice in Worcester, Mr. Vose returned to Augusta. Between 1834 and 1839 he was four times elected to the House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature. In 1840 and 1841 he was senator for Kennebec, and president of the Senate in the year last named. Since that time he has adhered to his profession For several years past, as prosecuting officer for Kennebec, he has turned to good account his early Worcester experience. Mr. Vose, if I understand him, does not belong to the restless and aspiring class. His duties he is careful

to know and to perform, and with the consciousness of such performance he rests content. Not only as a politician and a lawyer, but as a man also, his reputation is of the enviable kind. In 1831 he was married to Harriet Chandler of Boston. Of their two children the eldest, George L.,* graduated as civil engineer at the Scientific School in Cambridge. The "Hand-Book of Civil Engineers" lately published by him is highly praised in the *North American Review* and other periodicals. Gardiner C. Vose graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855, and is soon to enter on the practice of law.

John Hubbard White was born in Dover, N. H., November, 1802. He studied law, and opened an office in his native town, where he still resides. Of a retiring disposition and rather avoiding the severer contests of the profession, he has sustained the reputation of a prudent and wise counsellor, and on all occasions the character of a courteous gentleman. For several years he was register of probate for the county, and when Dover became a city was chosen judge of the police court, discharging the duties of both offices to general satisfaction. His kind, gentle disposition, fidelity to trusts, and upright character have won for him universal esteem.

He married a daughter of Hon. Andrew Peirce, and has had a family of children. P.

Benjamin Glazier Willey was born in 1796 in Conway, N. H. His father, Samuel Willey, a man of great strength and endurance, was among the first who penetrated and laid open those wild glens and passes of the mountains which are now the favorite haunts of so many summer visitors. Samuel Willey, who perished with all his family beneath the great avalanche of August, 1826, was his brother. Benjamin G. Willey was one of those who came from Hanover to Brunswick at the downfall of the university. Rev. Asa Cummings was his theological instructor. He preached for eight years in his native town. Then followed a successful ministry of fourteen years at Milton, N. H. Farmington, an adjoining town, had his services for three years. Then he lived in Gilmanton and in Pembroke, and sent his children to school. For eight years past East Sumner in Maine has been his home, and there too his efforts have been crowned with success. In 1824 he was married to Rachel, daughter of Deacon Jacob Mitchell of North Yarmouth. They have had two sons and a

* Now professor of civil engineering at Bowdoin College. The father died in 1864. P.

daughter. The youngest son alone survives. The eldest, S. Ten-Broeck Willey, had entered on medical studies when he died at the age of twenty-five. Mr. Willey's book, "Incidents in White Mountain History," was prepared at the suggestion and with the assistance of this son. To this book, well known to the summer residents of Conway and to White Mountain tourists, I refer those who would know more of Mr. Willey and his family.

[Mr. Willey died in 1871. — P.]

Jabez Cushman Woodman was born in 1804 at New Gloucester, where his father, Moses Woodman, was a farmer. He is seventh in descent from the emigrant Edward Woodman, who settled in Newbury in 1635. Through his mother, Sally Cushman, eight generations carry him back to Robert Cushman, who as agent of the Plymouth Colony chartered the "Mayflower" and came himself to Plymouth in 1621. Jabez C. Woodman was brought up to work. At school he showed early a strong predilection for numbers, ciphering by stealth before he was permitted to begin regularly, and working out by himself the rules and operations of fractions before he had seen the same in books. Having picked up, partly at home and partly at Hebron Academy, a little Latin and a little Greek, he went to college and so through. Then he studied law with Peleg Chandler and with Simon Greenleaf. During his course both of collegiate and law study, he taught several district schools, and he had some practice in law business before he began on his own account. He first opened an office in Gray, then in Poland, where he stayed till 1832, when he removed to Minot. From this place in 1848 he removed to Portland his present residence. Although he has found in his profession the main business of his life, it has not engrossed him wholly. Farming and land speculation have helped him in spending what he had laid up in his practice. He has from the first felt a deep interest and taken an active part in the great questions of politics and reform which have divided and agitated the community. While in Poland, where Jackson men were in the majority, he came out for Adams and suffered in consequence.

For many years he was a zealous Whig; but finding that the party did not come up to his views on the slavery question he joined the free Democracy. He was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, and to the Convention in Pittsburg in 1852. He now acts with the Republican party. As a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1843, he introduced resolutions on the constitutional prohibition of slavery in the Territories, which were voted for almost

unanimously by the Whigs, and defeated by the Democrats. In other measures of great importance which were passed during the session, he took an active part. Mr. Woodman early adopted and has always observed the total-abstinence principle in regard to alcoholic drinks. While in Poland he became interested in religious subjects, and with his wife joined the Congregational church. Though he "has since outgrown their system of doctrines, he has never regretted a step which first put him on the road of religious inquiry." His printed writings have been mostly anonymous communications in the newspapers. These were devoted to politics and reform. In 1857 the Rev. Dr. Dwight of Portland published a sermon on Spiritualism. To that sermon, Mr. Woodman, at the request of the Portland Spiritual Association, replied in three lectures which were published in a volume, "and have been received with great favor." In 1830 Mr. Woodman married Louisa Rich of China. Mrs. Woodman died in 1856. Of their nine children seven "are living in the material body." One son is married and is in a store in Boston. The eldest daughter has been a teacher, and is a proficient in several languages. Three sisters and two brothers are still inmates of the home over which she presides.

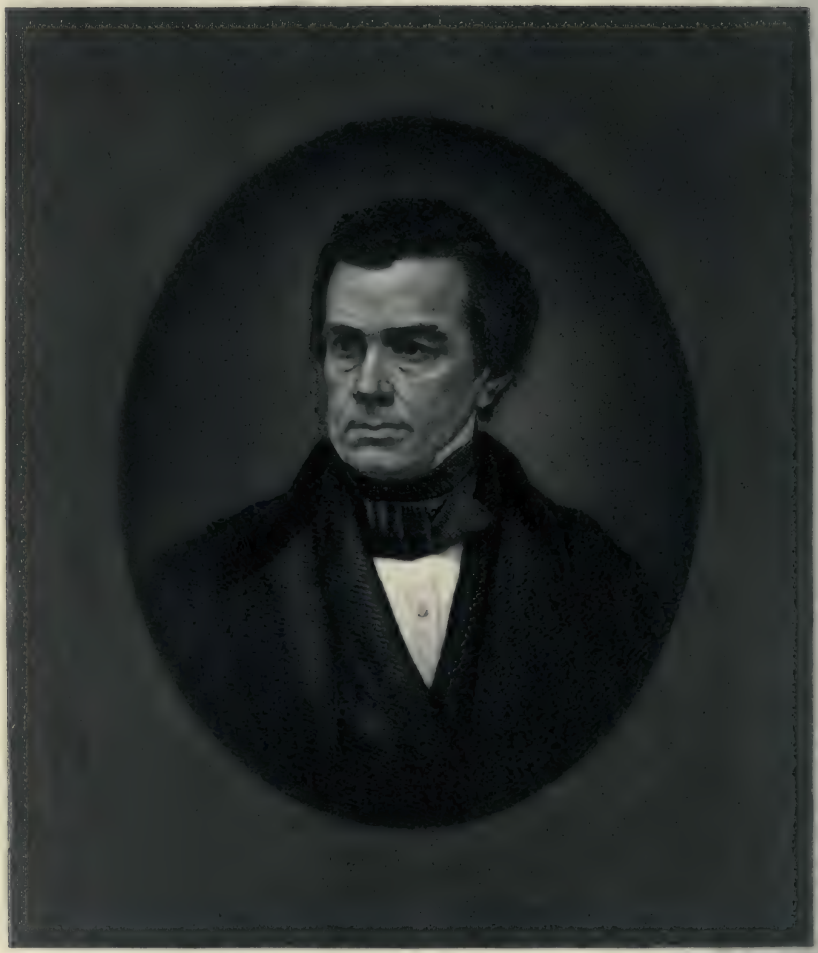
[Mr. Woodman died in 1869. — P.]

1823.

Charles Shaw Adams was born in Bath in 1797. His father, Samuel Adams, after six years spent as surgeon in the Continental army, settled as a physician in Ipswich, whence in 1796 he removed to Maine. He was four times married, and had twenty children. Charles Shaw was one of thirteen borne by the fourth wife, who was a daughter of William Dodge of Ipswich, and an Appleton by descent. He studied for the ministry under Dr. B. Tappan, has been a missionary both in the East and the West, and has been settled in Wells, Me.; Coventry, R. I.; and Westford, Conn. Here he stayed thirteen years. He is now acting as "stated supply" in Strongsville, Ohio. Mr. Adams has published a dedication sermon, a "Poem on Temperance," and a "Poem on the use of Tobacco." His wife is Jane, daughter of Capt. John Parker of Georgetown. They have had seven children, four of whom survive, all daughters, three of them married.*

George Washington Bachelder, a native of Hallowell, settled as a lawyer in Gardiner. He joined the Democratic party, took an active

* Subsequently Mr. Adams, having performed missionary service in other Western States, died at Hillside, Mich., in 1873. P.



J. V. BELL, M.D. D.C.L.

part in politics, and was appointed to sundry offices of trust. He was a man of military turn, and held in the militia of Maine the high rank of major-general. Among mere students and literary men such qualities are rare, and on certain occasions highly appreciated. At the Commencement festivals in Brunswick, Gen. Bachelder was a prominent figure For many years he was our grand field marshal. He was fifty years old when he died in 1852. He married Miss Emily Bradstreet of Gardiner. She still lives with two sons and a daughter.

John Macclintock Bartlett derived his middle name from his maternal grandfather, Rev. Dr. Macclintock of Greenland, N. H. His parents were poor. He had however an elder brother Richard, who had educated himself to be a lawyer and politician, who edited a newspaper in Concord, N. H., and was at one time secretary of that State; and another brother, Caleb, who was a successful bookseller in New York. By them John M. was taken up and helped through college. It was perhaps a mistaken kindness. From Brunswick he went to Concord and studied law awhile with his brother Richard. Then in Troy, N. Y., he taught children. Then, being an admirable penman, he kept his brother Caleb's books. But constancy was not his *forte*. Lured by some *ignis fatuus* of hope, he went to Louisiana, surveyed land, studied more law, and was taken into partnership by an aged practitioner, who soon after died and left for him a good business. Had it been possible for him to stick to anything, he might have succeeded here; it was *not* possible, and back he came. Again in New York he found occupation as a book-keeper, and continued it for some time. The last four or five years of his wandering life were spent mostly on the sea. As clerk or supercargo he made several long voyages. He died by disease at Gibraltar in 1849, aged forty-six.

Luther V. Bell was the fourth son of Governor Bell, and was born in 1806. Obeying an early predilection, he had no sooner graduated than he entered at once on the study of medicine. This he pursued in the city of New York, where his brother John was already settled. As he was not quite twenty when he received his medical degree, he wisely concluded to spend one year in a New York counting-room. The exactness and the punctuality which he must there have acquired, and the business habits which he formed, could not but be useful to him in the very responsible situation which he afterwards held so long. He had concluded to practise his profession in the great city where he studied it. But just then death entered the family:

his sister and his gifted brother (Dr. John Bell) died, both at the South and both of consumption. The promptings of ambition yielded to those of affection. Settling in Londonderry, he entered forthwith on the hard routine of country practice. Both as a physician and surgeon he soon became favorably known. Special circumstances erelong occurred to raise and spread his reputation for skill. The smallpox, after an absence of more than fifty years, suddenly appeared in that healthy district. In their fancied security, the community had neglected to protect themselves by vaccination, and the doctors of the vicinity were wholly inexperienced in its nature and treatment. Dr. Bell, having seen much of the disease during his residence in New York, was very naturally called upon in this emergency. The epidemic displayed some very singular features, which were subsequently described by Dr. Bell in a small volume entitled "An Attempt to investigate some Obscure and Undecided Doctrines in Relation to Small-Pox and Varioliform Diseases." This was not the only product of his pen. A dissertation by him on the dietetic regimen best fitted for the inhabitants of New England received the Boylston prize medal for 1834. It was a refutation of the vegetarian theory of Graham, at that time perniciously prevalent. A dissertation from the same hand on the "External Exploration of Diseases" was published in 1836 by the Medical Society of Massachusetts. The success of these essays introduced their author "very favorably to the profession in New England." "About this period the attention of certain philanthropic citizens of New Hampshire began to be turned towards making some provision for its insane." In this inquiry Dr. Bell engaged with active zeal. The more effectually to aid it, he accepted a seat in the Legislature, and was appointed one of the special committee which had the subject in charge. Their report was written by him and drew general attention. In the mean time he was engaged with others in obtaining from every town in the State the statistics of insanity. He kept the subject before the public by well-written articles in the newspapers, and urged it eloquently in assemblies called for its consideration. But before the cause in which he labored so efficiently was finally carried, Dr. Bell received an unexpected and important call. Early in 1837 he entered on his duties as superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane. This conspicuous position he held for nearly eighteen years, with a constantly growing reputation. His annual reports "contain a vast body of information and experience upon the character, treatment, and jurisprudential relations of the insane." As other institutions of the same character were successively called into being, his experienced sagacity was often

put in requisition to help them start. When Messrs. Butler, Brown, and others had resolved to endow a Rhode Island hospital for the insane, and wished, before proceeding to build, to avail themselves of the latest and best results, Dr. Bell was induced to visit England for that purpose. Almost every hour of his absence was devoted to the object of his visit, and the result of his assiduous and successful exploration was the admirable plan which was adopted by the Butler Asylum. The beneficial influences of that visit were not confined to the Rhode Island establishment. The plans and models of foreign asylums thus made known to the American public were turned to good account in the construction and arrangements of other institutions among us. Especially is the community indebted to Dr. Bell as having been among the first to call its attention to the system of coercive ventilation, now generally adopted in our great hospitals. His views on this point and on heating by steam and hot water were published and widely circulated. To Dr. Bell belongs the honor of having first brought to the notice of his professional brethren a new form of disease which seems to be peculiar to the insane, and which has since been designated among them as "Bell's disease."

"Among the most responsible duties which have fallen on those who have been at the head of our asylums for the insane may well be reckoned their constantly demanded services in the courts of justice. For the last fifteen years the cases both civil and criminal involving the medical jurisprudence of insanity have been very frequent, and the opinions of *experts* have assumed a controlling influence in such adjudications. . . . It is an honorable and deserved testimony to the caution, sagacity, and integrity of the professional witnesses who have pronounced opinions in favor of insane irresponsibility in the somewhat numerous class of criminal cases in New England where this defence has been set up, that in every example the subsequent history of the acquitted has fully verified the correctness of the verdict. . . . In discharge of this most painful, responsible, and thankless duty, Dr. Bell has been called upon the witness stand more frequently, in all probability, than any other individual in this or any country."

On various occasions — literary, scientific, and political — Dr. Bell's ability as a thinker and speaker have been successfully shown. In 1850, during the administration of Governor Briggs, our doctor was one of his official advisers In the last Massachusetts convention for revising the State Constitution, Dr. Bell sat as a delegate. He was a member of the convention at Baltimore which nominated Gen. Scott for President. Subsequently the Whigs of the seventh

congressional district set him up for representative and almost elected him. But these have been mere incidents and slight episodes in the current of an earnest and useful life. His great work was in the hospital, and his best praise is that he has had the disposition and the ability to do something for the cause of science and humanity. In 1855 Dr. Bell, though solicited to remain, resigned the office he had held so long and ably. In a home which he built for himself beneath the shadow of the great Monument, he now lives on Bunker Hill. His retirement, however, has been but partially successful. The asylum calls him in to supply sudden vacancies, the courts summon him as an expert, and the State insists that he shall help her build and organize new institutions of benevolence. Happy the State which has such sons! Dr. Bell was married in 1834. Of seven children he has lost three. One of them (his eldest) died soon after entering Harvard College. Mrs. Bell died in 1855.*

Edmund Bridge Bowman, son of William and Phebe (Bridge) Bowman, was born in 1804 at Wiscasset, where he was prepared for college by Rev. Dr. Packard and others. After studying law with Frederic Allen, he practised it successively in Pittston, Dresden, and Bowdoinham. In 1847 he was appointed clerk of the courts, an office which he still holds, and since that time he has lived in Wiscasset. In 1838 Mr. Bowman was married to Hannah D. Norris of Whitefield, N. H.

[He died in 1864. — P.]

William Browne, born in 1806, called also George William Gray Browne, is a son of William Browne, still living in Portland, aged eighty. After he graduated he went to Virginia and settled at Tazewell Court-House, where he held the office of clerk of the court. Being a man of earnest piety, he was accustomed to preach on the Sabbath to the Methodists of the neighborhood. After a life of thirty years in Virginia he removed to Texas, and settled as a lawyer at San Antonio, his present residence.† He has been twice married, and a son of his is a cadet at West Point.

Jonas Burnham is a native of Kennebunkport. His parents were Seth and Lydia Burnham. Trained to farm labor, he grew up stout

* Dr. Bell was elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1847 he received the honorary degree of J. C. D. from King's College, Nova Scotia; and in 1855, of LL. D. from Amherst. He died in 1862. P.

† From a graduate residing in Texas we learn that Mr. Browne removed subsequently to Austin, where he died in 1877, or about that time; that under the Confederate government he held a clerkship in the courts, and was held in high esteem. P.

and strong. Desires for a wider usefulness impelling him to seek an education, he went to Phillips Academy in Andover, then in charge of John Adams. In college he was industrious and successful. I still remember with pleasure the accuracy and fluency of his classical recitations. His life has been almost wholly devoted to teaching. Several academies in Maine have had the benefit of his intelligent and efficient supervision. For several years past he has had charge of the academy in Farmington. Being a licensed preacher, he often supplies the pulpit in destitute churches of the neighborhood. By his wife, Jane Merrill of Kennebunkport, he has a daughter who is married, and one son, Seth Cornelius (Bowdoin College, 1855), now a teacher in New Hampshire.

Egbert Benson Coffin, born in Bath in 1805, was son of Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. He died in 1827. I learn nothing respecting his course since graduation that calls for special mention.

John Crosby was a native of Bangor. In early youth he consecrated his life to the Christian ministry. His college course was one of industry, virtue, and well-merited honors. Then a year was spent in teaching at Hallowell. He received his theological training at the Andover school. In 1828 he was ordained as pastor of a church in Castine. About the same time he was most happily united in marriage with Miss Catharine Hills. The prospects of eminent usefulness with which his ministry began were soon clouded. After an interruption of several months, occasioned by an attack of pleurisy, he resumed his labors at Castine in the summer of 1831. It was, however, deemed unsafe for him to encounter the rigors of a winter so far north. He then labored for a year with acceptance and success in the State of Pennsylvania, as agent of the American Colonization Society. This change seemed to recruit his feeble frame. But Mrs. Crosby's health had now become delicate, and a warmer clime was recommended. While they were passing the winter months in Savannah his own complaints returned in an aggravated form, and induced him to seek the tropical air of Barbadoes. He died in about three months after his arrival on the island in 1833, and was buried there with many demonstrations of respect. The following estimate of Mr. Crosby appeared in the *Eastern Republican* soon after his decease. It was written by his classmate, Nathaniel Haynes, Esq., at that time editor of the paper: "Mr. Crosby possessed talents of the first order, — solid, discriminating, and comprehensive. His powerful mind and unremitting application, had his life been spared a few years longer,

would have placed him in the first ranks of a profession to which he was ardently attached and piously devoted. We knew him well in his earlier years; in the exercises and ordeal of college life, true to himself and his religious principles, — sincere, consistent, and charitable." The following is from a lady who knew him well: "With great nobleness and integrity of heart was mingled the very milk of human kindness. In his friendships he was most generous His piety was deep and equable, pervading the minutiæ of his whole life, and sustaining him in calmness amid the sundering of the dearest earthly bonds." Combining, as he evidently did, strong affections with a strong intellect, his death at the age of thirty years might well be deplored. He left a little boy about three years old.

William George Crosby began life in 1805 at Belfast, and was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, and practised there from 1826 to 1828, when he returned to Belfast. In 1846 Mr. Crosby was elected secretary of the Maine Board of Education, and held this important and honorable office three years. In 1850 he was voted for as governor, but failed of an election. In 1853 and 1854 he held the office of chief magistrate of the State in both instances, by election of the Legislature. After he retired from this high position Governor Crosby resided for a while in Boston, editorially connected with Mr. Littell in some of his publications. He has since returned to Belfast and resumed his profession, in which he held high rank at the bar. He was a Whig in politics, was active in the campaign which resulted in the election of President Harrison, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay, and his ardent supporter. On the dissolution of that party he acted with the Democrats, although refraining from prominent participation in the canvass. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Union Convention, and the same year received the appointment of collector for the district, his last public position. He was active in educational, literary, and charitable enterprises, and was for several years a member of the Unitarian Church. On retiring from the profession he devoted himself to the calls of social life, to his favorite studies, and the cultivation of his grounds and their fruits. His literary tastes were cultivated in college. His Commencement part was a poem, and subsequently he contributed poetical effusions to the public press. He delivered a poem before the Lyceum in Belfast. He published a series of fifty-two papers entitled "Annals of Belfast for Half a Century, by an Old Settler," and delivered one of a popular course of lectures. In 1870 he received the degree of



W. P. Fessenden.

HON. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN.

LL. D. from the college, and was for a time on its Board of Overseers. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society from 1846. In 1831 he married Ann M., daughter of Capt. Robert Patterson of Belfast, and had children, of whom four sons and two daughters survived infancy.

[He died in Belfast, March 21, 1881. — P.]

Joseph Dowe was the son of a farmer in Durham, N. H., where he was born in 1796. He was fitted for college in part at Exeter. After receiving his degree, he taught in Boston for several years a private school for boys. The Rev. Dr. Channing, Daniel Webster, Nathan Hale, the Appletons (William and Nathan), and others sent their sons to him. Mr. Dowe afterwards became a publisher and seller of books. He is still a citizen of Boston, though no longer engaged in business. Mrs. Dowe was the daughter of Charles Cook of Boston, and niece of the Rev. Amos A. Cook of Fryeburg. They have had no children.*

Richard William Dummer, Hallowell, 1802, brother of Charles (see 1814).†

William Pitt Fessenden was born Oct. 16, 1806, in New Gloucester, where his father, Samuel Fessenden, then practised law. His grandfather, the Rev. William Fessenden, was long the loved and honored pastor of a church in Fryeburg. His father "still lives, an honor to his honorable profession." At the immature age of twelve years William Pitt Fessenden entered Bowdoin College. His father wisely kept him away for a couple of years. He returned to college in 1820, and though full of ardor and buoyancy of spirits, which displayed themselves in many a boyish prank, he sustained a respectable rank in his class. His legal studies were pursued in the office of his father, in that of "Hon. Charles S. Daveis, then probably the best admiralty and chancery lawyer in Maine," and for a few months with Ketchum & Fessenden in New York. He was admitted in 1827. The young student's course of life was entirely changed after he commenced his law studies. "Consideration like an angel came." As his mental powers gradually unfolded, he found within himself the

* His last years were spent in South Natick, where he died May, 1873, his last days cheered by the hopes of the gospel. P.

† The writer, after repeated efforts, gives all that is known of him since he left college. He studied law, pursued the profession for a time, it is thought in Kennebec County, then removed with his brother Henry in 1827 to Illinois, still in the law, and subsequently to Kansas, where he purchased a farm and married. P.

elements of a higher being and of higher satisfactions than his former life had indicated or disclosed. In the science of the law he found something which fully exercised and deeply interested his mind, and was congenial with it. Probably few young men have entered the courts better prepared for their duties than he was. He began the practice at Bridgton, but after two years of fair success removed to Portland and "became a partner with his father and Thomas A. Deblois, Esq., who were then enjoying the largest and most lucrative legal business in the State."

"Mr. Fessenden was not unworthy of this confidence. He had already taken a position at the bar which not only gave him present fame, but preshadowed his future eminence. But finding in this connection the truth of the maxim, '*Juniores ad labores, seniores ad honores*,' he preferred to seek his fortune single-handed. In 1833, therefore, he opened an office in Bangor, a busy and enterprising town which afforded ample verge for a talented lawyer. He had but fairly entered on the practice there when the failing health of his wife compelled him to return to Portland, where in 1835 he formed a connection with William Willis, Esq., which continued a successful and most harmonious partnership for nearly twenty years, and until Mr. Fessenden was elected to the Senate of the United States and Mr. Willis to the Senate of the State.

"At the age of twenty-five Mr Fessenden was elected by the Whig party as a representative from Portland in the Legislature. Thus commenced a parliamentary career which he allowed at intervals, although reluctantly, to draw him from his chosen and beloved profession, and from a family still more beloved. In 1839 he was again chosen to the Legislature, having previously declined a nomination to Congress in favor of an eminent citizen whom he esteemed more worthy of the situation. That gentleman declining a nomination at the next election, Mr. Fessenden was unanimously nominated and triumphantly chosen to the first congressional term of Gen. Harrison's administration. For many years previous no Whig had been elected to Congress from that district. Though he declined a renomination, his party showed their confidence in him by giving him all their votes, and soon after by supporting him for United States senator, though in both cases unsuccessfully. Honors thus thickly coming on so young a man convey an unequivocal testimony to his worth and talents, and are the more to be valued as he was, and is, far removed from the arts and intrigues by which demagogues often achieve temporary triumphs. Appropriate to him is the striking language of the poet of nature, once applied with admirable justice to the younger Pitt: —

"'He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading;
Lofty and sour to those who loved him not,
But to those men who sought him sweet as summer.'

"He was returned to the Legislature in the years 1845, 1846, 1853, and 1854. In 1850, notwithstanding his earnest protest, he was nominated for Congress in opposition to John Appleton, Esq., and actually received a plurality of votes; but by the defective return of one town, the certificate was given to his opponent. He was urged by his political friends to contest the election, but having no desire for the situation he declined the conflict.

"In February, 1854, while holding his seat as a representative in the Legislature of Maine, he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years. It is worthy of remark that though always an avowed and decided Whig, this honor was conferred upon him by a Legislature strongly Democratic in both branches.

"His parliamentary efforts both in Congress and our own Legislature have been able and honorable. He has shrunk from no labor nor responsibility, and to whatever subject he has applied his clear and discriminating understanding he has added new light. In the Legislature of Maine he was regarded as one of the clearest and most able debaters, and during his first term in Congress in 1841 and 1842 he made forcible and impressive speeches on the bankrupt law and army bill, which placed him among the prominent men of that distinguished Congress. His brilliant impromptu speech on the Nebraska bill, soon after taking his seat in 1854, at a long and wearisome night session, secured to him the respect of that honorable body as a man of ability, and gave him a national reputation.

"The salient points of Mr. Fessenden's oratory are clearness of statement and directness of application. He keeps the attention fixed upon the line of his argument, and leads the hearer by compact and close reasoning straight to his conclusions. There is no by-play nor wayside flower-gathering in his addresses, but the whole force of his mind and all his power of expression are concentrated upon his subject with an honesty of purpose and an elevation of sentiment which seldom fail to carry conviction with them. He is very happy too in repartee, and by a sudden and unexpected reply often disarms his opponent, and gives redoubled force and weight to his own argument. Occasionally, when it suits his purpose, he is severe and sarcastic, wielding a keen and polished weapon. His promptness, skill, and self-possession make him a dangerous adversary and an efficient ally, whether in parliamentary debate or at the bar. At the latter he is

justly esteemed among the first, if not the leading advocate and counsellor in Maine.

"We cannot omit in this connection to award to Mr. Fessenden the high praise of being not only a great lawyer, but a good one; by which we mean that while he is ever faithful to his clients, he is honest toward the court and them. He will never for any selfish consideration stoop to do a mean action to gratify the passion or promote the cause of those who seek his services; but after a patient and impartial examination of their case, he gives such counsel as consists with a good conscience and fidelity to their best interests.

"In 1832 Mr Fessenden married Ellen Maria, a daughter of James Deering. They have had five children, four of whom are living, all sons.

"We have endeavored in this brief way to present the prominent features in the life of the distinguished senator from Maine. But as he has not far passed the meridian of life, filled though that life be with high and useful achievements, his biography is yet to be written, containing, we do not doubt, a narrative of events and triumphs to come of higher import than any we have now set forth."

The most important public services of Mr. Fessenden were rendered after the preceding was written, and deserve special mention.* As has been stated, when he took his seat in the Senate, he at once met questions which agitated Congress and the whole country, and at once took his stand as a strenuous, uncompromising, and fearless advocate of free institutions, which were seriously assailed. As was remarked by his colleague in his speech in the Senate in announcing the death of Mr. Fessenden: "His views were given upon most questions of importance, and his influence upon the legislation and policy of the country during its eventful struggle of civil war was conspicuous. Internal revenue, the currency, the banking system, and, finally, reconstruction, all received the touch of his hand and the influence of his genius. In sentiment Mr. Fessenden was thoroughly anti-slavery. It was his inheritance, and through life he was faithful to it. In all the attempts of slavery for recognition and protection his opposition was inflexible; when to be anti-slavery was to be anti-American he was anti-slavery; when his party would compromise he dissented; when repeal was demanded in its interest he protested; when later, on the eve of rebellion, conference and concession were proposed, he would have no participation in it and would yield no assent; and when war came for separation and independent slave power, he saw in it the nation's opportunity, and that initial measure for universal

* What follows is from the editor. — P.

emancipation, abolition of slavery in the national capital, had his approval and support." His independence of judgment and action was a marked feature in his character. "He did not defer to the decision of the popular judgment as the sum of political wisdom and the inevitable law of duty. His own and not the public sense was his rule of action as a senator." This was signally manifested in his action on the impeachment trial of the President. It brought upon him censure and obloquy, but his patriotism and integrity were never questioned by sober-minded men. The writer, soon after that event, met him at his home, and having referred to his part in that transaction, Mr. Fessenden, with great solemnity and his peculiar earnest look, declared that he never had acted with a clearer conscience.

In the frequent sharp conflicts of that period, Mr. Sumner, in his memorial speech on the same occasion, affirmed that Mr. Fessenden "was without a peer." And again, "he came in the midst of that terrible debate on the Kansas and Nebraska bill, by which the country was convulsed to its centre, and his arrival had the effect of a reenforcement on a field of battle." As another senator on the same occasion, Mr. Trumbull from Illinois, said, "It was a time of high party excitement. The majority were domineering and often offensive to members of the minority. They controlled the business of the Senate, and could take their own time to assail minority senators or the views they entertained, and it was not uncommon for them to go out of their way to seek controversies with and assail certain senators; but they never sought controversies with Mr. Fessenden."

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee he was the steady, ever-wakeful guardian of the national treasury, as the testimony of his colleagues and the public records bear witness. With great reluctance and at earnest solicitation, on the retirement of Secretary Chase, he consented to undertake the secretaryship of the treasury, with what relief to an anxious country is well remembered. As was said by Senator Morrill from Vermont in his memorial address, "The circumstances under which he was called to that department will not soon be forgotten. The public had confidence in the man and his sterling integrity, and it was this confidence which enabled him to carry the treasury safely through one of the most gloomy periods in the history of the late Rebellion." Mr. Fessenden accepted the onerous trust as a temporary arrangement, and at the end of a year tendered his resignation to resume his place in the Senate, to which his State had again returned him.

Mr. Fessenden took a leading part in the difficult work of restoring order to a country rent asunder by four years of remorseless intestine

war. His report from the large joint committee on reconstruction has been pronounced as among the ablest state papers of the nation.

The accomplished senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony, in his memorial address said: "He will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance for his masculine and vigorous intellect, for his pure and honest statesmanship, for his careful and exact acquirements, for the independence which nothing could shake, for the integrity which nothing could corrupt; and underlying all, for the sound common-sense, that intellectual as well as moral rectitude, upon which, as upon a basis of enduring granite, rose the beautiful superstructure of his character." An associate senator who knew him intimately wrote from a foreign land: "He was the highest toned man I ever knew, the purest man I ever knew in public life, and the ablest public man of my day."

Mr. Fessenden was elected in 1860 trustee of the college. In 1858 it gave him the degree of LL. D., and in 1864 he received the same honor from Harvard.

He was with others victim of a malarious influence at his hotel in Washington, from which he never fully recovered. He died in 1869.

George Parsons Giddings was born in 1801 at Pejepscot, now Danville, of which place his father Andrew R. Giddings was an original settler and a large owner. His ancestor, George, came from England about 1635 and settled in Ipswich (Chebacco Parish). That indomitable champion, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, is one of his descendants. Another married Rebecca, the daughter of Capt. Andrew Robinson of Gloucester, to whom the schooner owes its rig and its name. Their son Andrew, in 1758, commanded a company of Gloucester men in Abercrombie's ill-starred expedition, and the following year went with the same company to Louisburg, to guard the newly captured place. He afterwards took to the sea, and during the war of the Revolution commanded letters of marque which were highly successful. Even from his last cruise the prizes came in, though he and his war ship returned no more. His eldest son was the Pejepscot pioneer, himself a man of mark. Col. Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester, the honored progenitor of several well-known Bowdoin alumni, was the maternal grandfather of George P. Giddings. Like so many others, George had to force his way into and through college. After looking first at law and then at medicine, he thought he would rather teach; so he went to Maryland, where he had a school for two years. Then for three years he presided over the academy in Germantown, Pa. Being admitted to orders in the

Episcopal Church, he served awhile as missionary in Kentucky and Tennessee. Settling in Hopkinsville, Ky., he preached and taught there for nine years. Health failing, he gave up his school. In 1841 he took charge of a parish in Quincy, Ill. Here he labored sixteen years, during which he built up a strong parish and saw a city grow up around him In 1856, his eyes troubling him and his work being too severe, he resigned his post and accepted a smaller charge at Boonville in Missouri, his present home. Here he has presided over the Adelphi College, a female school. In the several branches of the church with which he has been connected and also in the general convention, Dr. Giddings has shown himself an active member, a resolute and able contender for what he believed to be right. His style as a writer exhibits vigor and good taste. He was married in 1828 to Penelope Hayes of North Yarmouth. Their family consists of one adopted daughter.

[Dr. Giddings died in 1861. — P.]

James Gooch, born in North Yarmouth, preached awhile in Alton, N. H., was settled in 1828 as pastor in Hebron and West Minot, where he labored for six years, and then for a time he held the same relation to churches in Hiram and Denmark. In 1839 he went into the Aroostook region, gathered a church in the town of Patten, and spent there another six years. Meeting at length with reverses and domestic troubles, he went back with his family to his native town. He died in 1848 while on a visit to Oxford. "Without personal attractions or the graces of eloquence, and with some undesirable constitutional qualities, yet having a devoted heart and a blameless life he was favored with at least ordinary success as a minister. He was respected by men of whatever religious persuasion, for integrity, benevolence, and piety."

Romulus Haskins, born in 1801, came from Hampden. He has long lived in Bangor, where he is engaged in trade, and sustains a good reputation for integrity and usefulness. He married a Miss Parsons of Wiscasset. They have a son and two daughters.

[Mr. Haskins died in 1863. — P.]

Nathaniel Haynes was born in 1799 in Hebron, where his father, Rev. John Haynes, was a Baptist clergyman. He had to work his own way to and through college, where "his quick apprehension and vigorous intellect won the respect of his companions and teachers," and gave favorable omens of his future. On graduating he became principal of the Gardiner Lyceum, and while thus occupied he trans-

lated from the French and published, with improvements, an arithmetical work. Nor was this all, for at the same time he carried on his legal studies under the direction of Hon. George Evans. He was admitted in 1826, and established himself in Oldtown. Soon after he removed to Bangor, which was thenceforth his home. His health not sufficing for the practice of the law, he became editor and proprietor of the *Eastern Republican*. "During the stormy period that preceded the election of Jackson to the Presidency, his abilities as a political writer made themselves widely known, and his polished irony and keen sarcasm were equally admired and dreaded. The *Eastern Republican* was regarded as one of the most efficient supporters of the Democratic party in New England; yet he was no mere political partisan Convinced of the truth and importance of the sentiments he had adopted, he battled for them manfully, seeking no other reward for his labors than the consciousness of having contributed *pro virili parte* to their establishment. He refused to take the first step on the political ladder, and heartily despised the mean subterfuges and underhand manœuvres of politicians. His sole ambition was to impress his own views of public policy upon the common mind, and to exert on the statesmen of his country that influence to which his abilities entitled him." For many years Mr. Haynes suffered almost constantly from a severe asthmatic affection. This great barrier to hope and usefulness stood ever in his way. "It was a source of wonder to his friends that he accomplished so much, liable as he was at every moment to be stricken down with disease. The severest physical sufferings were unable to repress his mental energies, and his ablest political articles were often composed while laboring under such tortures as those only who have experienced them can understand. In the hope of alleviating his sufferings, he passed the winter of 1833–34 in Cuba. He employed his leisure in studying the history, the resources and condition of the island, and embodied the results in his correspondence with the paper. He returned with health partially improved, but on resuming his former habits of application his troubles assumed a more alarming form." In the autumn of 1835 he went by land to New Orleans, and thence sailed to Europe, visiting England, Belgium, and France. It was of no avail; he returned the following spring in a confirmed consumption, and died in December, 1836. "His writings, though all intended for the ephemeral columns of a newspaper, were characterized by great strength and perspicuity of thought." His style was chaste and graceful. He was familiar with the French language and literature, and found them a source of pleasure to the last. He was a great reader, and loved the seclusion

of his study. Yet he knew how to mingle with men, and well understood the springs of human action. "Under all circumstances he showed himself the same high-minded, honorable man, whose integrity was raised above the shadow of suspicion."

Hiram Hayes Hobbs, born in 1802, was the son of Nathaniel and Patience Hobbs of North Berwick. He was fitted for college at Exeter. Edwin Smith of Warren and William Burleigh of South Berwick were his law teachers. With the exception of two years spent in Alfred while he was clerk of the courts for York County, Mr. Hobbs has lived in South Berwick, assiduously and successfully devoted to his profession. In 1826 he was married to Mary, daughter of John Cushing. Their only son graduated in 1855 at Cambridge, and is ready to enter on the practice of law. Their only daughter is the wife of Horace H. Soule, a merchant of Philadelphia.

William Bradford Holmes, eldest son of the late Hon. John Holmes, was born in 1801 at Alfred. In college he held a respectable rank. He read law in the office of his father, and became his partner in business. This connection continued until 1837, when his father removed to Thomaston. "Notwithstanding he suffered through life from a frail physical constitution, he possessed an acute and active mind, a literary taste, and a strong desire for acquiring knowledge. He was particularly interested in the study of history, and possessed a large fund of historical information. He was kind and amiable in his deportment, and for many years an exemplary member of the Congregational Church in Alfred." He was married in 1835 to Miss Phebe W. Little of Castine. He died in 1850.

Josiah Stacy Hook was a physician. All that I can learn respecting him is that he "established himself in practice at Adrian, Mich., and died in that vicinity in 1844, aged forty-one."

William Rufus King was the only son of Hon. Cyrus King of Saco. He studied law with the Hon. F. Allen in Gardiner, and commenced the practice of it in Sullivan, county of Hancock. He remained there but a few years. At the age of thirty-two he died in Shiloh, a small village of Camden County, N. C., where he taught a private school.

William Allen Lane, born in 1798 in New Gloucester, was helped to a liberal education by the kindness of his older brothers, Ebenezer and Andrew. Of these, Ebenezer went many years ago to Illinois

and taught school near St Louis. Andrew soon after joined him with intent to trade in St. Louis; but not liking the prospect, he dropped down with his goods to New Orleans, where he and Ebenezer were soon engaged in a lucrative business. While here Andrew made the civil law his study, and was appointed to a judicial office equivalent to the station of the old Spanish alcalde. After ten prosperous years the two brothers removed to Cincinnati, where they founded the "Lane Literary and Theological Seminary." Ebenezer Lane now lives in Oxford, Ohio; Andrew Lane is a resident of New Haven; William A. Lane passed reputably through college and then joined his brothers in New Orleans. He is now a cotton planter in East Feliciana, La. Of five children by his first wife, James T. Lane, graduate of Yale College (1855), and now practising law in Richmond, Va., is the sole survivor. There are eight children by the second wife. The eldest, William A. (Yale College, 1858), is in a mercantile house at Clinton, La.

Benjamin Lincoln. His father was the Hon. Theodore Lincoln of Dennysville; his grandfather was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary name and fame. As a student in college, and for a time my pupil, I well remember him, — bright, manly, musical. The late Dr. Shattuck of Boston was his medical instructor. In 1827 he began the practice of his profession in Boston. In the year following he was invited to lecture on anatomy and physiology in the college at Burlington, Vt. So satisfactory were his services that he was elected to the professorship, an office which he held with increasing reputation to the last year of his life. From this time Burlington was his home. In 1830, when Dr. Wells from failing health was compelled to leave his post at Brunswick, Dr. Lincoln took his place. The next year he did the same at Baltimore, where Dr. Wells had lectured in the University of Maryland. Here too, like his predecessor, he made himself highly acceptable. Though strongly urged to become a candidate for the professorship, and though there was no doubt that he would be chosen, he saw fit to decline. He continued to lecture in Burlington, and was gaining a valuable practice there when his health gave way. He went back to Dennysville an evident and conscious victim of pulmonary consumption. "There, amid the attentions of his friends, with the cares and promises of life behind, and the haven of eternal rest before him, he spent some of the happiest moments of his existence." There he died Feb. 26, 1832, aged thirty-two years. Soon after Dr. Lincoln's death the *New England Magazine* contained a sketch of his short life, with a careful delineation of his intellectual

and moral traits. It was written by Dr. Isaac Ray, now superintendent of the Rhode Island Asylum for the Insane. That it is judicious and trustworthy none can doubt who know its author. I wish that my limits would allow me to draw largely on this beautiful tribute to a beautiful character. A few sentences must suffice: "The events of his life were few indeed and of no extraordinary kind; but what they especially impress upon our notice is the ardor of disposition and severity of industry, seldom if ever equalled, that enabled him to triumph over every obstacle in his course, and carried him through with credit to himself and satisfaction to all with whom he was connected. . . . An idle moment was a thing unknown to the last eight years of his life; every moment had its duties, and he was never happier than while engaged in the severest labor of body and mind. . . . If such industry constrains our admiration, what shall we think of it when told that he was a martyr to rheumatism and neuralgia, that from his twentieth year he scarcely knew what it was to be an hour without pain, and that very often it was excruciating? From the time we mention, his back became so bent that he never afterwards was able to assume the erect position. . . . The distinguishing trait in Dr. Lincoln's character — that which endeared him to as large a circle of warm personal friends as a man of his age could leave behind him — was his active benevolence. Its spirit was manifested in every thought and action. It pervaded and animated his whole being. . . . No man ever lived more for others and less for himself Had it been otherwise we should not now be mourning his loss. . . . In the practice of his profession his benevolent spirit found ample scope. His time and counsel were at the service of all who chose to ask for them. The more destitute and helpless they were, the more strongly did they seem entitled to his personal attentions and to all the resources of his art. . . . Every one much acquainted with him must have been struck with a certain purity and elevation of character, and a strict, unwavering conscientiousness in all his dealings with mankind. This integrity of principle and purpose was admirably supported by an unaffected, unflinching independence of character that added tenfold to the force and prominence of his example. . . . Another important trait, which as we are writing for the living it would be unpardonable not to notice here, was a fixedness of resolution, and an indomitable perseverance under every form of difficulty and discouragement. Whatever he undertook he accomplished. Obstacles which would have effectually deterred other men seemed only to increase his energies" Dr. Lincoln was not only a contented and happy man, but had a buoyancy of spirit which in such a sufferer seems little less than wonderful. "The good

of life he enjoyed with a keen relish; its ills he considered as matters of course, and bore them without fretfulness or repining as if they were unworthy of a thought. . . . His talents were naturally of the highest order, and their power was greatly increased by a rigid system of mental discipline." His love of truth was ardent, scrupulous, unwavering. Not less striking was his perception and love of the beautiful. "As an anatomist his attainments were profound and extensive. A few more years would have given him a reputation second to that of no other man in the country. Natural history in all its departments received much of his attention, and his love of botany in the last year or two of his life had attained all the strength of a passion. . . . As a lecturer he had all the qualities necessary to confer on him great and undisputed excellence. The clearness and order of his views enabled him to present them clearly to others; while his fine elocution and command of simple and precise language invested them with an interest that enchained the attention and impressed them strongly on the mind." He was a good physician, a judicious and skilful operator. In mathematics he was a proficient, and found in the study a recreation from other toils. "Of music he was all his life a passionate admirer. Until he entered on the active labors of his profession he studied it more than anything else; and probably no person in the country was better acquainted with its principles."

John McDonald, born in 1800 in Limington, was fitted at Limerick and Exeter. He had charge of the Limerick Academy a little while, and pursued his law studies under Gen. Fessenden and Mr. McIntyre. From 1826 to 1835 he practised in Limerick. He settled in Bangor in 1835, and in 1838 he was judge of the municipal court in that place. For several years past the purchase and sale of lumber lands has been his principal occupation. His wife, Olive Jefferds, whom he married in 1827, was a granddaughter of Major Jefferds of Kennebunk. Their only daughter is married to Isaac Reed of Waldoboro'; one son is married and lives in Portland; the other son resides at St. Louis, Mo.

[Mr. McDonald died in 1867. — P.]

Samuel Millet was born in Norway in 1801; having gone through college he went South, and was heard of in New Orleans and also in Texas. He is supposed to be dead. Though this is all that I have been able to gather in regard to his career, it is certain that his name will go down to the latest times upon the Latin catalogue.

Lory Odell was born in 1801 in Conway, N. H. The ancestors of his father, Richard, lived in Salem, Mass. His mother, Molly Eastman of Concord, N. H., was descended from Roger Eastman, one of the grantees of Salisbury, Mass. In 1816 and 1817 he was my pupil in Portland, and he afterward attended the Portland, Fryeburg, and Wakefield Academies. His law studies, begun under Judge Dana of Fryeburg, were continued in the office of Jeremiah Mason at Portsmouth. After a short practice in Conway he became a resident of Portsmouth. He was made collector of the customs for that port by President Tyler, and kept the office under Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Odell has never been married. In all other respects I have reason to believe he has discharged his duties to society ably and acceptably.

John Otis was born in 1801 in Leeds, studied under Peleg Sprague, and became a respectable lawyer, though not known as an advocate. He went early into politics, and was a leader among the Whigs when Whigs were in fashion. He was sent to Congress in 1848, and represented his district with credit to himself and to general satisfaction. In his last years he went into speculation and was unfortunate. He is said to have been "eminently kind and charitable." He died in Hallowell in 1856. His first wife was a daughter of William O. Vaughan, his second wife a daughter of Samuel C. Grant, both of Hallowell. He left children by both marriages.

George Lessley Parsons was of Norway and was born in 1801. His classmate Jonas Burnham writes that he "possessed talents of a high order, and cultivated them with vigorous study. He was kind, dignified, and noble-hearted." After three years of professional study in Bath with Hon. Benjamin Ames, he established himself in Exeter, Penobscot County, and a few months afterward died of consumption.

Isaac Parsons was a native of New Gloucester. After an exemplary college course he went to Cambridge as a theological student. He stayed but a little while. In a little more than a year from his graduation he died and was buried in his native village. He is said to have been "a young man of great intellectual promise and goodness of heart." The Portland *Advertiser* contained an affectionate notice of Parsons, written, it was said, by his classmate and neighbor, William Pitt Fessenden. In this he calls his departed friend "a poet, a scholar, and a Christian."

James Patten, born in 1795, is a native of Derry, N. H., and like the McKeens and Bells, of Scotch-Irish descent. He entered college at the mature age of twenty-four, was a respectable scholar, spoke with a decided brogue, and played ball admirably. Having graduated he joined his brother Moses, who was living in Albany County, New York; here he studied law but never practised. When last heard from he was an acting magistrate and a rich old bachelor.

William Jeffrey Read was a son of Hon. Nathan Reed of Belfast After studying law in Bangor with John G. Dean, Esq., he settled in Eastport. He was beginning to occupy a respectable position at the bar when failing health compelled him to desist. He went home and died in 1829 at the age of twenty-nine. "Mr. Read," says his classmate, Governor Crosby, "stood deservedly high as a man and a lawyer in the estimation of all who knew him."

Jacob Smith, son of Jacob Smith, who was a native of Epping, N. H., was born in 1803 in Hallowell, was fitted at Gorham, was trained to the law under John Holmes and Joseph Sewall, and practised it at China and at Bath. From 1836 to 1846 he lived in Wiscasset and was clerk of the courts for Lincoln. Since 1848 Bath has been his home, where he is judge of the municipal court. He has been twice married: first to Julia Lambard of Bath, secondly to Ann Robison of Portland. He had five children: four sons — of whom Thomas R. (Bowdoin College, 1850) settled in the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., and died in 1872, — and one daughter, Mrs. Jameson.

[Mr. Smith died in 1876. — P]

William Tyng Smith was born in 1802 in Gorham. The Hon. John Anderson was his law teacher, and in 1826 he opened an office for business in Portland. In 1843 Mr. Anderson, at that time collector of the port, made him an inspector and clerk in the custom-house. This office he held until within one year of his decease, which occurred in 1854. Mr. Smith was the son of Col. John Tyng Smith and the great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Smith, first minister of Portland. He married in 1827 Margaret E., daughter of George Duncan. Two sons and a daughter with their mother survive.

1824.

Harrison Allen was a native of the town of Industry, Franklin County. He had attained the ripe age of twenty-eight when he

entered college. "He was a most conscientious, persevering, amiable, and upright man, though not a classical scholar, and could not be." He was three years at Andover, entered the service of the American Board, and was sent in 1829 as missionary to the Choctaws. He was stationed at a place called Elliot, where he labored for more than a year. His death was caused by a bilious fever. He left a widow in that distant region to testify how faithfully he had lived and how peacefully he died.

Frederic Wait Burke, son of Solomon W. Burke, was born in 1806 at Woodstock, Vt. Having studied law with George and Edward Curtis of New York, he opened an office in that city, and still practises his profession there, much respected as a lawyer and as a man. He was married in 1833 to Ann C. Potter of New York. They have a son and two daughters. Of these, one is the wife of William Stewart. Mr. Burke resides in Brooklyn.

Zenas Caldwell was born in 1800 in Hebron. His father, William Caldwell, was from Ipswich, Mass., where the name still abounds. Brought up by his pious mother in the Methodist faith, and having early consecrated himself to the work of doing good, he resolved to widen his sphere of usefulness by a liberal education. It was a remarkable step, for at that time the American Methodists had shown but little favor to learning. He had the good fortune to be well started in his preparatory studies by Mr. E. L. Hamlin, then teacher of a district school in Hebron. Zenas had poor health, and was poor in purse, yet with Yankee energy he worked his own way into college and through it. He entered the Sophomore class. It must have been a year later when he invited Franklin Pierce to be his room-mate. The fact is mentioned by Hawthorne (page 15): "His chum was Zenas Caldwell, several years elder than himself, a member of the Methodist persuasion, a pure-minded, studious, devoutly religious character, endowed thus early in life with the authority of a grave and sagacious turn of mind. The friendship between Pierce and him appeared to be mutually strong, and was of itself a pledge of correct deportment in the former." Prof. Vail, in his memoir of Zenas Caldwell, assures us that the President still thankfully acknowledges "the fact that from this time a new era commenced in his college life." In the winter of their senior year, through the agency of Zenas Caldwell, his chum taught the district school near Mr. Caldwell's house in Oxford, which was his home during the time. They parted at Commencement in 1824 with the kindest feelings, and corresponded afterwards. There

was a beauty in this college friendship and its fruits honorable to both parties, and to which the illustrious career of the survivor imparts a peculiar interest. Mr Caldwell spent one year acceptably as principal of the Hallowell Academy, and at the close of the period began to preach. About this time the Maine Wesleyan Seminary was established at Kent's Hill in Readfield, and Mr. Caldwell was set over it. It was one of the first attempts to create a manual-labor school, and had many imitators, but in this respect they all alike failed. Mr. Caldwell had charge of the literary department. He had a large school to begin with, and engaged in his task with ardor and ability. "The first principal proved himself abundantly equal to his post. He was admired and beloved by his pupils, and the church had begun to regard him as a special gift of Divine Providence to meet the exigency." He entered on the second year, but he had already overtasked himself; his health soon gave way, he sent an affectionate farewell to his pupils, went home and died, as one just ready to enter "into the joy of the Lord." He was but twenty-six years old. A good scholar and writer, a good teacher and preacher, he was the educational pioneer among the Methodists of Maine. Great things were expected of him, and justly; but the important lesson of human dependence is one which needs "line upon line."

William Henry Codman, born in Portland, September, 1806, son of William Codman, Esq. He studied law with Charles S. Daveis, Esq., began the practice of his profession in Portland, and in 1840 removed to Camden, which has since been his residence. He held the office of county attorney for some years. During the administration of Gen. Pierce he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department, which he held eight or nine years. He married a daughter of John Eager, Esq., of Camden. They have had eight children, of whom two only, a son and daughter, now survive. The son is a civil engineer in Philadelphia. Another son studied medicine, was assistant surgeon in the late war, took his degree in medicine at the Bowdoin Medical School in 1867, and had entered a promising field of practice when he suddenly died. Mr. Codman, in consequence of a paralytic affection, relinquished active engagements of business the last years of his life. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of May 3, 1879. P.

Ebenezer Furbush Deane, writes his classmate Stowe, "was a man of amiable temper, of very superior talent and scholarship, excellent social qualities, of great physical strength, tall and muscular;

and had we been called upon to select a United States President from our class, I think Deane would have been the unanimous vote." He established himself at Gardiner as a practitioner of law. For a time he was successful in business and had much influence; but his sky soon became overcast, and the fair promise of his morning was never fulfilled. Mr. Deane was from Minot, and in 1848 when he died was forty-eight years old. He left a widow and five children.

William Hatch was born in 1806 in Exeter, N. H., where his aged parents still live. Mr. Hatch's father was formerly much in public life and a man of influence. William Hatch was fitted at Phillips Academy. On leaving college he took charge of the private school or "academy" in Brunswick which had been got up by President Allen and his neighbors. Having fixed on the profession of medicine, he entered his name with Dr. Jonathan Page, and subsequently with Prof. J. D. Wells. After a medical practice of four years at Sidney in Maine, Dr. Hatch removed to Georgetown in Kentucky. Here he practised for a while and then became a Christian minister. During the last nineteen years his time and efforts have been given alternately to preaching and to teaching. At the present time he is president of an institution in Bloomington, Ill., and pastor of the Christian Church in that place. Mr. Hatch was married in 1827 to Mary R., daughter of Dr. Samuel Adams of Bath. They have one daughter; two sons who are lawyers, one of them in Missouri and one in Kentucky, and two sons at Chicago in business.*

William Avery Little "was a native of Castine. He entered college young. He was amiable, lively, bright; of good scholarship and unblemished character; a universal favorite, and Franklin Pierce's most intimate friend. He settled as a physician in his native town, and there died in 1828, — an early death universally lamented." The truth of this brief and pleasing sketch by an eminent classmate is fully corroborated by others. "Besides his chum, Dr. William Mason, now of Charlestown, Mass., his most intimate friend was the present President of the United States. In Hawthorne's "Life of Mr Pierce," page 15, occurs the following passage: "His chief friend, I think, was a classmate named Little, a young man of most estimable qualities and high intellectual promise; one of those fortunate characters whom

* In subsequent years Dr. Hatch exercised his ministry in Hannibal and St. Louis, Mo.; in 1868 became medical adviser of Mound City Life Insurance Company; in 1873 returned to Hannibal with shattered constitution, to spend his remaining days with his children. He died 1876, leaving a wife and five children. P.

an early death so canonizes in the remembrance of their companions that the perfect fulfilment of a long life would scarcely give them a higher place." And again in note A, at the end of the book, Mr. Hawthorne alludes to the happy influence exerted by Little over his friend at a turning period, — the very crisis of his career. The gentle interceding actor soon passed away. But how wide the circle, how many the years through which the results of that affectionate agency have already reached! From Mr. George B. Little, the doctor's brother, I learn that late in 1827 he sought relief from his pulmonary complaints in the often tried but generally disastrous experiment of a visit to the West Indies; that in May, 1828, he returned from Havana, "injured rather than benefited," and that on the 8th of August, at the age of twenty-two, he "fell asleep, trusting in Jesus for pardon, with a meek and trembling hope of eternal salvation through him."

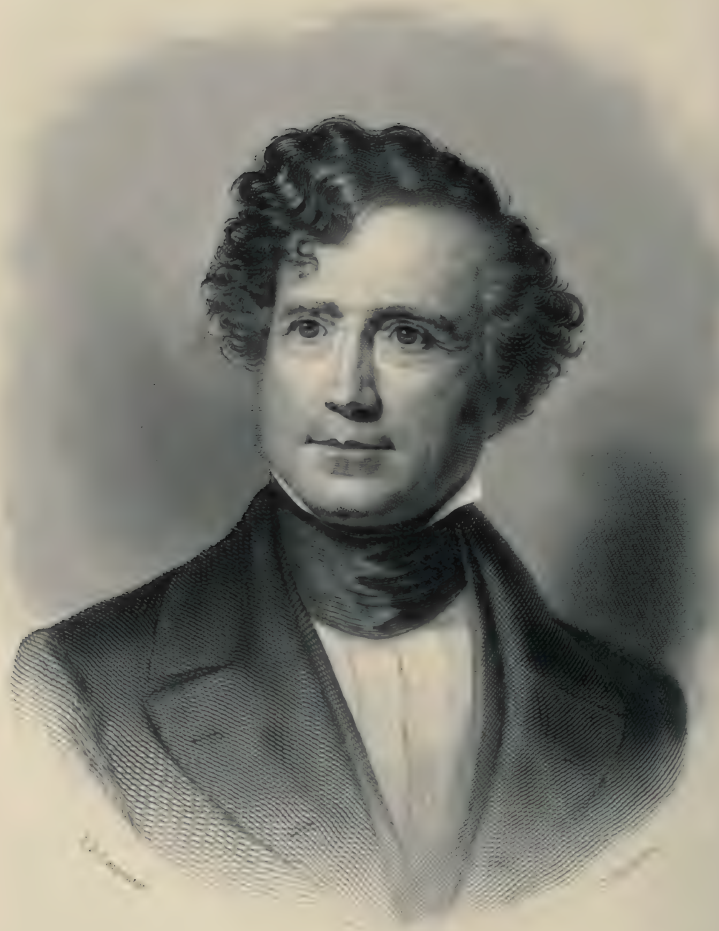
William Mason, Castine, 1805, was a son of William and Abigail (Watson) Mason. After his graduation he taught school several years in Castine. He studied medicine under Dr. Gay of Boston and Dr. Stevens of Castine, and practised in Bucksport nearly twenty years. He now practises in Charlestown, Mass. In 1837 he married Sarah P. Bradley of Bucksport, and they have two daughters.*

Thomas McDougall, born in 1799, brother of William (see 1820), went immediately to the South, and is now at Wetumka, Ala., a pedagogue and a bachelor.

[He died in 1869. — P.]

Theodore Lyman Moody, brother of Joseph G. (1817), was born in Kennebunk, June, 1804. On leaving college he engaged in business with his brother Joseph G. (1817) for a time, and then removed to New York, where he was eventually induced to enter with another in a wholesale dry-goods business in Mobile, Ala., which continued several years. The enterprise proving unfortunate, through one of the periodical revulsions in the commercial world and the unfaithfulness of those with whom he had been connected, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he had married Adelaide Hellen, a niece of Mrs. J. Q. Adams. He fortunately obtained the appointment to a clerkship in the Department of State, which he held more than twenty years. He died of pneumonia in Washington, February, 1878. His wife

* Dr. Mason died of pneumonia in Charlestown, Mass., March 13, 1881, "one of its most respected and beloved physicians." P.



Franklin Pierce

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

died several years before, leaving a son, Theodore Barrell, and a daughter who died a short time before her father.

Franklin Pierce was born Nov. 23, 1804, in Hillsboro', N. H. His father was a marked character, a sterling though rugged specimen of our Revolutionary men. He was one of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and continued in the army till the war was over. Left poor in everything but spirit, he plunged into the forest and set up his log-cabin. A man of so much energy and impulse and experience could not remain in obscurity. He filled successively various offices, civil and military, and at length became governor of the State of New Hampshire. This generous, warm-hearted, patriotic soldier, this stanch Democrat of the Jefferson school, transmitted to his sons his spirit and his principles. Of this patrimony Franklin evidently got his full share. His college preparation was made at the academies in Hancock and in Francestown. In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College. He was then sixteen years old. As yet he had formed no literary tastes or habits of study, and the first half of his college career was idled or played away. But he suddenly woke up to a sense of duty to a true manhood. The entire change in his student life is thus happily related by his friend and biographer Hawthorne, and affords a valuable lesson for youth. "When the relative standing of the members of the class was first authoritatively ascertained in the Junior year, he found himself occupying precisely the lowest position in point of scholarship. In the first mortification of wounded pride he resolved never to attend another recitation, and accordingly absented himself from college exercises for several days, expecting and desiring that some form of punishment, such as suspension or expulsion, would be the result. The Faculty of the college, however, with a wise lenity, took no notice of his behavior; and at last, having had time to grow cool, and moved by the grief of his friend Little and another classmate, Pierce determined to resume the routine of college duties. 'But,' said he to his friends, 'if I do so, you shall see a change!' Accordingly from that time forward he devoted himself to study. His mind, having run wild for so long a period, could be reclaimed only by the severest efforts of an iron resolution; and for three months afterwards he rose at four in the morning, toiled all day over his books, and retired only at midnight, allowing himself but four hours for sleep. . . . From the moment when he made his resolve until the close of his college life, he never incurred a censure, never was absent but from two college exercises, and then unavoidably, never went into the recitation-room without a thorough acquaintance with the subject

to be recited, and finally graduated the third scholar of his class" An instructor of the class remembers distinctly his recitations in Locke, the text-book in the metaphysics of the Junior year, in which he showed a mastery of the subject not surpassed by any of the class. This striking experience of the young Junior reminds one of a similar transformation in his life at the university of Paley, who became the eminent Archdeacon of Carlisle.

In college, Pierce attached himself to the Athenæan Society, and was one of its managers; and that respectable fraternity, while it lived, had reason to be proud of a brother so distinguished in subsequent years. It is still remembered that he was commander of the short-lived and only military company which has ever existed among the students of our college, and that the spirit with which he performed his part fully evinced those predilections and capacities which were afterwards developed on a broader field. After graduation he began at once the study of law with Judge Levi Woodbury at Portsmouth, N. H.; the last two years of study he spent at the Law School, Northampton, Mass., and in the office of Judge Parker, Amherst, N. H.; and in 1827 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in his native town. In view of his reputation in later years as an advocate, it may be a good lesson for those entering on a legal career to know that his first attempt was an utter failure. But the same indomitable resolution which had availed so much in his Junior year at college did not fail him in this emergency. "To a friend, an older practitioner, who addressed him with some expression of condolence and encouragement, Pierce replied (and it was a kind of self-assertion no triumph would have drawn out), 'I do not need that. I will try nine hundred and ninety-nine cases, if clients will continue to trust me; and if I fail just as I have to-day, will try the thousandth. I shall live to argue cases in this court-house in a manner that will mortify neither myself nor my friends." The success, however, in his chosen profession was held in abeyance by the enticements of political life. Reared in the atmosphere of politics, his father now having become governor of the State, the heated contest for the Presidency having terminated in the triumph of Gen. Jackson, the young lawyer, himself an earnest partisan for the successful candidate, could not or did not resist the tendencies of the time. In 1829 his native town sent him to the State Legislature and in three successive years; and during the last two years he was elected speaker of the House. He was but twenty-seven years old when he accepted that responsible position, for which he proved himself to be eminently qualified by his courtesy, firmness, ready action, and mastery of parliamentary law. In 1833 we find him at

Washington, a member of the House of Representatives; and in 1837 in the Senate of the United States, the youngest member of that body, when it was dignified by names which have given it its highest renown for ability, statesmanship, and eloquence, — Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Wright, and others. In either house he participated in debate only when his sense of duty demanded. His native tact and sense of the fitness of things withheld him from thrusting himself into debate where such men were acknowledged leaders; but whenever he did rise in debate he gained close attention and high respect. He never coveted notoriety, but gave his time and energies to the less conspicuous but more important labor of committees, of which he was an able and much-valued member. He was a vigorous, unshrinking supporter of the Jackson policy, predisposed to a strict interpretation of constitutional law; sympathized with the South in questions which were agitating the country and becoming prominent in national politics. He enjoyed the entire confidence of his associates, and as one affirmed, "It needed only a few years to give him the front rank for talents, eloquence, and statesmanship." He resigned his seat in the Senate at the close of his term. When about to leave the chamber for the last time, "senators," writes his biographer, "gathered around him, political opponents took leave of him as a personal friend, and no departing member has ever retired from that distinguished body amid warmer wishes for his happiness than those that attended Franklin Pierce." He left the public service with the intention of devoting himself to his profession, which had been intermitted for the most part for ten years. His political career had been singularly successful. As is well said by his college friend and biographer, "He had never in all his career found it necessary to stoop. Office had sought him: he had not begged it, nor manœuvred for it, nor crept towards it, — arts which too frequently bring a man morally bowed and degraded to a position which should be one of dignity, but in which he will vainly essay to stand upright." He probably anticipated as little as did his friends the higher honors that awaited him.

Mr. Pierce possessed eminent qualities to attract personal regards and win popularity: an attractive person, frank and gallant bearing, fascination of manner, genuine kindliness of nature, with entire absence of stateliness and reserve that repel. He was ever accessible to the humblest as to the highest in social position, free and generous in disposition, one in whom even those diametrically opposed to him in political strife could not but see much to admire. He had removed his residence from Hillsboro' to Concord, where he resumed his profession, and at once entered with characteristic zeal and energy upon full prac-

tice, and rapidly gained brilliant reputation at a bar distinguished for its ability. He was engaged in most important suits. His defence of the Wentworths on a capital charge, and his part in the case of Morrison *v.* Philbrick, one of great public interest, in which he was associated with and opposed by eminent counsel, are traditions of the New Hampshire bar. The latter case is referred to in a sketch of James Bell of the class of 1822, who was associated with him in the trial. His characteristics as a lawyer are given in the following extracts, in Hawthorne's biography, from the letter of a gentleman who at one period was frequently opposed to him at the bar: "His vigilance and perseverance, omitting nothing in the preparation and introduction of testimony, even to minutest details, which can be useful to his clients; his watchful attention, seizing on every weak point in the opposite case; his quickness and readiness, his sound and excellent judgment, his keen insight into character and motives, his almost intuitive knowledge of men, his ingenious and powerful cross-examinations, his adroitness in turning aside troublesome testimony and availing himself of every favorable point, his quick sense of the ridiculous, his pathetic appeals to the feelings, his sustained eloquence and remarkably energetic declamation, — all mark him for a 'leader.'" The chief justice of New Hampshire thus testified to his character and qualifications as a lawyer and advocate, in a communication also found in the biography: "His argumentative powers are of the highest order. He never takes before the court a position which he believes untenable. He has a quick and sure perception of his points, and the power of enforcing them by apt and pertinent illustrations. He sees the relative importance and weight of different views, and can assign to each its proper place, and brings forward the main body of his reasoning in prominent relief without distracting the attention by unimportant particulars. And above all, he has the good sense, so rarely shown by many, to stop when he has said all that is necessary for the elucidation of his subject. . . . The eloquence of Mr. Pierce is of a character not to be easily forgotten. He understands men, their passions and their feelings. His language always attracts the hearer. A graceful and manly carriage, bespeaking him at once the gentleman and the true man, a manner warmed by the ardent glow of earnest belief, an enunciation ringing, distinct, and impressive beyond that of most men, a command of brilliant and expressive language, and an accurate taste, together with a sagacious and instinctive insight into the points of his case, are the secrets of his success."

In 1846 Mr. Pierce received from President Polk the tender of the post of attorney-general of the United States, which he declined. Just

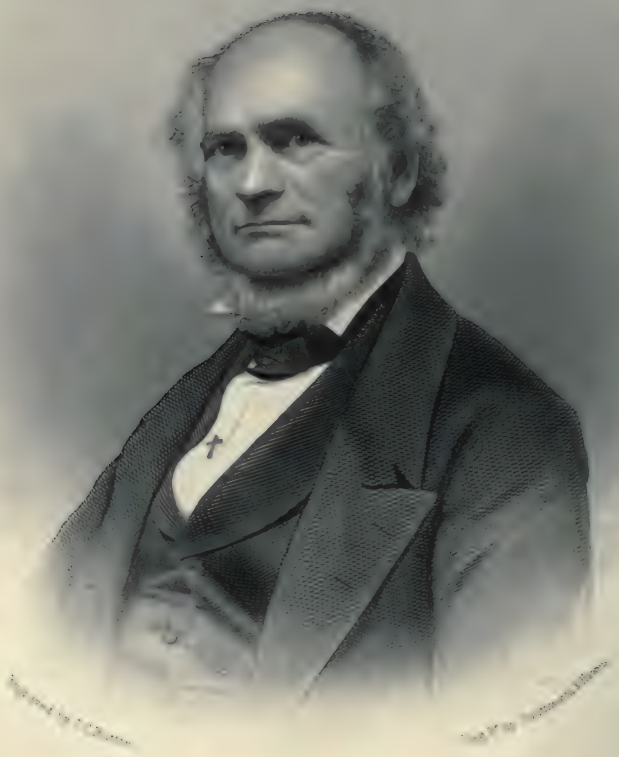
before. Governor Steele of New Hampshire had proposed to appoint him to the Senate of the United States, but he declined this offer also. During this period he was placed in nomination by a Democratic convention for the office of governor, but his friends could not obtain his acquiescence. In his letter replying to the offer of President Polk he had declared it to have been his purpose, when he resigned his seat in the Senate, never again to be voluntarily separated from his family for any length of time, except at the call of his country in time of war. That contingency actually occurred in 1847 in consequence of the Mexican war, when he at once enrolled himself as a private, the first volunteer of a company raised in Concord, and drilled in the ranks. He soon was commissioned colonel and shortly afterward brigadier-general, and in June, 1847, arrived at Vera Cruz, whence he led his command to re-enforce the army under Gen. Scott at Puebla. For his energy and skill in the conduct of an adventurous march he received encomiums from military men and the flattering commendation of the commander-in-chief. He was actively engaged in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, exhibiting bravery and conduct which were recognized and won respect from older generals of the army. On a proposal from Santa Anna for an armistice, as proof of the estimation in which he was held, Gen. Scott appointed him on the commission to arrange the terms. On the termination of hostilities Gen. Pierce returned to Concord and to the laborious exercise of his profession. He had, however, been too prominent in political life to escape calls for co-operation in the movements of the time; to address conventions, a service for which he had peculiar gifts, and in other ways. He was an earnest supporter of the compromise measures of 1850. His advice was sought in the counsels of his political party. A convention for the revision of the State Constitution being assembled in Concord, to which he was chosen a delegate, he was elected president of that body by the nearly unanimous vote of an assemblage comprising the most eminent citizens of the State, — a mark of the confidence cherished for him by the State at large. His bearing in the chair and in debate was sketched by Prof. Sanborn, Dartmouth College, in the following terms: "As a presiding officer it would be difficult to find his equal. In proposing questions to the house he never hesitates or blunders. In deciding points of order he is prompt and impartial. His treatment of every member was characterized by uniform courtesy and kindness. . . . He possesses unquestioned ability as a public speaker. Few men in our country better understand the means of swaying a popular assembly or employ them with greater success. His *forte* lies in moving the passions of those whom he

addresses. He knows how to call into vigorous action both the sympathies and antipathies of those who listen to him. I do not mean to imply that his oratory is deficient in argument or sound reasoning; on the contrary, he seizes with great power upon the strong points of his subject, and presents them clearly, forcibly, and eloquently. As a prompt and ready debater, always prepared for assault or defence, he has few equals. . . . He is most thoroughly versed in all the tactics of debate. He is not only remarkably fluent in his elocution, but remarkably correct. His style is not overloaded with ornament, and yet he draws liberally upon the treasury of rhetoric. His figures are often beautiful and striking, never incongruous. From his whole course in the convention a disinterested spectator could not fail to form a very favorable opinion, not only of his talent and eloquence, but of his generosity and magnanimity."

In January, 1852, the Democracy of New Hampshire declared its preference of Gen. Pierce as a Presidential candidate in the approaching canvass. On the 12th of June the Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore. A circular letter was addressed to the gentlemen whose claims had been publicly discussed, requesting a statement of their opinions on the points at issue, and inquiring what would be the course of each in case of his attaining the Presidency. It is to the credit of Gen. Pierce that he alone of those addressed made no response. He received the nomination, and was elected to this great civic honor by a majority unprecedented in our annals; and so as its fourteenth President his name is recorded for all time in the great dynastic roll of the republic.

The administration of President Pierce was throughout disquieted by the violent struggle in Kansas between those who plotted to make it a slave-holding and those who were resolved it should be a free State, — a contest which involved and convulsed the whole country. Whatever action the President took in measures touching the great points at issue, he was consistent with his previously pronounced opinions and all his previous political life. However men may differ regarding the policy of his administration in this particular, there can be no hesitation in ascribing to him high integrity and honor, and in affirming that the dignity and proprieties of the station were never more strictly or more gracefully maintained.

Soon after the close of his term of office he visited Madeira with Mrs. Pierce, chiefly on account of her delicate health, and then with her made a protracted tour of Europe, returning in 1860 to his home in Concord. Henceforth he abstained from professional labor, as also from participation in political affairs. He was visited with impaired



C. E. Stowe.

REV CALVIN E. STOWE, D.D.

ASSOC. PROF OF SAC. LIT. IN BIBL. SEM., ANDOVER
LATE PROF. OF RELIGION IN BOWDOIN COLLEGE

health two or three years, which resulted in a brief but violent illness and in his death Oct. 8, 1869.

In 1834 Mr. Pierce married Jane Means, third daughter of Rev. Dr. Appleton, a former president of Bowdoin College. Three sons were the fruit of this marriage, the first of whom died in infancy; the second, Frank Robert, died in 1844, aged four years, of rare beauty and promise; the third, a lad of eleven years, the hope of his parents, was killed January, 1852, in the wreck of a railway train near Andover, Mass., at their side, — a calamity which called forth the deep sympathy of the country, and which cast a shade over their remaining years.

Calvin Ellis Stowe was born in 1802 at Natick, Mass. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a paper-maker, and worked in his mill two years. He fitted for college partly at Bradford, Mass., and partly at Gorham. In college he was soon known as the first man in his class, — witty, brilliant, popular, and withal an acknowledged and consistent Christian. At Andover his literary tastes were rapidly developed. He translated from the German and published Jahn's "History of the Hebrew Commonwealth," and brought out with copious notes an edition of Lowth's "Lectures on Hebrew Poetry." In 1828 he was appointed assistant teacher in Prof. Stuart's department. In 1830 he had the editorial charge of the Boston *Recorder*. From 1831 to 1833 he was in the chair of languages at Hanover. Lane Seminary in Cincinnati next obtained him, and here he remained seventeen years as professor of Biblical literature. In 1850 the Collins professorship at Brunswick was established, and Mr. Stowe was selected for its first incumbent. At the end of the year, Andover, more wealthy and more attractive, laid her hands upon the doctor and placed him in her seat of sacred literature, a seat which he still occupies. During his residence in Ohio, Prof. Stowe visited Europe, partly to buy books for the library of the seminary and partly by appointment of the Legislature, and with reference to the general interests of education. He examined many European institutions of learning, and especially the schools of Prussia. The results of his observation appeared in a valuable report which was published by the State. In addition to the works already mentioned, Prof. Stowe published an introduction to the study of the Bible. He has also made numerous and valuable contributions to the literary and religious periodicals.

Mr. Stowe, it will be seen from our record, has spent the most of his life in teaching, his principal theme being the language and litera-

ture of the Bible. In this department he has undoubtedly been successful. As a public speaker Mr. Stowe is ready and forcible rather than elegant or graceful. That he might have attained to eminence in this line had he given himself wholly to preaching, I see no reason to doubt.

The removal of the family to Brunswick seems to have been an epoch in its history. Cincinnati had not made them rich, and their apparent poverty when they came into Maine excited surprise and compassion. They lived in the house which had been the home of Parson Titcomb, at that time a decayed and uncomfortable mansion. Here, without even a servant to aid her in the care of house and children, Mrs. Stowe wrote a serial tale for the *Washington Era*, and this tale, republished in book form, soon carried her name to the farthest corners of the earth, gave her a place among the great authors of the day, insured her a welcome in ducal halls, and raised the impoverished family to ease and independence. Mr. Stowe accompanied his wife on her first visit to England, and made some speeches there which, with all my regard for him, I could not approve. He has since twice crossed the Atlantic with Mrs. Stowe, but his home duties have soon called him back. Though a divinity professor, Mr. Stowe does not confine himself to theological topics or to ecclesiastical occasions. Earnest and able, his voice is often heard in conventions, moral or political, and he has even been talked of for Congress.

Mr. Stowe's first wife, married in 1832, was Elizabeth E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Tyler; she died in 1834. In 1836 he married Harriet E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Beecher.*

Samuel Talbot, born in Freeport in 1801, after graduation taught in Biddeford three years, graduated at Andover in 1831, and was settled in Wilton, where he remained ten years. From 1842 to 1859 he was the Congregational minister of Alna, about eighteen years. He died suddenly and away from home, leaving a widow (his second wife) and one son. The Rev. J. N. Parsons (Bowdoin College, 1828) speaks of him as follows: "As a man and as a Christian, his prominent characteristics were those that constitute goodness. In every relation of life he found his happiness in contributing to the happiness of others. These lovely traits made him, with but ordinary intellect-

* They have had seven children: three daughters, — Harriet E., Eliza T., and Georgiana M., the last married to Rev Mr. Allen, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston; four sons, — Henry E., Frederick W., Samuel C., and Charles E., the first three deceased; the last spent some time at the University of Bonn, Prussia, and is now ordained over the Congregational Church in Saco. P.

ual endowments, highly respected among all classes during both his pastorates, useful and successful as a minister, and beloved as a friend. His preaching was clear, practical, and solid, rather than showy or brilliant."

1825.

Charles Jeffrey Abbott is a native of Castine, born in 1806. His father, William Abbott, was a counsellor at law of high standing. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Israel Atherton of Lancaster, Mass. After graduation Mr. Abbott was for some time a family tutor in Charleston, S. C. For a while also he taught school in his native town. Then in his father's office he studied the law, which he has ever since practised in Castine. With the schools of Castine, which are highly prosperous, he has had much to do as town agent and chairman of committee. He claims also an active agency in the passage of the public-library law of Maine. For about eight years Mr. Abbott was the collector of customs for the port of Castine. In 1835 he married Sarah A., daughter of Josiah Hook of Castine. Of four children which she left at her death in 1843, only one survives. In 1856 Mr. Abbott was married to Mrs. T. J. Whitney, daughter of Daniel Johnston, formerly a merchant in Castine.

John Stevens Cabot Abbott, born in Brunswick in 1805, brother of Jacob (see 1820), was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Packard. He was principal of the academy at Amherst, Mass., one year, and then went through the course at Andover, was pastor of the Calvinist Church in Worcester, Mass., five years, then for five years over the Eliot Church in Roxbury, then three years in Nantucket First Congregational Church. The seven years which followed were passed in the city of New York, where he was associated with his brother in a large and flourishing school for young ladies. Mr. Abbott then returned to Maine, having bought the house in Brunswick which had been his father's. Here he lived eight years, busily engaged in writing for the press and supplying, as occasion called, the vacant pulpits of the neighborhood. At Farmington, his present residence, he also writes and preaches. As a speaker, whether in the pulpit or before the occasional assembly, Mr. Abbott is widely and favorably known. In this respect he is always ready, easy, showy, popular; but it is mainly on achievements as an author that his far-spread reputation rests. He began early. His "Mother at Home" and "Child at Home" were long ago enrolled among the religious tracts, the former having passed through several editions at home and abroad, and been translated into other European languages and even some of Asia. Then

came a series of small biographies: "Kings and Queens," "Marie Antoinette," "Josephine," "Madame Roland," "The Fourth Henry of France," "The Conqueror of Mexico," and "Philip, the Wampanoag Chief." The "History of Napoleon Bonaparte" first appeared as an illustrated serial in *Harper's Magazine*. It was followed by "Napoleon at St. Helena," "The Private Correspondence of Napoleon," and "The French Revolution as viewed in the Light of Republican Institutions." Mr. Abbott is now engaged on the "Monarchies of Continental Europe. "Austria" and "Russia" have already come out. His latest publication has attracted considerable notice. Something in regard to its tone and purport may be inferred from the fact that Republican editors and leaders recommend its circulation as a suitable and effective tract for the pending Presidential canvass. As a historical writer Mr. Abbott has been widely read and much admired. In this field, however, he belongs to the school of Headley rather than of Macaulay. Aiming more at immediate effect than at the solid fame which comes only from accuracy and completeness and long and deep research, Mr. Abbott's works are rapid compilations made from the nearest sources, and owe their attractiveness partly to the glow and smoothness of their diction, partly to the enthusiasm of the author. This quality, indeed, brightens and tinges almost everything he does, — a circumstance which his readers have need to remember. This trait is specially conspicuous in the "Life of Napoleon," whom he presents as an almost faultless hero of the Bayard type. The justification or extenuation of acts which had long and widely been regarded as crimes, and the general tone of indiscriminate praise, called forth many public and sharp critiques. It is, however, undoubtedly true that during the passionate and blinding conflicts, the fury and terrors of the scene when that great man was chief actor on the stage, he was often misunderstood and misrepresented both in England and America. Mr. Abbott's strong and indignant conviction of this injustice may have impelled him too far in the other direction. In the matter of style, if I may be allowed an opinion, Mr. Abbott's later works show a marked improvement, though a critic of the severer cast might still find occasion to lop here and there. It is pleasant to add, what all who know him will indorse, that few men possess more largely the qualities which make one esteemed as a citizen and beloved as a neighbor and friend. He married in 1830 Jane W. Bourne of Boston. They have had six daughters and two sons.*

* From Maine Mr. Abbott removed to Cheshire, Conn., and subsequently to the pastorate of the Howe Street Church, New Haven, Conn., and as acting pastor at Fair Haven, where for a few years his labors, as in other places, were greatly blessed.



Sam'l P. Benson

Thomas Ayer was born in 1797 in Plaistow, N. H. As a Latin and Greek scholar he stood among the first in this distinguished class. He went into the ministry and for a short time had a parish. For many years, however, he has lived in Litchfield, the owner and cultivator of a small farm. Here he works, smokes, reads the classics, and fits boys for college. His wife was Hepsibah Smith. They have three children.

[Mr. Ayer died in 1863. — P.]

Elisha Bacon, born in Freeport in 1799, was prepared for the ministry under private tuition, and was settled successively at Hyannis in Massachusetts and at Sanford and Eliot in Maine. In consequence of weak lungs he gave up preaching, and now keeps a boarding school at Centreville, Mass. By his wife, Emeline Basset of Hyannis, he has three children.

[Mr. Bacon died in 1863. — P.]

Samuel Page Benson was born in Winthrop in 1804. His worthy father, Dr. Peleg Benson, was a native of Middleboro', Mass., and settled in Winthrop in 1792. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Col. Simon Page of Kensington, N. H. He was fitted for college under Mr. Joslyn of Monmouth Academy. Gen. Benson and Samuel S. Warren of China were his law teachers. After practising successfully for two years in Unity, Waldo County, he returned to Winthrop that he might be near his aged parents. Here for sixteen years he continued to work in his profession not without success, yet with many interruptions to which he submitted with a patient grace that showed he was not *all* a lawyer. During this period school committees, agricultural societies, academy and college boards contrived to get a good deal of work out of him. The town used him constantly as selectman, agent, or representative in the Legislature. The county had him in the Senate for a while, and the State employed him for several years as its secretary. Soon after the death of his wife in 1848, Mr. Benson discontinued his legal practice and devoted himself to railroad business and agricultural pursuits. But his fellow-citizens, fearing perhaps that he was falling into idle habits, sent him to Washington. Having done good service in the Thirty-third Congress, he was re-elected by a large majority. During the memorable nine weeks'

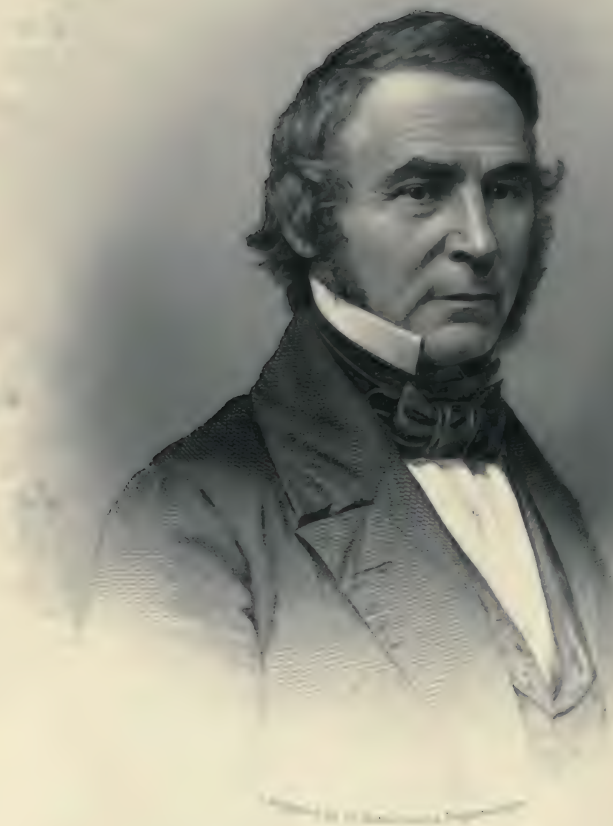
His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1875. He died in 1877 after a year of great nervous prostration, but of singular peace of mind, often rising to rapturous, exultant assurance of the blessedness that awaited him, on which he knew he might enter any hour. P.

struggle for a speaker Mr. Benson acted as one of the tellers, and we have no reason to suppose that he felt very badly when at length it devolved on him to announce the election of Mr. Banks. During that Congress Mr. Benson held the important position of chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. His entire career at Washington was creditable to himself, to his district, and to the State. For a number of years after his retirement from public life Mr. Benson lived with his daughter, Mrs. Sewall; first at Wenham, Mass., where the Rev. John S. Sewall was settled as a clergyman, and afterward in Brunswick, Me., where Mr. Sewall is now an active and honored professor in the college. Latterly Mr. Benson has lived in Yarmouth with his second wife. Mr. Benson has long presided over the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. Though strong and active still, he has bid adieu to political life and to the pressing cares of business. May his decline be gentle and his setting bright.

Mr. Benson married, in 1831, Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Ariel Mann of Hallowell. Of four daughters but two survive.

[He married a second time in 1872, Esther, daughter of the late Dr. Eleazer Burbank of Yarmouth. After a protracted illness Mr. Benson died in Yarmouth in 1876. — P.]

Alden Boynton dates his beginning from Wiscasset, 1805; John and Sarah his parents' names. Mr. Boynton, a ship-master at first, had become a ship-owner, and the embargo and war found him in possession of several vessels. At the close of that disastrous period he sailed to Portugal in the only ship that remained to him. Returning with a cargo of salt, his vessel sprung a leak in mid-ocean and soon went down. The captain and crew took to their boats, were picked up, and he came home penniless to spend the rest of his days upon a mortgaged farm. On this farm, which was two or three miles from the village, Alden grew up a hard-working boy. At length a high school was established in the village, and though it was quite a walk, Alden was glad to attend it. There, learning many of his lessons on the road, he was fitted for college by a youthful but thorough teacher, Alpheus S. Packard. At fifteen this strong, healthy lad went to Brunswick. Like many both before and since he shut himself up in his college room, took no regular exercise, soon got sick, and finally graduated a good scholar and a confirmed dyspeptic. Having thus through his ignorance and neglect of natural laws spoiled a good farmer, he went forth to engage in that intellectual strife which demands in its recruits a healthy body as well as healthy mind. The issue might have been foretold. He taught school awhile, then went back



James W. Bradbury

HON. JAMES W. BRADBURY

to the farm in search of health but found he could no longer labor; then spent a year in the law office of John H. Shepard; then took charge of an academy. Meanwhile new views of life and duty had taken hold of his mind. He applied for license to preach; and the Kennebec Association, dispensing in his case with the usual requirements, granted his request. After some missionary labor on the Penobscot he was settled at Industry, preaching alternately there and in New Portland ten miles distant. Here he stayed seven years, his health growing poorer and at length wholly failing. To their sorrow and his own he found himself compelled to leave an attached and indulgent people. Mr. Boynton returned to Wiscasset, where he bought a house and small patch of ground on which he has since lived, his mother keeping house for him. He has been supervisor of the schools, has twice represented the town in the Legislature, has officiated at funerals and supplied vacant pulpits until increasing infirmities of lungs and speech have put it out of his power. Mr. Boynton has given me a minute narrative of the ailments which have made his life "one long disease," and of the way in which they frustrated all his efforts to be useful; and it is quite evident that the foundation of all this mischief was laid at Brunswick. There is no evidence that either his college guardians or his comrades warned him of the ruinous process, or even suspected its existence. Those were days of darkness in regard to the whole subject of physical training. The student who is bent on the slow suicide of inaction should at least be informed that he cannot commit it on college ground. Had I money to bestow on my Alma Mater, (would I had!) I am convinced that I could render her and her future children no more essential service than by providing facilities and encouragements for the best forms of athletic sport, and for those kinds of gymnastic exercise which have been proved to be safe and salutary. Mr. Boynton died in 1858.

James Ware Bradbury is a native of York County, where his father, Dr. James Bradbury, was a physician of eminence. He taught the Hallowell Academy for a year, and then studied law with Mr., afterwards Judge Shepley and with Rufus McIntyre. In 1830 Mr. Bradbury settled in Augusta, where he gave himself with great devotion to his profession for many years. He edited for a time the *Maine Patriot*, and was also attorney for the county. In 1844, first as a nominating delegate at Baltimore, and afterwards as president of the Maine electoral college, he assisted in making Mr. Polk President of the United States. In 1847 he was elected a member of the United States Senate. Scarcely had he taken his seat when the death of his

colleague, Senator Fairfield, called him to the painful duty of pronouncing the customary eulogy. During his entire connection with the Senate he held a place in the committee on the judiciary. When President Taylor, following the example of his immediate predecessors in office, proceeded to displace many of the Democratic incumbents, Mr. Bradbury introduced a resolution on the subject of removals from office, and supported the same in the debate which followed. He was chairman of a select committee on French spoliations, and reported a bill for the relief of the long-enduring and much-abused sufferers, which he advocated in a speech of much research. Before the expiration of his term he declined in a public letter to be a candidate for re-election. Since the close of his senatorial term, he has been engaged as before in the practice of his profession, and ranks among the ablest lawyers in the State. He was an overseer, and for several years has been a trustee of the college. On the death of Prof. Cleaveland was chosen corresponding secretary of the Maine Historical Society, and on the death of Judge Bourne was chosen its president. He married in 1834 Eliza A., daughter of Thomas W. Smith of Augusta. Their oldest son, James W. (Bowdoin College, 1861), had engaged in the practice of law, and was rising in his profession when he died in 1876.

Richmond Bradford was born in 1801 in Turner. His parents were Martin and Prudence (Dillingham) Bradford. Dr. Bradford studied medicine in Minot and in Brunswick, took his degree in 1829, and settled in the practice at Lewiston Falls. He now lives in Auburn. The same year he married Miss A. Cary. Their oldest son died at the age of twenty-three; another son is a physician at Lewiston; the youngest son is a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1861, and is a physician in New York, having received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1865; and there is a daughter unmarried.

[Dr. Bradford was highly esteemed as a physician and a Christian man. After long illness he died in 1874. — P.]

Horatio Bridge, brother of Edward T. (1818), began life as a lawyer, practising first in Skowhegan and afterwards in Augusta with James Bradbury for his partner. About 1840 he became a purser in the United States navy, and for some sixteen years was mostly on the sea. Under President Pierce he was appointed chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the navy department, — a very important office which he has filled and still fills with great fidelity and to

general acceptance.* He married about 1844 Charlotte Marshall of Boston. They have had and lost one child.

George Barrell Cheever, born in Hallowell in 1806, was the son of Nathaniel Cheever who came from Salem to Hallowell, and Charlotte Barrell of York. The father was a well-known and respected printer and publisher, and established the *American Advocate* in Hallowell in 1810. The son was prepared for college at the academy, Hallowell; after graduating pursued a theological course, graduating at Andover in 1830, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Howard Street, Salem, in 1832. While at Andover and Salem he contributed in prose and verse to the *North American Review*, *Biblical Repository*, and other periodicals. He also published a "Defence of the Orthodoxy of Cudworth," "Commonplace Books of Prose and Poetry," "Studies in Poetry," and edited "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton." He engaged with characteristic energy and ardor in the temperance movement, and by his publication entitled "Inquire at Deacon Giles' Distillery," which was interpreted to have a personal bearing, brought on himself obloquy, was assaulted in the street, was prosecuted for libel, and imprisoned thirty days in the Salem jail. Resigning his pastorate, he went abroad, travelling in Europe and the Levant, and contributing letters to the New York *Observer*. In 1839 he was installed pastor of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church, New York, meanwhile giving courses of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress," and on "Hierarchical Despotism," which were published. In 1846 he visited Europe again as corresponding editor of the New York *Evangelist*, of which he became on his return chief editor. The same year he was installed over the Church of the Puritans, New York, remaining until 1870, when he resigned the pastorate, and has since resided in Englewood, N. J. Besides contributing to periodicals, in 1845 and 1846 there appeared from his fruitful pen "Journal of the Pilgrims, Plymouth, New England, 1620," reprinted from the original volumes with historical illustrations, "Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the Shadow of Mont Blanc and also of Jungfrau," and "Windings of the Water of Life," in 1849. Subsequently he published "The Right of the Bible in Common Schools," "Voices of Nature to her Foster Child, the Soul of Man," "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper," "God's

* Mr. Bridge resigned this position to become inspector-general, which he held until the passage of the law debarring navy officers from active duty on reaching the age of sixty-two, when he retired with the "relative rank" of commodore. F.

Hand in America," "Guilt of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholding," "The Punishment of Death: Its Authority and Expediency," and recently "Faith, Doubt, and Evidence." Several discourses, etc., have been published by Dr. Cheever not embraced in the above enumeration. Dr. Cheever has shown great literary activity in the midst of parochial cares and responsibilities. He has been a zealous worker in different fields, has made himself known and felt in the discussions, vehement and unsparing, of problems which have agitated the country, as well as in energetic, persistent, and fearless action; and now, without clerical charge, he is engaged, it is said, with the earnestness of younger days in a defence of the truth against the assaults of science. Dr. Cheever received the degree of D. D. from the University of New York in 1844. In 1846 he married Elizabeth C. Wetmore of New York. They have had one child, — a son, dying in infancy. Dr. Cheever has given proof of his devotion to the interests of his Master's kingdom in the liberal gift of his New York dwelling to the American Board of Commissioners and the American Missionary Association, to be held jointly. P.

Jonathan Cilley was born in 1802 at Nottingham, N. H. His grandfather, Joseph Cilley, commanded a regiment in the war of the Revolution. His father, Greenleaf Cilley, died in 1808, leaving four sons and three daughters. Joseph, now the only survivor of the sons, served with distinction in our second war with England. In college Jonathan was a respectable scholar. As a debater and speaker he stood in the first rank. "Nothing could be less artificial than his style of oratory. After filling his mind with the necessary information, he trusted everything else to his mental warmth and the inspiration of the moment, and poured himself out with an earnest and irresistible simplicity. . . . In few words, let us characterize him at the outset of life as a young man of quick and powerful intellect, endowed with sagacity and tact, yet frank and free in his mode of action, ambitious of good influence, earnest, active, and persevering, with an elasticity and cheerful strength of mind which made difficulties easy, and the struggle with them a pleasure. Mingled with the amiable qualities that were like sunshine to his friends, there were harsher and sterner traits which fitted him to make head against an adverse world; but it was only at the moment of need that the iron framework of his character became perceptible." From college Mr. Cilley went to Thomaston, and began the study of law with John Ruggles, afterwards United States senator from Maine. Into the warm partisan contests of the place and the time he at once entered

with great zeal. "At a period when most young men still stand aloof from the world, he had already taken his post as a leading politician. He afterwards found cause to regret that so much time had been abstracted from his professional studies, nor did the absorbing and exciting nature of his political career afford him any subsequent opportunity to supply the defects of his legal education." In 1829 he began to practise at Thomaston, and the same year was married to Deborah, daughter of Hon. Hezekiah Prince of that place. In 1832 Mr. Cilley took his seat in the Legislature, as representative from Thomaston. To the Legislature of 1833 he was also sent, although vehemently opposed by many who had been his political and personal friends. In 1834 these new opponents attempted to read him out of the Democratic party, but the effort signally failed, and he soon became "the acknowledged head and leader of that party in the Legislature." During the latter part of the session of 1836 he was speaker of the House. "All parties awarded him the praise of being the best presiding officer the House ever had." In this year, after a severe struggle which abundantly proved his great popularity, he was chosen to represent his district in Congress. "In the summer of 1837," writes his classmate and friend, Hawthorne, "a few months after his election to Congress, I met Mr. Cilley for the first time since early youth, when he had been to me almost as an elder brother. The two or three days which I spent in his neighborhood enabled us to renew our former intimacy. In his person there was very little change, and that little was for the better. He had an impending brow, deep-set eyes, and a thin, thoughtful countenance, which in his abstracted moments seemed almost stern, but in the intercourse of society it was brightened with a kindly smile that will live in the recollection of all who knew him. His manners had not a fastidious polish, but were characterized by the simplicity of one who had dwelt remote from cities, holding free companionship with the yeomen of the land. I thought him as true a representative of the people as ever theory could portray. His earlier and later habits of life, his feelings, partialities, and prejudices, were those of the people. The strong and shrewd sense which constituted so marked a feature of his mind was but a higher degree of the popular intelligence. He loved the people and respected them, and was prouder of nothing than of his brotherhood with those who had intrusted their public interests to his care. His continual struggles in the political arena had strengthened his bones and sinews; opposition had kept him ardent; while success had cherished the generous warmth of his nature, and assisted the growth both of his powers and sympathies. Disappointment might have

soured and contracted him; but his triumphant warfare had, it seemed to me, been no less beneficial to his heart than to his mind. I was aware that his harsher traits had grown apace with his milder ones, that he possessed iron resolution, indomitable perseverance, and an almost terrible energy; but these features had imparted no hardness to his character in private intercourse. In the hour of public need these strong qualities would have shown themselves the most prominent ones, and would have encouraged his countrymen to rally round him as one of their natural leaders. In his private and domestic relations Mr. Cilley was most exemplary, and he enjoyed no less happiness than he conferred. He had been the father of four children, two of whom were in the grave, leaving, I thought, a more abiding impression of tenderness and regret than the death of infants usually makes upon the masculine mind. Two boys — the elder seven or eight years of age, and the younger two — still remained to him; and the fondness of these children for their father, their evident enjoyment of his society, was proof enough of his gentle and amiable character within the precincts of his family. In that bereaved household there is now another child whom the father never saw. Mr. Cilley's domestic habits were simple and primitive to a degree unusual in most parts of our country, among men of so eminent a station as he had attained. It made me smile, though with anything but scorn, in contrast to the aristocratic stateliness which I have witnessed elsewhere, to see him driving home his one cow, after a long search for her through the village. That trait alone would have marked him as a man whose greatness lay within himself. He appeared to take much interest in his garden, and was very fond of flowers. He kept bees, and told me that he loved to sit for whole hours watching the labors of the insects, and soothed by the hum with which they filled the air. I glance at these minute particulars of his daily life, because they form so strange a contrast with the circumstances of his death Who could have believed that with his thoroughly New England character, in so short a time after I had seen him in that peaceful and happy home, among those simple occupations and pure enjoyments, he would be stretched in his own blood, slain for an almost impalpable punctilio?"

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* The story of Cilley's tragic end, so fully recorded and commented on in the press of the time, and one of the saddest traditions of our political history, need not be repeated. That the man whose young life and lofty ambition were thus suddenly quenched in blood was in some respects eminently fitted for a public career, it seems impossible to doubt. Indeed, there is the best reason for thinking that but for his untimely end his name might have been enrolled among the brightest and most famous, not only of his class and college mates, but of his countrymen. P.

Cyrus Hamlin Coolidge, born in Canton in 1800, entered Sophomore; settled as a physician in Buckfield, where he tried both practice and business with moderate success. Here he married and had children. In 1852 he removed to California; in 1860 to Austin, Nev., where he practised his profession six years, and thence returned to California and died in 1871, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Gorham Deane, born January, 1803, was the son of the late Dr. Ezra Deane, formerly of Biddeford, and subsequently of Cambridge, Mass. From an early age his love of reading was intense. Twice during his boyhood he was placed in a store; but so prone was he to get absorbed in some book, that all idea of making him a business man was abandoned. Being permitted at length to devote himself to study, he took for sleep but four hours of the twenty-four. He entered college at eighteen, having already taught school acceptably a winter in Baldwin and a summer in Kennebunkport. Though his nervous and sanguine temperament made a large amount of exercise essential to his health, he continued at Brunswick the sedentary and fatal course which he had previously pursued. The consequences soon appeared. More than once he was interrupted by disease; but rallying, returned to his studies only to break down again. At the Senior exhibition he received the second appointment in the class, and the same in the assignment for Commencement. He went home the evident victim of dyspeptic consumption, feeble, emaciated, sinking rapidly, and died in Providence, R. I., whither he had gone to seek relief, Aug. 11, a few weeks before his classmates took their degrees. In his disposition he was uncommonly amiable: he was seldom depressed and seldom excited; even in his last illness he was calm and cheerful, and hopeful and resigned. In every action he appeared to have been governed by the strictest and highest principles. His fondest hope was to devote his life to the service of his Master as a minister of the gospel.

Jeremiah Dummer, brother of Charles (see 1814), was born in 1805, graduated in medicine in 1828, and practised a while somewhere in Kennebec County. He went in 1833 to Jacksonville, Ill., and soon after to Boonville in Missouri. After a year he pushed still farther west and made Westport, Kan., his home. Here he died in 1856. In faith and life he was an earnest Methodist and a man of warm piety. He practised largely among the Indians, and did much for their spiritual welfare. Dr. Dummer died unmarried.

Nathaniel Dunn was born in Poland of this State in 1800. From childhood he was conversant with narrow circumstances and a constant struggle; was fitted for college chiefly at Hebron and Gorham Academies, and entered Sophomore. At his commencement he was assigned a conference with Cilley. The lives of the two young men thus connected soon became widely sundered. Dunn, after graduating, received a flattering invitation to study law in the office of Judge Ruggles of Thomaston. Having just accepted a position at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and embarrassed by debt, he declined; Cilley took the place, and the young men began their respective careers in quite opposite directions. At Wilbraham Dunn taught chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1829 he opened a private school in the city of New York, which he continued five or six years. In 1840 he opened a family school in Tarrytown, N. Y.; in 1844 was made principal of a seminary at Hampstead, L. I.; in 1849 returned to New York and again established a school for seven years. He then turned his attention to lecturing on scientific subjects, chiefly chemical, travelling with his apparatus through different States until 1869, when he was appointed to lecture for a time in Rutgers College, New York, on chemistry and natural philosophy. He has since relinquished the labor of teaching, has written for the press, and in 1875 published a poem bearing the title "Satan Unchained," now in a second edition.

Mr. Dunn has been twice married and has four children living, two sons and two daughters: one son a lawyer in Minnesota, and another a lawyer in New York.

Mr. Dunn has from early life maintained a Christian profession in the Methodist communion. P.

Joseph Jenkins Eveleth, Augusta, 1805; studied law with Hon. Reuel Williams of Augusta, and spent a year at the law school of Judge Howe, Northampton, Mass. He then emigrated south to Wilkinson County, Miss., and engaged in his profession. "His ability," writes a classmate, "integrity, and irreproachable character, his frank and gentlemanly bearing, secured signal success." After four years, prompted by filial affection, he relinquished brilliant prospects and returned to his native town to minister to the comfort of his parents in their declining years. His kindness of heart and his steadfast integrity won the confidence of his townsmen. For more than twenty years he was cashier of the Augusta Bank; was also treasurer of a savings bank; at different times he filled other positions of trust and importance. In 1867 he travelled in Europe for a year. He was then

employed for several years in the office of the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company of Augusta, and for two successive terms was mayor of the city. In 1873 he made a second and more extensive tour abroad. On his return he declined to enter again on active business. Mr. Eveleth inherited a spirit of ready co-operation in whatever promotes the welfare of society and the institutions of religion. He led the choir in the Congregational church for nearly twenty years. His generous sympathies and gentle benevolence can be testified to by the widow and orphan whom he has befriended.

David Haley Foster was a native of Topsham. From 1830 to 1839 he practised law in Kennebec County, having "a respectable share of business," and being "highly esteemed for his urbanity." During the last twelve years of his life he was employed as a teacher of languages and of music in the States of Virginia and Maryland. In this capacity he is said to have been "highly popular and successful." Late in 1851, from Berlin, Md., where he had charge of a female seminary, he went in quest of health to his paternal home, and there died soon after. Mr. Foster left a widow and three children.

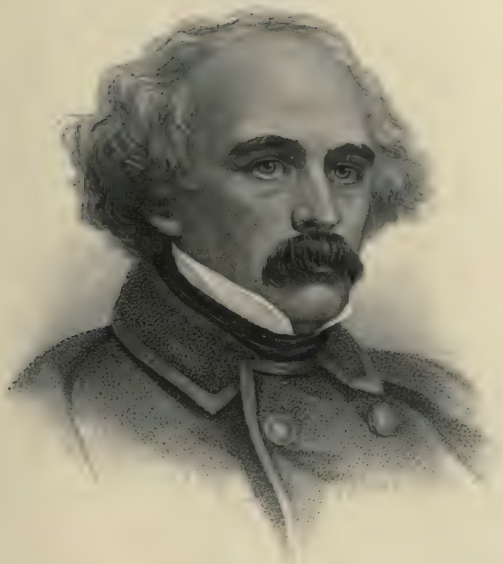
Patrick Henry Greenleaf, born in Gray in 1808, studied law with his distinguished father, Simon Greenleaf, then living in Portland, and practised in the courts of Maine about seven years. Having become in 1830 a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Greenleaf engaged with ready activity in church duties, and soon became a conspicuous lay member. Through the *Children's Guide*, a monthly paper which he started and published at Portland, Mr. Greenleaf became known to Bishop Doane. At the suggestion and request of that ardent prelate, and in conformity with a long-cherished wish, he left his profession and joined the bishop at Burlington in 1835. Here he became at once a student in divinity, editor of the *Missionary*, editor of the *Spirit of English Magazines*, and superintendent of St. Mary's Sunday school. Not agreeing entirely with the right reverend doctor, and declining a nomination to the chair of languages in Bristol College, Pa., Mr. Greenleaf returned to his father's in Cambridge, and completed his studies under Bishop Griswold. He was ordained deacon in 1836, and soon after became the first pastor of the Church of the Ascension at Fall River, Mass. From 1837 to 1841 he was rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, Tenn.; then until 1850 of St. John's in Charlestown, Mass.; and then for three years rector of St. Mark's in Boston. In 1853 Mr. Greenleaf became rector of

Christ Church in Madison, Ind., and in 1855 of St. Paul's, Cincinnati. In this important position Dr. Greenleaf appears to be actively engaged, and prosecuting no less earnestly than in youth the great and useful work to which he has devoted his life. Dr. Greenleaf has written much for the press, as might be shown by reference to the *Portland Magazine*, the *Portland Gazette*, the *Maine Wesleyan Journal*, the *Episcopal Watchman*, and the *Missionary*. To these may be added numerous tracts and sermons, with several small volumes original or edited. He was married in 1829 to Margaret, daughter of Capt. W. P. Johnson of Newburyport, Mass. They have six children: Henry L. Greenleaf is a merchant in New Orleans, married, with three children; James E., merchant in Boston, married, two children; George H. is a partner of James; Charles R., student in medicine; Henrietta T., wife of Rev. Charles W. Homer, Lowell, Mass., three children; Charlotte, at home.

[Mr. Greenleaf received the degree of D. D. from the University of Indiana. He died in 1869. — P.]

William Hale, son of Hon. William Hale, was born at Dover, N. H., Dec. 10, 1804, where he has always resided. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduation he engaged in the hardware business, in which, at this writing, he retains an interest, and is well known and highly respected in this as well as other relations as a business man. He was the first president of the Cocheco Railroad, and is now president of the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad. He represented his native town in the State Legislature in 1833 and 1854. P.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in Salem in 1804. The family came from England, and settled in Salem early in the last century. The men in successive generations followed the sea. His father was a ship-master, who died in Cuba of yellow fever when the son was yet a child. His mother "was a woman of great beauty and extreme sensibility." At the age of ten, on account of feeble health, the boy was sent to live on a farm on the borders of Sebago Lake in Maine, and at the proper age was sent back to Salem to complete preparation for college. In college, though singularly retiring in his habits, as described by a classmate, "dwelling in unrevealed recesses which his most intimate friends were never permitted to penetrate," his winning countenance and gentle manners won esteem and even popularity. Though fond of being present at festal scenes, "he never told a story or sang a song. His voice was never heard in any shout of merri-



Nathaniel Hawthorne

ment; but the silent, beaming smile would testify to his keen appreciation of the scene and to his enjoyment of the wit. He would sit for a whole evening with head gently inclined to one side, hearing every word, seeing every gesture, and yet scarcely a word would pass his lips. But there was an indescribable something in the silent presence of Hawthorne which rendered him one of the most desired guests on such occasions. Jonathan Cilley was probably his most intimate friend in the class; and yet his discrimination would lead him to say, 'I love Hawthorne; I admire him: but I do not know him. He lives in a mysterious world of thought and imagination which he never permits me to enter.'"

In later years, it may here be stated, the same singular trait was equally noticeable. One winter evening at the residence of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson there was a gathering of friends, Hawthorne among them, and the well-known G. W. Curtis of New York, who thus refers to Hawthorne: "I, who listened to all the fine things which were said, was for some time scarcely aware of a man who sat upon the edge of the circle, a little withdrawn, his head slightly thrown forward upon his breast, and his bright eyes clearly burning under his black brow. This person, who sat silent as a shadow, looked to me as Daniel Webster might have looked had he been a poet. He rose and walked to the window, and stood quietly there for a long time watching the dead white landscape. No appeal was made to him; nobody looked after him. The conversation flowed as steadily on as if every one understood that his silence was to be respected. It was the same thing at the table. In vain the silent man imbibed æsthetic tea. Whatever fancies it inspired did not flower at his lips. But there was a light in his eye which assured me that nothing was lost. So supreme was his silence that it presently engrossed me to the exclusion of everything else. There was brilliant discourse; but this silence was much more poetic and fascinating. Fine things were said by the philosophers, but much finer things were implied by the dumbness of this gentleman with heavy brows and black hair. As Hawthorne retired, Mr. Emerson remarked with a smile, 'Hawthorne rides well his horse of the night.'"

To return to his college life: he was a great reader, and gave indications of the facility and felicity so marked in subsequent years. His Latin and English exercises were specially commended by his teachers; one of them certainly, Prof. Newman, being a competent judge. If the writer had the gift of the pencil he could portray Hawthorne as he looked in the recitation-room of those days, eastern side Maine Hall, with the same shy, gentle bearing, black, drooping, full,

inquisitive eye, and low, musical voice that he ever had. Little did the teacher imagine what work he might be doing for the budding genius near the end of that front bench, or for the other genius, even then bursting into bloom, two seats back, — Longfellow, — and others in that group. Would that teachers could realize the possibilities of their pupils!

After graduation Hawthorne returned to his Salem home. He had no fancy for either of the professions. For some time he lived a solitary life of reading and meditation, walking out by night, passing the day alone in his room, writing tales which he burned or some which appeared in newspaper, magazine, or annual, "leading a wandering, uncertain, and mostly unnoticed life." His classmate again records what he styles a rumor, the accuracy of which he does not vouch for, though affirming the truth of the main fact. "The Rev. George B. Cheever became pastor of one of the Salem churches. He hunted up his classmate, Hawthorne, and found him solitary and forgotten in his chamber." Recalling his promise in college, he urged him to write for the press, and infused into his desponding friend somewhat of his own life and spirit. Hawthorne sent an article to Goodrich, who was editing an annual in Boston. Goodrich discerned the promise of his genius, and sought for more contributions from his pen, and thus Hawthorne was set forth on his shining way. In 1832 he published anonymously a romance, which however he never acknowledged. Contributions to periodicals were collected in 1837 in a volume with the title "Twice-Told Tales," of which Mr. Curtis wrote, "They are full of glancing wit, of tender satire, of exquisite natural description, of subtle and strange analysis of human life, darkly passionate and weird." The new star was thus hailed with generous enthusiasm by his classmate Longfellow in the *North American Review* of July, 1837: "This star is but newly risen, and ere long the observations of numerous star-gazers, perched upon arm-chairs and editors' tables, will inform the world of its magnitude and its place in the heaven of poetry; whether it be in the paw of the Great Bear, or on the forehead of Pegasus, or on the strings of the Lyre, or in the wings of the Eagle. Our own observations are as follows: To this little work we would say, 'Live ever, sweet, sweet book! It comes from the hand of a man of genius. Everything about it has the freshness of the morning and of May. These flowers and green leaves of poetry have not the dust of the highway upon them. They have been gathered fresh from the secret places of a peaceful and gentle heart. There flow deep waters, silent, calm, and cool, and the green leaves look into them and God's blue heaven. The book, though in prose, is never-

theless written by a poet. What is worthy of mention, he never wrote poetry, not even a carrier's address." *

In 1838 Mr. George Bancroft, then collector of Boston, appointed Hawthorne weigher and gauger in the customs. A change of administration, respecting neither rising genius nor official fidelity, displaced him for political reasons. He then joined the association at Brook Farm, Roxbury, of which he was one of the founders. He confesses to dislike of the physical labor in his "Mosses from an Old Manse": "It has been an apophthegm," he wrote, "these five thousand years, that toil sweetens the bread it earns. For my part (speaking from hard experience acquired while belaboring the rugged furrows of Brook Farm), I relish best the free gifts of Providence." Yet he took satisfaction in his small garden: "My garden that skirted the avenue of the Manse was of precisely the right extent. An hour or two of morning labor was all that it required; but I used to visit it a dozen times a day and stand in deep contemplation over my vegetable progeny, with a love that nobody could share or conceive of who had never taken part in the process of creation." After a few months' trial of Brook Farm he returned to Boston, was soon happily married, then removed to Concord and took up his abode for three years in the "Old Manse," its first lay occupant, where "in the most delightful little nook of a study that ever afforded its snug seclusion to a scholar," in which Emerson wrote "Nature," he wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse." In 1845 appeared "The Journal of an African Cruiser," by Horatio Bridge of his college class, and intimate friend, which he edited for the press. In 1846 another political change made Mr. Bancroft Secretary of the Navy, and by his instrumentality, Hawthorne

* The following is from Horatio Bridge, Esq., of Washington, late chief of bureau of provisions and clothing, navy department, a classmate and intimate friend of Hawthorne: "It was not until 1836 that S. G. Goodrich agreed to publish a volume of Hawthorne's writings, but postponed its publication from time to time until Hawthorne's friend Bridge, suspecting the cause of the delay, interposed and guaranteed the publisher against loss; but knowing the unwillingness of Hawthorne to allow a friend to assume pecuniary risk on his account, he exacted a pledge that the arrangement should be carefully concealed from Hawthorne. Soon afterwards the book came out. In his beautiful prefatory letter in 'The Snow Image,' addressed to Bridge, he thus alludes to the transaction just mentioned: 'For it was through your interposition, and that moreover unknown to himself, that your early friend was brought before the public somewhat more prominently than theretofore in the first volume of "Twice-Told Tales," ' etc The book was well received in England as well as in this country. Hawthorne became reassured, and never thereafter despaired of ultimate success as an author. For some reason, however, he chose another publisher, and had no further business relations with Mr. Goodrich."

surveyor of the port of Salem. During the years of service which followed, he wrote "The Scarlet Letter," which critics extolled as "exhibiting extraordinary powers of mental analysis and graphic description." A second time removed from office, for like cause, in 1849, he became resident at Lenox, Mass., and here wrote "The House of Seven Gables," soon followed by "The Blithedale Romance." His peculiar and intense individuality, it may be here remarked, is shown in these, as well as all his productions; a trait in his character thus referred to as giving a prominent, perhaps the chief charm to his writings, by a reviewer in the April number of the *North American Review* for 1853: "They are, in the truest sense of the word, autobiographical; and with repeated opportunities for cultivating his acquaintance by direct intercourse, we have learned from his books immeasurably more of his mental history, tastes, tendencies, sympathies, and opinions, than we should have known had we enjoyed his daily converse for a lifetime. Diffident and reserved as to the habitudes of the outer man, yet singularly communicative and social in disposition and desire, he takes his public for his confidant, and betrays to thousands of eyes, likes and dislikes, whims and reveries, veins of mirthful and of serious reflection, moods of feeling both healthful and morbid, which it would be beyond his power to disclose through the ear, even to the most intimate of friends or the dearest kindred."

"The Snow Image," "True Stories," "Wonder Book for Girls and Boys," and other volumes for the young followed at different dates from his fruitful pen in successive editions and always welcome to youthful readers.

In 1852 Concord became his home for the remainder of his life. During the Presidential campaign of that year he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," one of his few intimate friends, who was the successful candidate, and President Pierce appointed him to one of the most lucrative posts in his gift, the United States consulate at Liverpool, England.

Mr. Hawthorne, having resigned his consulate in 1857, spent two years in travel with his family on the Continent, residing some time in Rome and Florence, and then returned to his Concord home, where he lived the same sort of life he had lived before, mingling seldom in village society, but ever kind, winning, welcoming friends, loving the gentle river and woodlands. "The Marble Faun" was one of the fruits of his Italian travel, published in 1860; and "Our Old Home," sketches of England contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*. Passages from American, English, French, and Italian Note Books, are posthu-



Josiah S Little

HON JOSIAH STOVER LITTLE

mous publications, "exhibiting the same exquisite charms of style," ease and grace, delicate satire and refined humor, fidelity of touch and subtile insight, that characterize all his writings. "Septimius Felton; or, The Elixir of Life," a psychological romance, the scene laid in Concord in 1775, was found among his papers, and was edited by a daughter and published in 1872.

In the spring of 1864 to regain health, which had been failing for some time, he set out on a journey through New Hampshire, accompanied by his lifelong friend Ex-President Pierce. They reached Plymouth. Hawthorne once in a moment of weakness said that his work was about done. The two occupied adjacent chambers, and parted, each to rest and sleep. Not a groan was heard from Hawthorne's bed during the night. At early morning the ex-President went to the bedside of his friend and found him dead. His wife, Sophia Peabody, had died in London. He left two daughters and a son Julian. P.

John Dafforne Kinsman was the only son of Nathan Kinsman, a respectable lawyer in Portland. In 1816–17 he was my pupil, and well do I remember the bright, amiable boy. He settled a lawyer in his native town and practised for a while with considerable success. He could speak with ease and effect; his manners were affable, his talents popular. He gave some attention to military affairs and much more attention to politics. In the famous electioneering campaign of 1840 he took an active part, and under the administration then elected became United States marshal for Maine. In 1845 he removed to Wisconsin, but subsequently returned to Maine and died in 1850 at Belfast, aged forty-four. Mr. Kinsman married Angela, daughter of Levi Cutter. She and her son still live.

Josiah Stover Little is a son of Michael Little, and was born in Minot in 1801. In consequence of his mother's death, which immediately followed his birth, he was taken into the family of his grandfather, Col. Josiah Little of Newbury, Mass., where he grew up. He was early destined for business, but an accident befell him and he was sent to college. To his studies, preparatory and collegiate, he gave himself with an ardent and persevering ambition; nor did he fail to attain his object. To be proclaimed the best scholar in the best class that had graduated at Brunswick was no mean honor. Having studied the usual term in the office of Fessenden & Deblois, he practised law in Portland four years and then relinquished the profession for more active business. Mr Little has repeatedly represented Portland in the Legislature, and twice at least has been Speaker of the House of

Representatives. He has been also several times a candidate for Congress, but has not yet been run by a party which had the majority. In politics, a Whig while that party existed, when it broke up he preferred the Democrats to the Republicans; but it is chiefly with the railroad enterprise that Mr. Little has identified his exertions and fortune and name. By appointment of the city in 1844 he was associated with Judge Preble to present to the authorities and citizens of Montreal the project of a railway communication between that place and Portland. When in 1848 Judge Preble resigned the presidency of the company, Mr. Little was chosen in his place and held that office seven years. It was he who first suggested to the board of directors the idea of leasing the road to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. With all the negotiations for that lease, which has proved so great a relief to the stockholders and so beneficial to the city and State, he was from his official position intimately connected. Mr. Little attends the Episcopal service, and has been an active contributor to the building and sustaining of St. Luke's Church. He was married in 1833 to Miss Chamberlain, a daughter of Daniel Chamberlain of Boston. Their daughter and only child is married. By an accession of property at the death of his grandfather Mr. Little was early placed at his ease, and thus missed the stimulus which might have pressed him forward to eminence in the forum, or which might have drawn him into the more dazzling and turbulent arena of politics. It is probably quite as well that things happened as they did: Mr. Little's life has been neither inactive nor unuseful.

[Mr. Little died in 1862. — P.]

Stephen Longfellow, born in 1805 in Portland, was the oldest son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow. "On leaving college he entered immediately on the study of the law in the office of his father. But he had no fondness for this occupation; all his thoughts and fancies were centred on military affairs. It was in the navy that his uncle Henry had acquired an imperishable name; and there another uncle, the gallant Commodore Wadsworth, had gained a high reputation and was still enjoying his laurels. In the army too the example of his maternal grandfather, Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, excited his enthusiasm, and from his early boyhood his greatest pleasure was in drawing plans of fortifications and reading of military achievements. But he sacrificed his cherished inclinations to the wishes of his honored father, who earnestly desired that his eldest son should share the burdens and transmit the honors of a profession to which he was himself devotedly attached and which he had highly adorned. Stephen therefore entered



Henry W. Longfellow
1879

into business with his father as a partner, albeit his mind was averted from its duties and responsibilities. Within a year from that time — viz., in December, 1829 — Judge Preble of Portland, having been appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Hague in the matter of the New England boundary, took Longfellow with him as his private secretary. He returned in 1830 to the cold embraces of his profession, and in 1831 he was united in marriage with Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Judge Preble. By her he had six children, five of whom survive, viz., Stephen, a lieutenant in the revenue service; William P. Preble, Ellen T., Henry W., and Mary Ann. It cannot be disguised that Longfellow in the profession of his life was in a false position. He was unsuited by taste and temperament to the rude conflicts of the forum. He was amiable, exceedingly sensitive, diffident of his own powers, and of a fine literary taste. His mind was "quick and forgetive," his memory excellent, and he had a far greater ease in acquiring knowledge than in applying it or turning it to account. His fine disposition and gentlemanly manners endeared him to his friends; but like many other well-read and accomplished men of quiet, retiring habits, and lively sensibility, he failed to accomplish important ends in life. Had his lot been cast in a more favorable sphere, a different fate and a higher fame would have awaited him. He died in Portland in 1850, at the age of forty-five.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland in 1807, a younger brother of Stephen. In his school-days when he was entering on his fourteenth year, we are informed by a schoolmate, he gave decided indications of poetic taste, anonymous pieces from his pen in the poet's corner of a Portland newspaper having attracted attention. During his college life he contributed to periodicals of the time. "An April Day," "Autumn," "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," "The Spirit of Poetry," "Woods in Winter," and "Sunrise on the Hills" belong to this period, and were received with favor as "early blossoms" of a spring of promise.* An incident of his college days is related by his classmate, J. S. C. Abbott, of interest as it had important influence in determining his future career. At an annual examination of his class, his fine rendering of an ode of Horace attracted the notice of one of the examiners, a trustee of the college, the eminent counsellor and advocate, Benjamin Orr, himself a lover of

* The editor of the United States *Literary Gazette*, the late James G. Carter, Esq., asked me once about a young man in our college who sent them so fine poetry. It was Longfellow, a Junior in the college, a fair-haired youth, blooming with health and early promise. I reported of him as one whose scholarship and character were quite equal to his poetry.

Horace. At this Commencement the professorship of modern languages was established, and Mr. Orr proposed the name of Longfellow for the place, referring to that examination as his warrant for the young man's fitness for the position. Subsequently Mr. Longfellow received the appointment with the privilege of going abroad to prepare himself for his duties. He had entered his father's office to study law; but his predilections were in another direction, and the flattering call from the college was cheerfully accepted. He soon took passage for Europe, where he spent from three to four years in Spain, France, Italy, and Germany. With unusual facility in acquiring language, he faithfully and successfully improved his opportunities, rare at that period, and returned to assume his duties in the college in 1829, accomplished in French, Italian, and German, and subsequently added rare familiarity with more northern languages of Europe.

In 1835, to the great regret of his associates and the authorities of Bowdoin, he accepted the professorship of French and Spanish languages and literature and *belles-lettres* at Harvard, succeeding Prof. Ticknor, who had resigned the position. He again went abroad, spending two years in Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Germany, the Tyrol, and Switzerland. In 1842 he visited Europe the third time. Mr. Longfellow was greatly esteemed and respected as an instructor during his twenty-two years of service. In addition to his labors in the classroom, he contributed articles to the *North American Review* which gave him reputation. During his Bowdoin professorship he published a translation of the French grammar of L'Homond for his classes, which passed through repeated editions. "Proverbes Dramatiques," Novelas Españolas y Coplas de Manrique," a translation of Coplas de Manrique, with an essay on the moral and devotional poetry of Spain, referred to by Mr. Ticknor, in his "History of Spanish Literature," as a "beautiful version"; "Syllabus de la Grammaire Italienne"; and "Outre Mer." While in the Harvard professorship he gave to the world "Hyperion" and "Voices of the Night," which gave him extended reputation; "Ballads and other Poems"; "Poems on Slavery"; "The Spanish Student"; "Poets and Poetry of Europe," with biographical sketches and translations of selections from about three hundred and sixty authors in ten languages, himself giving versions in all but two of them; "The Belfry of Bruges and other Poems"; "The Waif and the Estray"; "Evangeline," in hexameter, — the first considerable attempt at that metre in this country, which he managed with remarkable skill and success; "Kavanagh"; "The Seaside and Fireside"; "The Golden Legend," which was highly commended by "Blackwood" and Ruskin.

In 1854 Mr. Longfellow resigned the professorship at Harvard, but still continued his residence in Cambridge. In 1837 the historic mansion, the Craigie House, became his home, noted as the headquarters of Washington, and in later years the temporary residence of Presidents Everett and Sparks. Though retired from official duties, it was not to gratify a spirit of self-indulgence. In 1855 appeared what, from its immense circulation, has seemed his most popular as it has been pronounced his most original work, "Hiawatha." It was soon translated into German. Then followed "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "Flower de Luce," "New England Tragedies," a "A Translation of the Divina Commedia of Dante," "The Divine Tragedy," "Christus," "Drames et Poesies," "Aftermath," and "The Hanging of the Crane." In 1875, at the reunion of his class on the fiftieth anniversary of graduation, he read his "Morituri Salutamus," which was received with great interest at home, and was regarded in England as not inferior in conception and execution to his best. This poem is published in "The Masque of Pandora," 1876. At this writing several volumes of his "Poems of Places" have been given to the public.

The works of Mr. Longfellow have been translated into several of the languages of Europe, have passed through numerous editions at home and abroad, and have called forth admirable specimens of contemporary art in their illustration. Their popularity may be judged from the fact stated by Allibone that in 1857 the sales of them in this country alone had amounted to 325,550. Besides those collected in his volumes, many have appeared in periodicals, which have not been thus collected. His wide culture and unwearied industry are manifest from their number and variety, the rich thought which they contain, their cosmopolitan character, and the exquisite finish and the melody of versification which mark all the productions of his pen. His translations show unsurpassed facility in transfusing the ideas and spirit of the original, and extraordinary mastery over the rhythmical resources of the language. In his own and other lands and from highest sources his productions have received most cordial and discriminating commendation.

A critic of high reputation in Edinburgh, quoted by Allibone, thus remarks: "The distinguishing qualities of Longfellow seem to be beauty of imagination, delicacy of taste, wide sympathy, and mild earnestness, expressing themselves sometimes in forms of quaint and fantastic fancy, but always in chaste and simple language. . . . One of the most pleasing characteristics of this writer's works is their intense humanity. A man's heart beats in his every line. . . . He loves,

pities, and feels with, as well as for, his fellow human mortal. . . . He is a brother, speaking to men as brothers, and as brothers they are responsive to his voice."

The *Irish Quarterly Review* expresses its estimate of his merits: "In golden harmony, mellifluous diction, and erudite polish, Longfellow can successfully compete with our most fastidious poets; and few can surpass him in richness of fancy, imaginative capacity, and elevation of thought. The admiration which his poetry must necessarily elicit from us will be heightened considerably when we reflect that this elegance and unalterable deference to the laws of beauty is altogether unattended by any poverty of substance, contracted range of thought, tameness in origination of idea or its embodiment. Philosophy, and that generally of the purest and the most hopeful kind, enhances the value of his poetry."

Cardinal Wiseman's estimate of him is worth a record: "There is no greater lack in English literature than that of a poet of the people, of one who shall be to the laboring classes of England, what Goethe is to the peasant of Germany. It was a true philosopher who said, 'Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws.' There is one writer who approaches nearer than any other to this standard, and has already gained such a hold on our hearts that it is almost unnecessary to mention his name. Our hemisphere cannot claim the honor of having brought him forth; but still he belongs to us, for his works have become as household words wherever the English language is spoken. And whether we are charmed by his imagery or soothed by his melodious versification, or elevated by the moral teachings of his pure muse, or follow with sympathizing hearts the wanderings of Evangeline, I am sure that all who hear my voice will join me in the tribute I desire to pay to the genius of Longfellow."

In 1868–9 Mr. Longfellow revisited Europe and was received with such welcome from royalty, nobles, and the cultured classes generally, as few if any of his countrymen have experienced. This visit to England was signalized by the highest university honors of Cambridge and Oxford, each conferring on him the degree of D. C. L.

The unmingled respect and warm affection cherished for him were pleasantly and gracefully testified on his seventieth birthday, Feb. 27, 1877, when hearty congratulations from near and distant friends poured in upon him during the day. His Alma Mater expressed her interest in the event by sending a greeting to her distinguished son.

At a meeting of the Faculty and students, a committee having been raised for the purpose, the following note was addressed to him: —

The president, Faculty, and students of Bowdoin College embrace the opportunity to convey to Prof. Longfellow their sincere congratulations on reaching his seventieth birthday. We congratulate him that from "the snowy summit of his years" he may look back on a career of usefulness, honor, and fame seldom realized; on manifold productions of his own genius and cultured taste, which are household treasures wherever the English language is spoken or read; above all, that by elevation and purity of sentiment, and by tender sympathy for the lowest no less than for the highest of his fellow-men, enshrined as they are in verse of matchless simplicity and beauty, he has won for himself a home in human hearts. We would add our cordial wishes for the health and happiness of Prof. Longfellow and family, and that his last days may yet be his best days.

(Signed) JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.
ALPHEUS S. PACKARD.
HENRY L. CHAPMAN.

To which Mr. Longfellow returned the following reply: —

MARCH 10.

DEAR MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Pardon my long delay in answering your most kind and friendly letter communicating to me the resolutions of the Faculty and students of Bowdoin College on my seventieth birthday; I have been prevented from writing sooner by an unusual amount of occupations and interruptions.

Believe me, I am deeply touched by these tokens of remembrance and regard, and beg you to say to the Faculty and students how much I appreciate such expressions of sympathy and good-will.

Nothing my birthday brought me was more agreeable or more highly valued than these kind words and good wishes. They are sincerely reciprocated and many fold by Yours faithfully and truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The winter which Mr. Longfellow spent in Holland, 1835, was saddened by the sudden death of his wife, who was Miss Potter of Portland, and had been the companion of his travels. In 1843 he married Miss Appleton of Boston. The distressing event which made him a widower the second time threw a deep shadow on his charming home. Two sons and three daughters are now living.

The class of 1825 had a reunion in 1875, the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation. Of the thirteen surviving members, eleven were present. Their public exercises were held in the Congregational Church the afternoon before Commencement, the class being seated on the platform with Prof. Packard, the only survivor of their college instructors. The exercises were introduced by Prof Egbert C. Smyth of the theological seminary, Andover, Mass., president of the association of alumni. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. John S. C. Abbott of the class. A poem was pronounced by Prof. Henry Wadsworth

Longfellow, and an address by Rev. Dr. George Barrell Cheever. An occasion so notable in the history of the college, which attracted a large number of the alumni and of visitors, justifies the introduction of the poem in the history of the class. P.

MORITURI SALUTAMUS.

Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis,
Et fugiunt freno non remorante dies.

OVID, *Fastorum*, Lib. vi.

"O Cæsar, we who are about to die
Salute you!" was the gladiators' cry
In the arena, standing face to face
With death and with the Roman populace.

O ye familiar scenes, — ye groves of pine,
That once were mine, and are no longer mine;
Thou river, widening through the meadows green
To the vast sea so near, and yet unseen;
Ye halls, in whose seclusion and repose
Phantoms of fame, like exhalations, rose
And vanished, — we who are about to die
Salute you; earth and air and sea and sky,
And the imperial sun that scatters down
His sovereign splendors upon grove and town.

Ye do not answer us! ye do not hear!
We are forgotten; and in your austere
And calm indifference ye little care
Whether we come or go, or whence or where.
What passing generations fill these halls,
What passing voices echo from these walls,
Ye heed not; we are only as the blast,
A moment heard, and then forever past.

Not so the teachers who in earlier days
Led our bewildered feet through learning's maze;
They answer us — alas! what have I said?
What greetings come there from the voiceless dead?
What salutation, welcome, or reply?
What pressure from the hands that lifeless lie?
They are no longer here; they all are gone
Into the land of shadows, — all save one.
Honor and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him whom living we salute.

The great Italian poet, when he made
His dreadful journey to the realms of shade,
Met there the old instructor of his youth,
And cried, in tones of pity and of ruth:
"Oh, never from the memory of my heart
Your dear, paternal image shall depart,
Who while on earth, ere yet by death surprised,
Taught me how mortals are immortalized;
How grateful am I for that patient care,
All my life long my language shall declare."

To-day we make the poet's words our own,
And utter them in plaintive undertone:
Nor to the living only be they said,
But to the other living called the dead,
Whose dear, paternal images appear
Not wrapped in gloom, but robed in sunshine here;
Whose simple lives, complete and without flaw,
Were part and parcel of great Nature's law;
Who said not to their Lord, as if afraid,
"Here is thy talent in a napkin laid,"
But labored in their sphere, as those who live
In the delight that work alone can give.
Peace be to them; eternal peace and rest,
And the fulfilment of the great behest:
"Ye have been faithful over a few things,
Over ten cities shall ye reign as kings."

And ye who fill the places we once filled,
And follow in the furrows that we tilled,
Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
We who are old, and are about to die,
Salute you; hail you; take your hands in ours,
And crown you with our welcome as with flowers!

How beautiful is youth! how bright its gleams
With its illusions, aspirations, dreams!
Book of beginnings, story without end,
Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend!
Aladdin's Lamp, and Fortunatus' Purse
That holds the treasures of the universe!
All possibilities are in its hands,
No danger daunts it, and no foe withstands;
In its sublime audacity of faith,
"Be thou removed!" it to the mountain saith,
And with ambitious feet, secure and proud,
Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud!

As ancient Priam at the Scæan gate
Sat on the walls of Troy in regal state
With the old men, too old and weak to fight,
Chirping like grasshoppers in their delight
To see the embattled hosts, with spear and shield,
Of Trojans and Achaians in the field;
So from the snowy summits of our years
We see you in the plain, as each appears,
And question of you: asking, "Who is he
That towers above the others? Which may be
Atreides, Menelaus, Odysseus,
Ajax the great, or bold Idomeneus?"

Let him not boast who puts his armor on
As he who puts it off, the battle done.
Study yourselves; and most of all note well
Wherein kind Nature meant you to excel.
Not every blossom ripens into fruit:
Minerva, the inventress of the flute,
Flung it aside, when she her face surveyed
Distorted in a fountain as she played;
The unlucky Marsyas found it, and his fate
Was one to make the bravest hesitate.

Write on your doors the saying wise and old,
"Be bold! be bold! and everywhere be bold;
Be not too bold!" Yet better the excess
Than the defect; better the more than less;
Better like Hector in the field to die,
Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly.

And now, my classmates, — ye remaining few
That number not the half of those we knew;
Ye against whose familiar names not yet
The fatal asterisk of death is set, —
Ye I salute! The horologe of Time
Strikes the half-century with a solemn chime,
And summons us together once again,
The joy of meeting not unmixed with pain.

Where are the others? Voices from the deep
Caverns of darkness answer me, "They sleep!"
I name no names; instinctively I feel
Each at some well-remembered grave will kneel,
And from the inscription wipe the weeds and moss,
For every heart best knoweth its own loss.
I see the scattered gravestones gleaming white
Through the pale dusk of the impending night;

O'er all alike the impartial sunset throws
Its golden lilies mingled with the rose;
We give to all a tender thought, and pass
Out of the graveyards with their tangled grass,
Unto these scenes frequented by our feet
When we were young, and life was fresh and sweet.

What shall I say to you? What can I say
Better than silence is? When I survey
This throng of faces turned to meet my own,
Friendly and fair and yet to me unknown,
Transformed the very landscape seems to be;
It is the same, yet not the same to me.
So many memories crowd upon my brain,
So many ghosts are in the wooded plain,
I fain would steal away, with noiseless tread,
As from a house where some one lieth dead.

I cannot go: I pause; I hesitate;
My feet reluctant linger at the gate;
As one who struggles in a troubled dream
To speak and cannot, to myself I seem.

Vanish the dream! Vanish the idle fears!
Vanish the rolling mists of fifty years!
Whatever time or space may intervene,
I will not be a stranger in this scene.
Here every doubt, all indecision ends;
Hail, my companions, comrades, classmates, friends!

Ah me! the fifty years since last we met
Seem to me fifty folios bound and set
By Time, the great transcriber, on his shelves,
Wherein are written the histories of ourselves.
What tragedies, what comedies, are there;
What joy and grief, what rapture and despair!
What chronicles of triumph and defeat,
Of struggle and temptation and retreat!
What records of regrets and doubts and fears!
What pages blotted, blistered by our tears!
What lovely landscapes on the margin shine,
What sweet, angelic faces, what divine
And holy images of love and trust,
Undimmed by age, unsoiled by damp or dust!
Whose hand shall dare to open and explore
These volumes, closed and clasped forevermore?
Not mine: with reverential feet I pass;
I hear a voice that cries, "Alas! alas!

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased nor written o'er again;
The unwritten only still belongs to thee;
Take heed, and ponder well what that shall be."

As children frightened by a thunder-cloud
Are reassured if some one reads aloud
A tale of wonder, with enchantment fraught,
Or wild adventure, that diverts their thought,
Let me endeavor with a tale to chase
The gathering shadows of the time and place,
And banish what we all too deeply feel
Wholly to say, or wholly to conceal.

In mediæval Rome, I know not where,
There stood an image with its arm in air,
And on its lifted finger, shining clear,
A golden ring with the device, "Strike here!"
Greatly the people wondered, though none guessed
The meaning that these words but half expressed,
Until a learned clerk, who at noonday,
With downcast eyes, was passing on his way,
Paused, and observed the spot, and marked it well,
Whereon the shadow of the finger fell;
And coming back at midnight, delved and found
A secret stairway leading under ground.
Down this he passed into a spacious hall,
Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall;
And opposite a brazen statue stood,
With bow and shaft in threatening attitude.
Upon its forehead, like a coronet,
Were these mysterious words of menace set:
"That which I am, I am; my fatal aim
None can escape, not even yon luminous flame!"
Midway the hall was a fair table placed,
With cloth of gold, and golden cups enchased
With rubies, and the plates and knives were gold,
And gold the bread and viands manifold.
Around it, silent, motionless, and sad,
Were seated gallant knights in armor clad,
And ladies beautiful with plume and zone,
But they were stone, their hearts within were stone;
And the vast hall was filled in every part
With silent crowds, stony in face and heart.

Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed,
The trembling clerk in speechless wonder gazed;
Then from the table, by his greed made bold,
He seized a goblet and a knife of gold,

And suddenly from their seats the guests upsprang,
The vaulted ceiling with loud clamors rang,
The archer sped his arrow at their call,
Shattering the lambent jewel on the wall,
And all was dark around and overhead; —
Stark on the floor the luckless clerk lay dead!

The writer of this legend then records
Its ghostly application in these words:
The image is the Adversary old,
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold;
Our lusts and passions are the downward stair
That leads the soul from a diviner air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;
The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone;
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf
Tempts from his books and from his nobler self.

The scholar and the world! The endless strife,
The discord in the harmonies of life!
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books;
The market-place, the eager love of gain,
Whose aim is vanity, and whose end is pain!

But why, you ask me, should this tale be told
To men grown old or who are growing old?

It is too late! Ah, nothing is too late
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
Wrote his grand Œdipus, and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,
When each had numbered more than fourscore years;
And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten,
Had but begun his Characters of Men.
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,
At sixty wrote the Canterbury Tales;
Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed Faust when eighty years were past.
These are indeed exceptions; but they show
How far the gulf-stream of our youth may flow
Into the arctic regions of our lives,
Where little else than life itself survives.

As the barometer foretells the storm
While still the skies are clear, the weather warm,
So something in us as old age draws near,
Betrays the pressure of the atmosphere.
The nimble mercury, ere we are aware,
Descends the elastic ladder of the air;
The telltale blood in artery and vein
Sinks from its higher levels in the brain;
Whatever poet, orator, or sage
May say of it, old age is still old age.
It is the waning, not the crescent moon,
The dusk of evening, not the blaze of noon:
It is not strength, but weakness; not desire,
But its surcease; not the fierce heat of fire,
The burning and consuming element,
But that of ashes and of embers spent,
In which some living sparks we still discern,
Enough to warm, but not enough to burn.

What then? Shall we sit idly down and say,—
The night hath come; it is no longer day?
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light.
Something remains for us to do or dare;
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear:
Not Œdipus Coloneus, or Greek Ode,
Or tales of pilgrims that one morning rode
Out of the gateway of the Tabard Inn,
But other something, would we but begin;
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

Alfred Martin was a native of Hallowell, where after his graduation he studied law with William Clark. "He settled in Winthrop, was a good lawyer, had begun well and bade fair to become highly respectable, but consumption carried him off in 1831."

Alfred Mason was born in Portsmouth, N. H., where his father, the justly celebrated Jeremiah Mason, then lived. His mother, a lady still living and beloved, was a daughter of Col. David Means of Amherst, N. H. Dr. Abbott of Exeter trained him for college. At Brunswick in a class of rare ability he exerted a commanding influence, due not only to his noble and generous nature, but to his literary and scientific acquisitions. He selected the medical profession,

for which his taste and talents alike fitted him. Under Dr. Pierrepont of Portsmouth and other instructors and in the best medical schools of the country, he pursued his object with great ardor and success. He had passed through the course prescribed, and deemed himself fortunate in obtaining a position as assistant in the New York Bellevue Hospital. But he had breathed its contagious air only a few weeks when he was himself cut down. Such was the rapidity of the fever that his family were unable to reach him before he died. He was twenty-four years old. From the oral testimony of many who knew and loved him, I have always been led to think of him as one who, had time and opportunity been given, would have shone even among the brilliant names of the year 1825. An address occasioned by his death was delivered by Dr. C. A. Cheever in the Forensic Hall at Portsmouth, and now lies before me in pamphlet form. This address and several obituary notices which appeared from different hands and in different places confirm the impressions otherwise received. Especially interesting is the tribute of his classmate George W. Pierce, a young man of kindred worth, but destined soon to follow him, whom he so well depicted and so truly mourned. A few extracts from this notice will do something toward reviving the memory of both: "Those who are wont to form their estimate of scholarship by observing the displays of the recitation form, and who point to the order of exercises as to a magic scale whereon every degree of intellectual character is nicely graduated and accurately ascertained, will hardly believe that a young man who possessed an ascendant influence in his class, who was generally acknowledged first in general information and indisputably first in natural science, and who possessed the most happy and impressive manner of communicating what he knew, — they will hardly believe that such a one should not have received the highest collegiate distinctions. The mystery is to be solved, not by pointing out any moral blemishes or mental defects, but by the existence of rare excellences which will long be remembered with a kind of admiration by his classmates and instructors, and which invested him with a beautiful and moral elevation of character. Very early in college life Mason came to the conclusion that the recitation-room was at best but a doubtful and limited field for the exercise and development of talents, and he was endowed with a noble and self-denying disposition that would not permit him to contend for objects which he deemed of inferior worth, however high they might stand in the estimation of others. He discovered in boyhood a decided partiality for natural science, and as he increased in years it ripened into the most devoted and exclusive attachment. He flung his

arms around her inanimate form, and like Pygmalion's statue, nature grew into life and beauty and intelligence beneath his warm embrace. Neither mathematics nor poetry, politics nor pleasure, could shake his constancy or estrange his love from those charms that won his youthful heart. . . . When the light of a bright and joyous morning is quenched in an early storm, we sigh not only for the beauty that has departed, but we sigh to think what its beauty would have been. When a bitter frost cuts off the budding promise of the year, we mourn for summer's gay livery and autumn's golden stores. When, therefore, the storm of disease has quenched the brighter dawning of genius, when the bitter frost of death has nipped the budding glories of intellect, shall not the wounded spirit outrun its immediate calamity and weep over the ruin of well-grounded anticipations? It is no less an act of justice to say what Mason *would have been*, than to speak of what he was while living. . . . Patriarchs in science, whose increasing years gave warning that the places which had known them should soon know them no more, cast their eyes upon him as one of those favored young men who might be called to fill the high places which they occupied and on whom their descending mantles might fall. It was the language of one whose commendation of itself is fame, that 'of all his pupils he had never known one whose prospects for eminence were fairer than Mason's.'" He then dwells a moment on his friend's "sympathy for distress in every form, whether real or imaginary, mental or bodily," and fancies the almost fortunate sick-chamber that might have been cheered by so much skill and such manly tenderness: "He would have hung round the bedside, turning the heated pillow, shutting out the too brilliant light, and carefully administering those minor comforts which rarely fall from the hand of skilful eminence. . . . He was very remarkable for his conversational powers. In a class the largest that had ever graduated from Bowdoin, and certainly not deficient in wit or attainments, he was acknowledged the first talker. Of all the men I ever knew, he had the greatest love for truth, and showed the most intrepid perseverance in its pursuit. . . . No man could long remain in his company without being let into a discovery of what important information he possessed. But while his deep, sagacious, and pointed queries * formed easy and delightful avenues for the egress of substantial truth and real knowledge, they opened before the eyes of aspiring ignorance and shallow pedantry like so many gaping pits of destruction. . . . His good

* Those who knew the father can easily understand how the young man came by this trait.

breeding was of higher descent, and his powers of pleasing rested on a surer foundation than mere companionable qualities. With the greatest kindness and generosity of nature he united the most manly firmness and the noblest principles of honor, and the most lively and social disposition with the gentlest and warmest affections."

Frederic Mellen was a son of the distinguished jurist, Chief Justice Mellen, and younger brother of Grenville Mellen, who had reputation as a poet. The following extract from an obituary notice is given by Mr. E. P. Weston: "With a native character of great suavity, simplicity, and instinctive correctness of moral sentiment, an intuitive perception of poetic beauty, and peculiar quickness of apprehension and susceptibility to the influences under which he was reared from infancy, and imbibing at home the purest principles of virtue, he seasonably received the advantages of an education at Bowdoin College, which nourished a love of classic and polished literature, and enabled him to cultivate those powers with which he was gifted, with an upward aim to excel in whatever belonged to mental or professional accomplishment. A pervading taste for one favorite art early discovered, and displaying a peculiar aptitude for the finest combinations of forms and colors, — the art of painting, — obtained the mastery of his pursuits and purposes, and he bade fair to arrive at distinction in the most elegant branches of this polite department. He also possessed a very delightful and delicate poetic talent. A number of gems have been preserved among the choicest and sweetest which grace the annuals." Three pieces by Mr. Mellen given in the volume of the "Bowdoin Poets" seem to justify this praise. He died in 1834.

Mark Haskell Newman was a younger brother of Prof. Newman. After graduation he lived awhile in Amherst, Mass., where he sold books and let horses to the students, and where he married a Miss Dickinson. He next went into business in Andover as a publisher and seller of books, at first with his father and afterwards with Flagg and Gould. A few years later he removed to New York, where the business was continued and greatly extended. Though not specially literary he was a good judge of books, so far at least as their salableness was concerned, and as a natural result he was highly prospered. A painful disorder which for many years scarcely left to him an hour of ease was seldom deemed by him a sufficient reason for omitting any personal or social duty. He is said by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Badger of New York, to have been "a man of consistent character

and piety, really benevolent, without display." He continued to work almost to the day of his death, which occurred in 1852. His wife's decease preceded his own. After providing quite moderately for his five children, of whom four were daughters, he devised the bulk of his handsome estate to missionary societies.

Hezekiah Packard, brother of Alpheus S. (see 1816), was born in 1805; taught in Warren; chose physic and studied two years; presided over Saco Academy eight years; taught Portland boys (a private school) eight years, and Portland girls for thirteen years more. This veteran teacher and worthy man, compelled by ill health to abandon a work which he loved, is now a bookseller in Portland. "His literary attainments, his cordial manners, and his unswerving integrity made him universally popular." The bronchial affection which had driven him from the school-room pursued him with relentless severity until his death in 1867. He was for several years an active member and an officer of the Congregational Church. His wife, whom he married in 1833, was Charlotte Montgomery of Haverhill, N. H. They have had a son and a daughter.

George Washington Pierce, born in 1805 at Baldwin, was the eleventh and youngest child of Josiah and Phebe Pierce. His father, born in Woburn, Mass., and half-brother of Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) by the mother's second marriage, was the great-great-grandson of John Pierce of Woburn, born in 1643. It is not certain whether John Pierce of London, the grantee in trust of William Bradford and his associates of the first Plymouth charter, was the father or grandfather of the ancestor last named. Mrs. Phebe Pierce was a daughter of Daniel Thompson, who at the fight of Lexington was shot through the heart by a retreating British soldier. George Washington Pierce "from his earliest childhood was remarkable for an ardent temperament, a desire for noble distinction, for lively fancy and quick intelligence, for prepossessing manners and social tact, for becoming the especial favorite of his old friends and for easily gaining new ones." He was prepared for college partly in the academies of Fryeburg and Saco, and partly at home under the tuition of Mr. Joseph Howard, now judge of the Supreme Court of Maine. His chum throughout the college course was the Rev. David Shepley. "As a member of the Peucinian Society he diligently improved its opportunities for debate and practice in writing, and among the many Bowdoin students of that day, since so distinguished at the bar, in the pulpit, and in general literature, as writers and speakers,

he was soon acknowledged eminent for ability in discussion and for vigor and elegance in composition. He observed strictly the maxim of Apelles, 'Nulla dies sine lineâ,' in permitting no day to pass without studiously writing at least a page on some subject of present interest. Although he ranked well in the recitation-room, he became a greater proficient in the libraries, and was doubtless a more earnest student of the English classics than of the college text-books. Being among the youngest of his class, and very social, active, and mirthful, he was a loved and constant companion in the joyous and open-hearted intercourse of college gayety and sports, but wisely and fortunately avoided college disgrace, and was graduated honorably." His Commencement exercise was a "Discussion" with George B. Cheever, and the two disputants were thought to be well mated. "After leaving college he never ceased to manifest a worthy and reciprocated attachment and respect for the officers and the fellow-graduates of his Alma Mater." He chose the law. One year of the required period was passed at Gorham in the office of his brother Josiah, part of another year in Portland with Mr. Longfellow, and more than a year at the law school in Northampton, Mass. "At Northampton Frank Pierce of the preceding class (now President) was his room-mate, fellow-student, and most intimate friend. The learned and clear-minded Judge Howe was his instructor, and encouraged him with many marked expressions of interest and praise. A refined society, of which the historian George Bancroft, residing at Round Hill, was a leader and example, admitted him to the communion of its courtesies and enjoyments." He passed the spring and summer of 1828 at his brother's house in Gorham, an invalid but an active one. It was a time of warm political conflict. The Presidential canvass was pending; Mr. Pierce advocated the election of Gen. Jackson, and "no one wrote more circulars, or spoke at more caucuses, or communicated more articles to the newspapers than he did." In looking for a place to settle, the great West seemed most strongly to invite him, and he determined to go and see for himself. Taking Washington on his way he remained there several weeks. "His letters to his friends at this time are filled with most animated and graphic descriptions of the men he met and heard, — of Clay and Calhoun and McDuffie and Adams and John Randolph, — of his conversations with them, of their personal appearance and manners, of the Congress generally, the Capitol, the city, and Mt. Vernon, which he visited with deep emotion." His Western tour was extended to St. Louis. In April he returned from the slow, difficult, and sometimes dangerous journey, quite willing to be governed by the friends who advised and besought

him to stay where he was. In July, 1829, he opened an office in Portland. "After thus committing himself to his profession, distinction in it became the chief object of his care. He read law diligently, and never ceased to do so while he lived. He admired physical accomplishments and acquired some skill in fencing, boxing, and other manly exercises; became tolerably versed in the French language, and was a prominent actor in the literary society of the town. He had already become known to the Democratic party in the vicinity as a ready and able writer, and the services of his pen were soon desired and freely given for political articles in the Portland *Argus*, the chief journal of that party in Maine. Newspapers of that day, and indeed during both terms of Gen. Jackson's administration, were savage in their attacks on men and measures connected with the hotly disputed questions between the two great parties. It was a time of revolutionary excitement throughout the world; of intense discord in the United States regarding the bank, the tariff, internal improvements, and the right of secession, to which was added extraordinary local agitation in Maine upon the negotiations respecting the northeastern boundary, and from the new current of speculation in her State lands. Mr. Pierce was an unceasing contributor to the *Argus* in these controversies, and once so enlisted he could not withdraw from it. The applause of his party, his warm personal feelings, his facility in writing, the necessity of defending positions he had taken, secured him and made him well known as a political disputant. . . . Many young men of great ability who have since attained high national distinction were then in Maine as rivals or opponents; and the leading Whig journal was then edited by the Hon. James Brooks, now of the New York *Express*, with his well-known ability in the keenest opposition to the *Argus*.

"Thus led into political strife, Mr. Pierce continued actively engaged in all the public movements of the Democrats in his county during the years 1831 and 1832. At their caucus meetings, conventions, and festivities, he was constantly in requisition for speeches, resolutions, etc. On the 4th of July, 1832, at a great Democratic celebration he delivered the oration." But amid all this he endeavored to give "his best thoughts and work to his profession." In September, after a warm contest, he was elected a representative to the Legislature. In November "he married Anne Longfellow, daughter of his former instructor and sister of his classmates, and at once began housekeeping." During the session of the Legislature he was constant in attendance and active and useful. One speech in particular on the "South Carolina Resolutions" was thought to be very able. In March,

1833, he was appointed county attorney for Cumberland and entered at once upon the duties of the office. At the following city municipal election he was chosen a common councilman. Such was his popularity that the Democrats insisted on again sending him to the Legislature: he resigned, not without reluctance, the county attorneyship, and was elected by a large majority. After another busy and useful winter at the seat of government he returned to Portland, quite resolved "to give himself thenceforward strictly to his profession and to the beneficial influences of his happy and refined home. His legal practice increased and extended to all the courts, but he most esteemed and sought the liberal and less technical system of civil law in the Admiralty Court. Evidences of his industry and ability may be seen in the law reports of the time. Sometimes he appears to have relieved the severe labors of his profession by literary writing for the magazines. Late in the summer of 1835 the *Argus* was enlivened by a series of letters from his pen, descriptive of a northern journey in which he was accompanied by his wife and her parents. At that time Canada and the White Mountains were not quite so familiar as they are now. . . . On the 14th of October he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine, an important and then a lucrative office. . . . His reputation as a lawyer, as an influential and public-spirited citizen had become well and widely established. Conscious of matured abilities and accomplishments, certain of devoted political and personal friends, of a dignified and pleasant professional position, and of means to secure him from want, and secure in the possession of soothing and ennobling domestic life, he was now suddenly cut off by death, — making an impression so striking and sad of bereavement to his friends and of loss to the whole society of which he was a part that it has never yet changed its hue. He was attacked with typhus fever, and after a painful illness of four weeks died on the fifteenth day of November." For the preceding sketch (slightly abbreviated in parts), I am indebted to Josiah Pierce, Jr., Esq., a nephew of George W. Pierce, and now secretary of legation in the United States embassy at St. Petersburg.

Edward Deering Preble was the only child of Commodore Edward Preble and Mary, only daughter of Nathaniel Deering of Portland. In the summer of 1807, when the whole nation mourned the premature death of his heroic father, Edward D. was but a year old. The mother survived her son, dying in 1851 at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

"Young Preble was prepared for college principally at the Portland

Academy, under the tuition of Master Cushman. On leaving college, at the age of nineteen, he formed a connection in mercantile business with his relative Nathaniel F. Deering; but the details of trade and the drudgery of business had no charms for him, and he returned to literary pursuits which were more congenial to his tastes and habits. To indulge these more freely he broke away from business connections and sought recreation and intellectual improvement in foreign travel. In 1828 he became matriculated as a member of the University of Göttingen. Here he devoted himself diligently to the study of languages, of science, and philosophy. After an absence of over two years he returned and entered the office of the Hon. Charles S. Daveis as a student at law. He did this, not with a view to make law his profession, but for the purpose of general cultivation, to dignify his leisure hours, and to have the benefit of the example and guidance of the able counsellor and excellent scholar with whom he wisely associated himself. What many young persons consider a favorable circumstance in life was to Mr. Preble, as it has been to countless others, its greatest evil. He was born to a fortune which, however, he did not live to possess; but the expectation of it, and the gratification of every desire, paralyzed exertion, rendered him versatile, morbid, and unhappy. With talents capable of high achievement, with considerable literary attainment, he failed of accomplishing anything useful by irresolution and want of a settled purpose of action." In a brief obituary notice published soon after his death, Mr. Daveis, who knew him intimately, thus speaks: "He was a gentleman in every sense, — of great courtesy and urbanity in his demeanor, although rather shunning than seeking the intercourse of general society; and though thus failing to fill up the sphere for which he seemed qualified, he was not only distinguished for the acquirements he had made in those pursuits to which he was most devoted, but he was no less fond of promoting their cultivation and improvement in the daily paths of his fellow-citizens."

"In 1833 Mr. Preble married Sophia E. Wattles, daughter of Nathaniel Wattles, Esq., of Alexandria, Va., by whom he had one son bearing the same name, and two daughters, all of whom, with their mother, survive. He died Feb. 12, 1846, at the age of forty."

Cullen Sawtelle, born at Norridgewock in 1805, studied law and opened an office in Norridgewock, was made register of probate, and being a popular man was sent to Congress for four years. For several years past he has been connected in some way with a mercantile house in the city of New York, his residence being at Englewood, N. J. He is married and has children.

David Shepley was a son of Daniel and Eunice (Blood) Shepley of Solon. He graduated at the age of twenty-one, went through the Andover School of Theology, and was settled in 1829 as the successor of Asa Cummings at North Yarmouth. After a faithful ministry of twenty years, during which the church and congregation received large accessions, he left North Yarmouth, and was resettled (1851) in Winslow. After twenty years of useful and honored labor in Winslow, he retired from the active duties of the ministry and removed to Providence, R. I., where he now resides. His name is cherished with high respect and warm affection for his active sympathy, his excellent judgment, calm wisdom, unflinching integrity and firmness, and steadfast devotion to truth and the duties of his high calling. He was for several years an overseer of the college, and for ten years on its Board of Trustees. In 1868 the college honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His wife, Myra Nott (married in 1830), was of Saybrook, Conn., where her great-grandfather, Rev. Abraham Nott, was the first minister of Pettipaug. They have had six children, of whom two are not living. A daughter is the wife of Mr. Charles Parsons, merchant in Savannah, and at this writing a broker in New York. Another daughter was a teacher in the seminary, Blairsville, Pa., under Rev. S. H. Shepley, and subsequently in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and a third is in the home at Providence, where also a son resides.

[Dr. Shepley died in Providence Dec. 1, 1881. — P.]

Charles Snell, born in Winthrop in 1805, was a Monmouth Academy scholar, and entered a Sophomore. His father, Dr. Issachar Snell, taught him medicine. After five years given to his profession in Augusta he settled in Bangor, where he has seen a fine city and a valuable practice grow up around him. I believe he is a good doctor, but I cannot praise him as a correspondent. Of several children by his wife, Charlotte R. Palmer of Waterville, one daughter alone survives.

[Dr. Snell died at Bangor in 1868. — P.]

William Stone was born in Livermore in 1804. An obituary notice in a newspaper states that "for fifty years he was a public man of Southern Mississippi, and for seventeen of them a representative in both houses of the Legislature, also judge of the Circuit Court. The greatest grief of his later days was being prevented by sickness from attending the meeting of the survivors of his class at Brunswick in 1875." He died at Hazelhurst, Copiah County, Miss., November, 1877. P.

Edward Joseph Vose of Augusta was from a family which sent several sons to Brunswick, all good. He read law in Worcester, Mass., with Governor Davis, and there opened an office. "But consumption, which attacked him during his Senior year in college, rendered him unfit for professional life, and he died in 1831, about three years after being admitted to practice, at the age of twenty-four. He was regarded by his friends as a young man of uncommonly fine promise." His widow, originally Miss Burling of Worcester, is now the wife of Rev. Thomas S. Vail of Westerly, R. I. He left also a son, Edward J., now living in Westerly, and a daughter who is the wife of Dr. Burge of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eugene Weld was born in Boston. His father, Benjamin Weld, Esq., was deputy collector in Boston under Gen. Lincoln, and in 1821 settled with his family in Brunswick, and Eugene in due time went to college. He was graduated as doctor of medicine in the city of New York. In 1834 he stationed himself at New Iberia in the parish of St. Martinsville, La., and there he labored usefully and faithfully for fifteen years. In the winter of 1849 a malignant epidemic raged around him. Dr. Weld went fearlessly into the midst of it, and while many through a miserable dread of the infection abandoned their own kindred, he gave to comparative strangers his kindest attentions and best skill. To the friends who still hold his virtues in fond remembrance, it must be a consolatory thought that he fell in so good a cause.

Seward Wyman was born in 1803 at North Yarmouth. His father, Capt. Robert Wyman, was a ship-master. His mother was Prudence, daughter of William Reed. Reuben Nason prepared him for college. During the year 1826 he had charge of the North Yarmouth Academy. He graduated at the Andover Seminary, but want of health compelled him to abandon his profession and to let study alone. For ten years he was discount clerk in the Phenix Bank of New York. Since that time he has lived in Portland, and is engaged in the West India trade. He was married in 1837 to Louisa F., daughter of Joseph Hoole and Huldah Fischer of Portland. They have three daughters. He died in 1860.

1826.

Gorham Dummer Abbott, born in Brunswick in 1807, was brother of Jacob (1820) and of John S. C. (1825). Five brothers of the family graduated at the college, pursued a theological course at

Andover, exercised the ministry of the gospel, and became successful teachers. Gorham, after graduation, taught for a time in Castine. For several years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y.; was then employed for a time in the literary department of the American Tract Society, New York; in 1843, in connection with his brothers Jacob and Charles, opened a seminary for young ladies in New York. This enterprise was very successful. The school became at length the well-known Spingler Institute, Union Square, and with him at its head one of the honored and eminent features of the city. Nothing was spared to insure its efficiency. A gallery of paintings, an ample philosophical apparatus, a full and able corps of teachers, and courses of lectures from men of reputation were provided. Mr. Abbott made repeated visits to Europe in its interests, and its reputation attracted pupils from all parts of the country. The school was removed eventually to what was known as the "Townsend Mansion," and took the name of the Abbott Collegiate Institute. Mr. Abbott rendered important service to the cause of education by his more than twenty years of active and enterprising labors. Amidst the manifold cares and anxieties of such a life he devoted himself to Biblical study, published the results of such research and of his experience as a teacher, leaving manuscripts yet unpublished in the field of Biblical literature. He was active also in promoting the interests of the Evangelical Alliance. His interest in useful inventions and a tendency to enlist in ventures in that direction led him into enterprises which proved unfortunate. He suffered many misfortunes, some of them following him to the last, and among them the unfaithfulness of trusted friends; but his severest disappointment was that his school would not survive him. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the charge of the institute, and he retired to South Natick, where he was acting pastor of the Congregational Church for a year. It should be stated that he had been in fact pastor of the seminary in Union Square for several years, and thus exerted an important influence in hundreds of homes in the land. The gradual wasting away of physical powers, attended by frequent attacks of severe pain and prolonged suffering, at last terminated in paralysis and death in 1874. In 1860 Mr. Abbott received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Ingham University. R.

William Appleton, born in 1808, was the president's elder son. As a boy, most prepossessing in appearance and amiable in temper. In college he was respectable, though, entering as he did at thirteen, he was quite too young to do himself justice there. After graduation

he remained awhile at Amherst, N. H., where his mother then lived, reading law in the office of his uncle, Robert Means. He then engaged as an assistant teacher in the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H., and so continued for about two years. During this period he kept up a correspondence with his college classmate and chum, Seargent S. Prentiss. Several of his letters are given in the published memoir of Prentiss, and may still be read with interest, boyish though they are, as the unpremeditated effusions of a good head and warm heart. From Derry he went to Portsmouth and studied law about six months under the able direction of his uncle, Jeremiah Mason. But having determined to plant himself in the West, it was thought best that he should there complete his legal preparation. Accordingly in midsummer, 1830, he bade adieu to his friends and set out for Ohio, in company with his cousin, Robert Means. This journey was not then the work of a few hours; it occupied our young travellers just a month. One week was spent at Detroit, where they were kindly received by Gen. Cass, Gen. Root, Mr. Schoolcraft, and the Masons, father and son. Some ten days more were passed very delightfully at Columbus, Ohio, and on the road to Cincinnati. At Columbus they found Henry Clay, who took them along as his guests. This journey, which was but an every-day affair to that great man, seemed to his young admirers much like a triumphal march, being daily enlivened by a public dinner and speeches. Mr. Clay manifested a warm interest in young Appleton, nor is it strange that the feeling was more than reciprocated. William Appleton immediately became a student in the office of Stephen Fales, Esq. Two months afterward he was attacked by brain fever, and died on the 19th of October. His remains were placed in the private lot of Hon. Bellamy Storer, and a monument was erected over them by his uncle, Mr. Amos Lawrence of Boston. Thus early perished this son and brother and friend of many hopes. The Rev. G. L. Prentiss thus introduces him in his Memoir, Vol. I. page 35: "William Appleton was my brother's chum during his last year in college, and one of his most intimate and beloved friends. He accompanied him home to spend the vacation preceding Commencement, and charmed the whole household as well as neighboring families by his gentlemanly bearing and quiet, scholar-like tastes. His name for many years was closely associated with that of my brother." "He had," says one who knew and loved him, "great depth and tenderness of feeling." Another intimate friend of his thus writes: "My memory of him is most pleasant. As a companion and friend he was agreeable and true. His manners were refined and gentlemanly, his conversation was always entertaining

and instructive. He was a person of good height, with a fine figure and a strongly intellectual face and head. When I recall what he was I cannot avoid fancying what he might have become. There are other men who went from New England to Cincinnati about the same time with William Appleton who have now a national reputation, but who were then much less promising than he was."

Leonard Foster Apthorp, born in 1805, was a son of Col. J. T. Apthorp of Boston. The Rev. Dr. East Apthorp, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., well known in the controversies of that day, was Col. Apthorp's uncle. For two or three years Leonard served in a mercantile apprenticeship; but he had higher aspirations, and at length obtained consent that he should go to college. From the judicious training of Dr. Packard of Wiscasset he went to Brunswick, where his rank as a scholar was high, and as a writer the highest. In the respect last named he obtained what is very uncommon in college, — a reputation that reached a good way beyond its walls. This was specially due to his "Confessions of a Country Schoolmaster," first published in the *Escritoir*, and copied afterwards in a multitude of periodicals. It was a ludicrous description of his own experience in "boarding round" while he was teaching a school among the then primitive people of Harpswell. Unintentionally on his part, it came out with names or initials which left no doubt as to the locality. All Harpswell was aroused. One man actually brought a libel suit against the author, in order to vindicate the fair fame of his "pork and doughnuts." It was thought best to compromise the matter. In the neighborhood these circumstances added much to the zest of the story, which elsewhere on its own merits was widely copied, read, and praised. Mr. Apthorp was constitutionally shy, and suffered the embarrassment of a slight deafness. But his disposition, social and kindly, his pure morals, and his conversation genial with humor and spicy with wit, made him a charming companion and friend. "His habits," writes one who knew him, "were prematurely and peculiarly methodical, though he was anything but a formalist." He was as remarkable for industry as for natural ability. With powers of close observation, with a quick sense of the ludicrous, and with the skill of a true artist in delineating for others what he saw and felt so keenly, he possessed also a logical mind. The productions of his pen, not a few of which were published, gave undeniable promise of rare excellence. What he would have become had life and health continued we shall never know. What he might have accomplished we can easily conceive, and still must we regret the early death which blighted so

many hopes and so fair a prospect. He died of consumption near the close of 1827.

Samuel Stillman Boyd was born in 1803 in Portland. His father, Joseph C. Boyd, was a respectable merchant and magistrate. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Robert Southgate. In college he was a close student, and at his graduation he stood first on the roll. Following the western star, he went at once to Cincinnati, where his cousin, Bellamy Storer, was already in successful practice. Here, with great assiduity and thoroughness, he studied law for two years. Early in 1829 he went to Mississippi, where he soon attracted the attention of John Henderson, a distinguished lawyer, and subsequently United States senator. From Mr. Henderson he received attentions and facilities which cheered and smoothed his opening career. "Obtaining a special license, he accompanied the judge of the circuit to his several courts in the district, familiarizing himself with the duties of his new profession, and taking part therein as opportunity presented." His earliest case was decided on a new point of law, then first raised by him in Mississippi. He had been engaged by the courtesy of Mr. C. S. Smith, afterwards judge, etc., to assist in the defence of several suits brought against certain indorsers upon notes. The point raised was upon the plaintiff's proof. Mr. Boyd sustained his positions in a speech of an hour or more. Mr. Smith and Mr. R. H. Adams — then at the head of the bar, and also engaged in the defence — were so well satisfied with this effort of the young debutant, that they declined to argue the case further. The judge charged in favor of Mr. Boyd's positions, and the jury found accordingly. After this brilliant outset, Mr. Boyd never lacked a case in Wilkinson County, where he passed his next six years in uninterrupted success.

During the year 1832, being then only twenty-five years old, he declined the office of attorney-general, and also an appointment as judge of the Supreme Court, successively tendered to him with flattering urgency by Governor Scott. In 1837 Mr. Boyd became a resident of Natchez, and formed a partnership with Alexander Montgomery. A vast amount of important and profitable business was transacted by this firm, during the fourteen years that the connection lasted. During the year 1837, Mr. Boyd held for a short time, by temporary appointment of the governor, a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The number of constitutional arguments and of difficult cases in law and equity in which Judge Boyd has taken a leading part has not probably been surpassed by any member of the bar in our Southwest-



Engraved by J. Sartain from a Daguerreotype

Sam'l S. Boyd

HON SAMUEL S. BOYD

OF NEVADA TERRITORY

ern States. Few if any have evinced a higher ability or won a more distinguished success. Among the great questions referred to may be mentioned the Colonization Cases, involving the right to send slaves to Liberia; the Bank Usury Cases, turning on the use of Roulett's interest tables, and implicating, as was supposed, the entire bank capital of the State; the "slave clause" in the State Constitution, and the right to receive the purchase money for slaves introduced into the State as merchandise, involving many nice questions of law and equity, as presented not only in the State but in the Federal courts, between whose decisions (to complicate matters still more) there was a serious conflict; the *Quo Warranto* and Bank Cases, in which the right of garnishees of banks to pay in bank paper was thoroughly discussed; the law prohibiting suits on bank paper transferred; the thousand questions in law and equity growing out of the Anti-Bank Laws passed in Mississippi, from 1840 to 1845; also the controversy with the trustees of the Commercial Bank, a most interesting and difficult case decided by the high court in favor of the positions assumed by Judge Boyd, against the general opinion of the bar and five of the ablest counsel in the State.

During his arduous professional career, Judge Boyd sometimes encountered in the lists of forensic combat, and not always unsuccessfully, his gifted friend and classmate Seargent S. Prentiss. To the masterly and wonderful powers of that extraordinary man no one testifies more cordially than Judge Boyd.

When in 1852 a place on the Supreme Bench of the United States was opened by the death of Judge McKinley, the name of Judge Boyd was strongly pressed on President Fillmore for the vacant seat. "The Supreme Court," says Mr. Hillyer, "is a position for which he is peculiarly fitted by severe powers of analysis, by long and profound study, by thorough acquaintance with every branch of the law, by a ripe scholarship, by high integrity, and unbending firmness."

During his whole professional course, Judge Boyd, as a lawyer, never forgot that he owed a duty to the court as well as to his client, and thus by his candor, no less than by his talents and learning, he secured a right to be regarded by the bench as a judicious and safe adviser. Having achieved, at an age comparatively early, a reputation and a fortune that might well satisfy a far more ambitious man, he retired from the more active labors of his profession to enjoy the ease which he had so fairly won, and amid the endearments of a pleasant home to revive and cultivate anew those literary tastes which have slumbered only amid more engrossing cares.

On the fierce arena of political life Judge Boyd has never figured;

not, however, from want of opportunity or urgent solicitation. Though never a partisan, his relations were with the Whig party. During the excited strife of 1849 and 1850 he attended by legislative appointment the famous Nashville Convention. "No abler man," says Mr. Hillyer, "no man of more sound, national, and conservative sentiments, attended that convention."

In 1838 Judge Boyd married Catharine C. Wilkins, daughter of Col. James C. Wilkins, who was a distinguished citizen and soldier. They have a large family.*

Peter Allan Brinsmade was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1804. After the usual course at Andover he was licensed and began to preach. From failure of voice he left the pulpit and sold books in Augusta. After a while he went to the Sandwich Islands, and with his brother in-law Ladd established a commercial house at Honolulu. While living here he was commissioned as United States consul for that port. Mr. Brinsmade settled afterwards in San Francisco and was connected with one of the newspapers. Of his subsequent life and present abode I can learn nothing. His wife was a Miss Goodale of Hallowell.

[He died in Lowell, Mass., in 1859. — P.]

Samuel Lewis Clark, born in 1807, was son of Capt. Samuel Clark of Winthrop. He pursued medical studies in Philadelphia, and settled as a physician in Bangor about 1834. Subsequently he went to the South and stayed a few years, returning in 1844 to Bangor. The last years of his life were years of suffering. In 1851 he went to Northampton, Mass., hoping to find relief from constantly recurring attacks of acute rheumatism in the severe remedy of the water cure. But the heroic treatment proved too much for him, and he sank under the terrible infliction. Dr. Clark is said to have been "frank, manly, and generous, a man of good sense and of a kind heart, highly esteemed among those who knew him."

John Cleaveland, born in Topsfield, Mass., in 1804, brother of N. Cleaveland (see 1813), was fitted at Dummer Academy. In the autumn of 1826 he took charge of the academy in Andover (North) but soon after entered the office of Hon. Hobart Clark in Andover (South). Having completed the course of law study under Elijah (afterwards

* Judge Boyd had suffered nearly eighteen months from a disease of the heart which had confined him most of the time to his house. He died very suddenly in May, 1867. P.

Judge) Paine of New York, he was admitted to the bar in that city in 1831. His first law partner was William W. Campbell, afterwards member of Congress and judge of the Superior Court, city of New York, and at this time judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

John Cleaveland formed a second partnership in business with George N. Titus, Esq., which lasted several years. The amount of legal business transacted by this firm was very great. As counsel for the receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company, John Cleaveland became engaged in a series of litigated cases involving vast amounts of property and an almost endless complication of persons and interests, during a sharp, incessant conflict of sixteen years. The weight of care and the immense labor, too unremittingly and I must add quite imprudently pursued, have been disastrous to his health. Although he has been for some years crippled in his lower limbs, and subject to occasional severe attacks of rheumatic gout, he still attends to business, and does a great deal. Confining himself to his profession, he has sought no office. In 1836 he was assistant alderman for the Third Ward, a position at that time which it was no discredit to hold.

In 1837 he married Ellen Maria, daughter of William Stone of New York. She died in 1842, having previously lost a little daughter. In 1847 he married Harriet Hoyt of New York. Of five children by this marriage, two daughters and a son remain.

[Mr. Cleaveland died in 1863. — P.]

Obadiah Emery Frost, a native of Topsham, born in 1807, left college with a fair reputation, studied and practised law for a short time, was appointed register of deeds for Lincoln County (West), and for many years discharged the duties well. He then went into trade, and so continued until his death in 1849. He left a wife and several children. "Though not eminent, he was a worthy man."

John Taylor Gilman was born in Exeter, N. H., in 1806. His father, Nathaniel Gilman, lived to the verge of ninety. His mother, Dorothea (Folsom) Gilman, died recently. Dr. Gilman, after studying for his profession with Dr. Perry, completed his course in Philadelphia. Since 1832 he has lived in Portland in the constant and successful practice of medicine, highly esteemed as a man of integrity and skill. His wife (married in 1837) was Helen Augusta, daughter of Reuel Williams of Augusta. They have one daughter.*

* He has been an overseer, and is now a trustee of the college and one of the Faculty of the Medical School. P.

Daniel Tristram Granger, born in 1807, was from Saco After studying law with Mr. (afterwards Judge) Shepley, he began its practice in Newfield, but soon removed to Eastport. Here, in the discharge of his professional duties and in the cultivation of every social, domestic, and personal virtue, he spent his days, with a steadily advancing reputation and usefulness. Not long before his death he was appointed by the executive of the State a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Considerations partly of health, and partly it was supposed of modesty, prevented him from accepting the well-merited honor. His death was sudden and peculiar. For a year or more his health had been delicate. On the 27th of December, 1854, having papers of importance to prepare, he returned after dinner to his office, though manifestly unwell; an hour or two afterward he was found where he had fallen upon the office floor, just breathing his last. The paper which he had been writing evinced by the faltering penmanship the effort which he had made to continue his work after his power began to fail. Examination showed that his heart was diseased. It does not appear that brilliancy was ever claimed for Mr. Granger; few, it is certain, leave behind them stronger evidence of solid worth. At the opening of the Supreme Court soon after his death, Mr. George F. Talbot introduced the resolves with a prefatory speech of much beauty and feeling, after which Judge Hathaway briefly but fully confirmed the discriminating eulogy. We are informed that as a lawyer Mr. Granger was punctual, thorough, logical, and learned; that towards his brethren he was ever urbane and considerate; that his orderly habits enabled him to economize both time and brain; that he was never absent-minded or forgetful or perplexed; that as a counsellor, if not bold, he was yet safe and sagacious. "As an advocate Mr. Granger was fluent, earnest, and dignified; his weight of character, the candor and sincerity of conviction that shone in his face, carrying deeper impressions to the minds of jurors than all the elaborate graces of oratory. As a practitioner and legal tactician he was above all suspicion of duplicity and finesse. He had no art but the justice of his cause, and no management but the presentation of truth As a citizen Mr. Granger will always be remembered with affectionate admiration. He never made his profession an instrument of elevating and enriching himself at the expense of his fellow-citizens. He freely gave time, mind, and money to all the great accredited objects of benevolence. As a man, it will be no exaggeration to assert that for many years Mr. Granger has been generally pointed to as a model of integrity." Besides and more than all this, we are assured that Mr. Granger was a man of consistent, unaffected piety. He was married in 1836 to Anna

Maria Bartlett, daughter of Jonathan Bartlett, Esq., and left five children.

William Tyng Hilliard, born in Gorham in 1806, son of Rev. Timothy Hilliard, an Episcopal clergyman, was fitted by Mr. Nason, studied law in Gorham with Hon. Josiah Pierce, and in Thomaston with Judge Ruggles, and began the practice in Buxton. Then he lived at Oldtown until 1840, when he became a citizen of Bangor, where he still lives and practises. He has been clerk of the courts. He was married in 1831 to Frances O. Smith of Warren, and they have two daughters.

[Mr. Hilliard died in Bangor, Nov. 19, 1881, of pneumonia. — P.]

Edward Davis Learned was born in Gardiner in 1800. After teaching for a while in Maine, settled in 1830 at Monticello, Miss., as a practitioner of law. In 1832 he went into partnership with a lawyer in Gallatin. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district in which he lived. In 1836 he removed to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, where he formed a new partnership and entered on a very extensive business. He died September, 1837, aged thirty-seven, of an epidemic fever, and after an illness of nine days. He was "a man much esteemed." He left five sons, three of whom still live. His widow is now Mrs. Andrew Brown of Natchez.

Joseph Warren Leland was born in Saco in 1805. His worthy father had been an officer in the army of the Revolution; his mother, a sister of Rufus King, was "distinguished for her domestic virtues, her piety, and her good works." His preparatory studies, begun at Saco Academy, were completed at Amherst, N. H., under his brother-in-law, Dr. (now President) Lord. His law studies, begun in Lowell under another brother-in-law, Hon. B. B. French, were completed at Saco in the office of George Thacher and John Fairfield. He practised law in his native town from 1829 until he died in 1858. During eight or nine of these years he held the office of county attorney. "As a lawyer he was courteous and honorable in his deportment towards his professional brethren; he was quick in his perceptions, ready and earnest and often eloquent in debate, and considerably distinguished as an advocate. He was genial in his temperament, social in his disposition, and popular with his friends and the community." He was married in 1835 to Hannah P., daughter of John F. Scamman. They had no children. Mrs. Leland is still living.

Charles Austin Lord was born in Kennebunkport in 1806, son of Nathaniel and Phebe (Walker) Lord. His energetic father died early, leaving a large estate; his venerable mother still lives. He passed the preparatory course under Mr. Nason in Gorham, and in Phillips Academy, Andover. Ill health precluding the idea of a profession, he engaged in book publishing in the city of New York. He was in the firm of Lord, Leavitt & Co. five years. The nine years that followed were passed in Missouri: first as principal of a high school in Marion County; secondly as professor of languages in Marion College; thirdly as head of the classical department of a high school in St. Louis; and fourthly as editor for four years of a temperance newspaper. In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Lord returned to Maine, and soon after became the associate of Dr. Cummings as secular editor of the *Mirror*. In 1855 Mr. Lord became sole proprietor of the paper, and held the position until 1874. During the year previous he held, by appointment from Governor Crosby, the office of State superintendent of common schools.*

Isaac McLellan was born in Portland in 1806. He studied law, opened an office in Boston and practised his profession a few years; was associate editor of the *Daily Patriot*, afterwards incorporated with the *Advertiser;* began the publication of a monthly which was subsequently merged in the *Weekly Pearl;* was a frequent contributor to *Willis's Monthly Magazine*, the *New England Magazine*, the *Knickerbocker*, etc., both in poetry and prose. At different dates he wrote "Fall of the Indian, and other Poems," "The Year, and other Poems," "Miscellaneous Poems," "Journal of a Residence in Scotland, and a Tour through England and France," compiled from manuscripts of H. B. McLellan. His productions were favorably noticed in Griswold's "Poets of America," and in *Blackwood's Magazine*. He made a two-years' tour in Europe, and on his return renounced his profession and withdrew to the country. Devoted as ever before to field sports, he wrote on subjects which they suggested. This taste especially made him familiar with resorts on the Massachusetts coast, and brought him into intercourse with lovers of the sport, and especially

* Mr. Lord led a life of activity and energy. He cultivated literary tastes and a public spirit. From early years a Christian man, he cherished a lively interest in whatever concerned the progress of the kingdom of Christ. He was a faithful officer of the Williston Church from its beginning. For several years he was on the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1831 he married Miss Ernestine Libby of Scarboro'. They had six children, daughters. He died Aug. 7, 1878, at the age of seventy-two. P.

with Daniel Webster at his summer retreat at Marshfield, where he passed two seasons at one of the farm-houses of the statesman. He removed to New York, exercising his inveterate passion in its neighborhood, passing a part of the season for several years on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. Of late years he has made his residence at Greenport, L. I. His poems suggested by his favorite amusement alone would make a volume. P.

Jonas Meriam, born in Topsfield in 1804, was thought in boyhood to resemble in person and promise the gifted Henry Kirke White, and was accordingly sent to college. After leaving college he taught a school in Amherst, N. H., with considerable success. But his eyes became diseased, so that for a long time he was nearly blind and utterly helpless. He went afterwards into Maine, where he joined some new sect and became a preacher. Still later he lived in Lowell, and edited a small paper which advocated Millerism or some kindred doctrine. When the utter failure of all their predictions put an end to the power of these ill-omened prophets, Jonas Meriam found his way to Concord, N. H. Here a kind-hearted widow with some property made him her husband and took him to her home. His classmates and friends will all rejoice that this simple-hearted and well-meaning man, after so many woes and wanderings, has dropped at last into so snug a harbor.

[Mr. Meriam died in 1871. — P.]

Benjamin Moody was born in Falmouth. "In college he sustained a good character, had quite a fondness for some branches of natural science, and allowed his predilection for them to withdraw him from the regular studies. He was a young man of very fair talents, but did not take high rank in the class. After graduating he studied medicine with Dr. Mussey, and completed his studies in France. I think he went at once to Pernambuco, S. A., where for some years he had an extensive practice, and where he died." (D. T. Granger.) Another classmate confirms the above with added particulars: "He would often neglect the college studies, absent himself from recitation, and devote himself most assiduously to studies not included in the regular course. On one of these occasions he made himself master of the science of astrology and qualified himself to calculate nativities according to the ancient formulæ. His favorite study was mathematics, and he was undoubtedly among the ablest mathematicians in college. He was also an acute metaphysician and quite a proficient in natural philosophy and chemistry. Owing to his eccentricities he was not appreciated

while in college, except by a very few who were intimate with him. By those few he was highly respected for his talents, and beloved for his really good qualities which he seemed to endeavor to conceal. The officers of the college government knew nothing of him; his carelessness and frequent absences from recitation precluded him from receiving any college honor, and although he was of a high order of intellect, I doubt not those but slightly acquainted with him thought him below mediocrity." Dr. Moody died in 1839 at the age of thirty-two.

Horatio Nelson, born in 1807, was a son of Judge Nelson of Castine. The first use which he made of his college training was as a foremast hand in one or two sea voyages. Then in company with a brother he settled at Gross's Point in Bucksport, put up a small cabin which sheltered them tolerably when it did not rain, and, living in more than primitive simplicity, undertook to farm on scientific principles; but the climate seemed to be unpropitious. In fact, the winter sometimes locked up his entire crop of potatoes before he found time to dig them. He got discouraged at last, and left Bucksport with a high reputation for integrity, though (through a prejudice but too common) his neighbors failed to discover his merits as a "gentleman farmer." Mr. Nelson then bought a farm in Franklin, Mass., where he pursues his favorite science under somewhat milder skies. I think I hear some classmate asking whether any "Triptolemus" has yet appeared to inherit a father's tastes as well as acres. Unfortunately Nr. Nelson is still single.

[Mr. Nelson died in 1861. — P.]

William Paine, born in Portland in 1806, son of Seth Paine, well known in his day as a mail contractor and large stage-coach proprietor. William Paine studied law under Nicholas Emery, and practised awhile in partnership with J. Stover Little. From Portland he moved to Bridgton, and from Bridgton to Bangor, where he staid several years, sometimes representing the town in the State Legislature. He went back to Portland in 1849. Under President Fillmore he was United States marshal for Maine. He has also been judge of the municipal court in Portland. His wife was Martha L Chamberlain of Boston. Their only child Daniel, a graduate of Harvard College (1858), intends to be an architect.

[Mr. Paine died in 1861. — P.]

Seargent Smith Prentiss, born in Portland in 1808, was descended from the Puritan emigrant, Henry Prentice, who settled at Cambridge,

Mass., before 1640. His grandfather, Samuel Prentiss, who was a graduate of Harvard College, spent his last years in Gorham. His father, William Prentiss, who lived for some time in Portland, followed the sea, a much respected ship-master. An early fever left his infant son with crippled limbs, and made him for many years the special object of his mother's care. . The use of his right leg he never fully recovered. Among the earlier influences which gave impulse and color to his mind may be named the ardent preaching of the eloquent Payson, to whose church Captain Prentiss's wife belonged. In his early youth the family removed to Gorham, where lived his maternal grandfather George Lewis and his uncle Lothrop Lewis, and took up their abode on a farm. Seargent was nearly ten years old before he could walk without crutches. From that time a cane answered all his needs. His habits then became intensely active. He grew up a keen sportsman, an indefatigable angler. He sometimes worked with the other boys, but not if he could avoid it. An eager reader, he devoured every book within his reach, and knew almost by heart the "Pilgrim's Progress" and large portions of the Bible. When occupied with none of these things he would often give a greedy ear to the animated talk of his veteran grandfather, Major George Lewis. This brave old man could tell him stories of the tented field. He had borne a command among those rustic heroes who fought the battle of Bunker Hill. With the narrative of daring and of suffering which is so captivating to a generous boy, he mingled often warm discussions of political topics. It was not without important issues in later days that the bright-eyed grandchild was wont to hear this stanch old Federalist dilate with pride on the virtues and the principles of Washington and Hamilton, while he denounced with unsparing severity the policy and the conduct of Jefferson and his party.

From the district school — that humble institution whose picture his grateful and graceful pencil drew long afterward beneath a sky more indulgent but not more wholesome — he was sent to Gorham Academy. There, under the classic teaching and vigorous ferule of the venerable Reuben Nason, he was prepared for the Junior class in college. At the age of fifteen he entered Bowdoin, and seldom if ever, unless all testimony is fallacious, have its walls received a handsomer, braver boy, a brighter intellect, or a warmer heart. On the two years which he spent at Brunswick it is not necessary to dwell. Young as he was, they gave large promise of the eminence which he afterwards attained. After his graduation in 1826 he passed several months in the law office and in the family of Judge Pierce of Gorham. Of his studious and his social habits, his literary and his physi-

cal recreations at that time, the judge has given a pleasing description. "In my office he read law studiously in the former part of the day, but in the afternoon perused other works. The writings of Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Cooper, Byron, afforded him much amusement and pleasant instruction. His favorite author was Shakespeare, and I think a week never passed without his perusing more or less of the productions of the great dramatist."

While he was yet in college his thoughts had been turned toward the rapidly growing West. In the summer of 1827 he put those thoughts into act. He paused first at Cincinnati. He was received kindly by Bellamy Storer, who introduced him to Nathaniel Wright. After a few weeks spent in Mr. Wright's office, and an ineffectual endeavor to find some employment that would support him, he turned his face toward the Southwest, and in due time we find him at Natchez. Here he was more fortunate. Mrs. Shields, a widow lady living on a plantation near that city, engaged him as a private tutor for her children. As the house contained the valuable law library of her late husband, his position was peculiarly favorable. A few months later he took charge of an academy with a more liberal salary. In June, 1829, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately went into partnership with Gen. Felix Huston, a gentleman of high standing and extensive practice in Natchez. This connection continued until 1832, when he removed to Vicksburg. During these early years of preparation and action in Mississippi, he was ill reconciled to the idea of making that region his permanent home. But as the prospect opened and brightened before him, he relinquished his fond intention of returning to New England. As a lawyer his success was instantaneous and brilliant. In the winter of 1833 he spent several weeks at Washington, called there by a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, which he argued at length with marked ability. His life at this time was very laborious. His attendance on the State courts compelled him to ride much on horseback, the only mode of conveyance then existing. Fortunately he was remarkably strong and well. He formed a law partnership with Hon. John I. Guion, whom he speaks of as "a good lawyer and a very excellent man." As an advocate his success was great and his services in constant requisition. In 1834 he received a decisive proof of his rapid advance in public estimation in being urged by men of influence throughout the State to allow his name to be presented as candidate for Congress. The significance of the movement is the greater as Mississippi then constituted but one congressional district, and sent only two representatives, who were chosen by general ticket. He declined at once, having no

desire for office and taking little interest in the party questions of the time, though observant of the course of public affairs. But he could not maintain his seclusion. Having been elected to the Legislature of the State in 1836 from his county, reluctantly yielding to the urgency of friends, he entered on a political career of eight years. In 1837, having consented to stand at a critical period as a candidate for Congress, he engaged in an electioneering campaign, as was the custom of the Southern States, and visited, he writes, forty-five counties, and performed a labor in riding and talking unparalleled, he thought, in electioneering annals. "For ten weeks I averaged thirty miles a day horseback, and spoke two hours each week day. My appointments were made in advance, and I did not miss a single one, rain or shine." His seat and that of his colleague being contested, — ungenerously and unjustly, he always maintained, — in the nearly balanced state of parties in the House of Representatives, the greatest interest was felt in the issue throughout the country. Prentiss and his colleague appeared and claimed their seats, and were allowed to defend their claim before the House. Prentiss made the argument, which lasted into the third day. He was a young man and as yet a stranger to a large portion of his hearers, although vague reports of his uncommon powers had preceded him. On the day assigned for him to address the House "nearly all the members were in their seats, and the galleries were crowded with eager expectation. Soon after he began the lobbies and every vacant spot on the floor were thronged by senators, ex-members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, eminent jurists, and foreign ministers." He had confessed to a friend fears lest he should not be able to sustain himself, but the event proved such fears to be groundless. "He had never before addressed such an audience; and when he witnessed the rapt attention and caught in their look the mystic signs of delight and approval from such veteran statesmen and orators as John Quincy Adams, Clay, and Webster, whose names and eloquence had been the inspiration of his boyhood, no wonder if he was greatly excited and somewhat astonished at himself. Still both the excitement and surprise were chiefly those of unusual pleasure, the pure *gaudia certaminis*. His entire self-possession never failed him; there was no straining for effect, no trick of oratory, but from the first to the last sentence, everything, in manner as in matter, seemed perfectly natural, as if he were addressing a jury on an ordinary question of law. Indeed, the great charm of this as of all his speeches was the simple, unfeigned sincerity which marked his whole bearing and every word he uttered. He felt that he was asserting a great principle, and in his devotion to that seemed to forget all personal

claim." As Mr. Webster left the hall on the conclusion of the speech he said to a friend, "Nobody could equal it." Mr. (afterwards President) Fillmore thus wrote regarding it: "I can never forget that speech. It was certainly the most brilliant that I ever heard, and as a whole I think it fully equalled, if it did not exceed, any rhetorical effort to which it has been my good fortune to listen in either House." By a strictly party vote the claimants lost their seats by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. (subsequently President) Polk. Immediately after he wrote, "I am sick of the whole matter, and shall be greatly obliged to the people of Mississippi if they will allow me to retire." But he yielded from a sense of obligation to his constituents and submitted to the trial of another election, with the explicit avowal that he would not go into a general canvass of the State again, adding, "I am as thoroughly cured of ambition as were the Spartan youths of drunkenness by viewing its effect on others." He was elected with his colleague and they took their seats in Congress, June, 1838, but with the affirmation that they held by the preceding election, which they held to be the only legal one. Mr. Prentiss's speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill was his only special effort in that session.

After Congress rose he made a visit North to Portland, and while there was invited to participate in a public dinner to Mr. Webster in Faneuil Hall, one of the most brilliant political festivals ever known in this country. He accepted, and great curiosity was excited to see and hear him. In the prospect of being called upon to speak on that occasion, he was not a little excited by the anticipation of speaking in that renowned place and in presence of such an assemblage. An extract from a letter of Governor Everett, who presided on that occasion, gives the impression which he made. "The company was much the largest I ever saw assembled at dinner in any permanent building, and with the exception of the guest of the day no one was received with so much enthusiasm as Mr. Prentiss. Much was anticipated from his speech, but the public expectation was more than realized. He rose at rather a late hour and after a succession of able speakers; for these and some other reasons it required first-rate ability to gain and fix the attention of the audience. I never had the good fortune to hear your brother, and I must own that I feared he would find himself obliged, after a few sentences of customary acknowledgment, to give up the idea of addressing the company at any length. He was, however, from the outset completely successful. . . . It seemed to me the most wonderful specimen of a sententious fluency which I had ever witnessed. The words poured from his lips in a torrent, but the sentences were correctly formed, the matter grave and important, the

train of thought distinctly pursued, the illustrations wonderfully happy, drawn from a wide range of reading and aided by a brilliant imagination. . . . Sitting by Mr. Webster, I asked him if he had ever heard anything like it. He answered, 'Never, except from Mr. Prentiss himself.'"

During this visit at Portland he had invitations to public dinners from various places, but to avoid such calls he returned by a sea voyage to New Orleans. When he landed committees met him at New Orleans and at Vicksburg; he was urged to address his fellow-citizens; and he was welcomed by national salutes and unusual demonstrations of respect, regard, and admiration.

In 1839 Mr. Prentiss was urged to be placed in nomination for the Senate of the United States. He consented, but failed of an election owing to the political complexion of the Legislature. Had he been chosen his purpose was, as he assured a friend, "to make the development of a broader and deeper sentiment of *nationality* a special object of his senatorial career." In the Presidential campaign of 1840 he had urgent invitations from a dozen different States, all assuring him that were it known that he was to be present, the people far and near would turn out *en masse* to hear him. The account of a meeting in Portland, Me., where he was on a visit that year, gives a vivid impression of the enthusiasm excited wherever it was known he was to be present. "To four fifths of the assembly then congregated he was an entire stranger; they had never heard and few had ever seen him. A considerable portion of his auditors were from neighboring towns, and some from a distance of fifty and even a hundred miles. . . . He spoke three hours; he was listened to without a sign of impatience to the last sentence, and the assemblage with one heart united at the close in giving him twelve cheers; and after cheers for Mississippi and Maine, three more for Seargent S. Prentiss."

One of his most effective speeches was made at Newark, N. J., on his return to Mississippi, of which Governor Pennington of New Jersey thus writes: "I cannot pretend to describe the speech, but it made an impression I have never forgotten. After hearing many political addresses from the ablest men in our country, I consider and have often said that this speech surpassed them all. He spoke between three and four hours." It is not needful to refer to other occasions in which he was equally successful. In this remarkable campaign he advocated the election of Gen Harrison, although his known decided preference was for Mr. Clay, of whom he was an ardent and constant admirer.

Mr. Prentiss, as may be inferred, was far above the level of a mere

politician. He never sought office: it sought him. He despised and loathed the arts of the demagogue: was a bold, vehement defender of fundamental principles; ever manifested profound veneration for law and public order. "An act which appeared to him palpably wrong, whether perpetrated by one man or by a million, was certain to encounter his open and unqualified hostility. Never, indeed, was his oratory more effective than in denouncing the violation or vindicating the sanctity of contracts, chartered rights, and constitutional obligations." Of acute moral perceptions, and with a high standard of conduct, on occasion, as often occurred, "he lashed, as with a whip of scorpions, all gross departure from the principles of honor and morality, maintaining that in public affairs a man should not act on any less elevated principles than in private life." Repudiation, which after a long and severe struggle became the lasting disgrace of Mississippi, at home and abroad found in him a determined, uncompromising, relentless foe; and when the dishonesty was consummated he could no longer dwell on its soil, and removed to another State. He still, however, "cherished a deep faith in the substantial intelligence, virtue, and good sense of the American people," attributing such mischief to the intrigues of unscrupulous, selfish demagogues.

Of the uncommon powers of Mr. Prentiss in public speech sufficient proofs have been given. Reference has been made to his remarkable fluency of speech. He never faltered for a word, and had a rich vocabulary. The most cultured were never offended by inaccuracy of expression, lack of arrangement or of taste. He had a brilliant fancy, vigorous imagination, and great power of comparison and illustration. "His figures never halted or limped," he told me himself. His brother testifies "the year before his death, that he never found any difficulty in completing or carrying out the most complicate metaphor." He was widely conversant with literature, and a faithful, ready memory afforded abundant and felicitous allusions. He had a robust understanding, and with all his moving appeals and play of sarcasm and humor he never lost the thread of close and powerful argument. He had a genial temper, inexhaustible animal spirits, and marked impressibility. There was peculiar magnetism in his face, voice, and bearing. "Prentiss," once said a friend, "you always mesmerize me when you speak." He answered, "Then it is an affair of reciprocity, for a multitude always *electrifies* me." When he saw before him, as he sometimes did, five, ten, or twenty thousand people, gazing on him as if spellbound, or heard their responsive shouts, it almost maddened him with excitement. "I feel at such times," he once said to me, "a kind of preternatural rapture: new thoughts come

rushing into my mind unbidden, and I seem to myself like one uttering oracles. I am as much astonished at my own conceptions as any of my auditors; and when the excitement is over, I could no more reproduce them than I could make a world." Mr. Prentiss never wrote a speech, though doubtless he generally premeditated. His wit and humor never failed him and were often available in emergency, as will appear from one or two incidents.

In one of his electioneering tours he declared that he owed his votes to a menagerie, as he related in a speech at a New England dinner in New Orleans.

"At the appointed hour he found a large company assembled to hear him. He was in 'high feather,' and began with more than usual energy. The audience listened with marked attention. He had spoken some time when he noticed some of the outsiders looking over their shoulders, and gradually more of them doing the same. He thought he was growing dull and endeavored to rouse himself to more animation, but in vain. He looked in the popular direction, and to his dismay, just coming over the hill was the elephant in scarlet trappings and Oriental splendor, howdah on his back filled with musicians, and in the rear a long line of wagons and cages. He would not be outdone by elephant and train, and continued to talk and appeal in the name of the State, of patriotism, etc., etc., but in vain. 'Well,' said he, 'ladies and gentlemen, I am beaten, but I have the consolation of knowing it is not by my competitor. I will not knock under to any two-legged beast, but I yield to the elephant.' A few days after he had his revenge. A political gathering was a harvest day for a caravan. He came to an understanding with the caravan, agreeing with the proprietor that he would address the people for one hour under the great awning and then give way to monkey and clown. Accordingly between himself and caravan a large assembly gathered. One of the cages was converted into his rostrum. He heard a low sound resembling a growl, and learned that the hyena was his nearest listener. There were large auger holes in the top of the box for the admission of air. He commenced speaking, and when he reached the blood-and-thunder portion of his speech, he ran his cane into the cage, and called forth a most horrible yell from the enraged animal, at the same time gesticulating violently with the other hand. 'Why, fellow-citizens,' he exclaimed, 'the very wild beasts are shocked at the political baseness and corruption of the times. See how this worthy fellow just below me is scandalized! Hear his yell of patriotic shame!' The effect was electric; he called down the house in a perfect tempest of enthusiasm. The hyena he declared was good for a hundred votes.

"The next time it was decided that Prentiss should speak from the lion's cage. Never was the menagerie more crowded. Prentiss was as usual eloquent, and as if ignorant of the novel circumstances with which he was surrounded, went deeply into the matter in hand, his election. For a while the audience and the animals were quiet, the former listening, the latter eying the speaker with grave intensity. The first burst of applause electrified the menagerie: the elephant threw his trunk into the air and echoed back the noise, while the tigers and bears significantly growled. On went Prentiss, and as each peculiar animal vented his rage or approbation, Prentiss most ingeniously wrought in his habits as a fac-simile of some man or passion. In the mean while the stately king of beasts, who had been quietly treading the mazes of his prison, became alarmed at the footsteps over his head, and placing his mouth upon the floor of his cage, made everything shake by his terrific roar. This, joined with the already excited feelings of the audience, caused ladies to shriek, and a fearful commotion for a moment followed. Prentiss, equal to any occasion, changed his tone and manner, commenced a playful strain, and introduced the fox, the jackal, and the hyena, and capped the climax by likening some well-known political opponent to a grave baboon that presided over the cage with monkeys. The resemblance was instantly recognized, and bursts of laughter followed that literally set many into convulsions. The baboon, all unconscious of the attention he was attracting, suddenly assumed a grimace and then a serious face, when Prentiss exclaimed, 'I see, my fine fellow, that your feelings are hurt by my unjust comparison, and I humbly beg your pardon.' The effect may be easily imagined."

Mr. Prentiss was not, as may be inferred from statements already made, in any sense a mere successful declaimer or "stump" orator. He never addressed the people merely to please them or himself. "As a robust understanding was the substratum of his mind, so knowledge, reflection, logical method, judgment, good sense, and the other proper fruits of mental and practical culture were the substratum of all his speeches. Enliven these solid properties with wit, humor, imagination, and those other ethereal gifts which are the offspring of genius; let the countenance, voice, and action all correspond, and we have certainly a cause by no means out of proportion with the specific effect." There was added, what his look and air showed when he rose to speak, as characteristic of his speeches, "sincerity and depth and fervor of personal conviction." What is worthy of special notice, he never lost his self-possession, and once (he rarely spoke of himself) declared: "If I were of a sudden to be

transported to Old England, and let down through the roof into the assembled House of Lords, I doubt not the instant I found myself on my legs I could begin a speech on any subject which I understood, without the slightest hesitation or embarrassment."

Mr. Prentiss had rare conversational powers. His inexhaustible fund of anecdote, gay humor, genial spirit, gentle courtesy, his originality of thought and ready flow of language made him the charm of a social circle. He had quick sensibilities, strong affections, of which the admirable memoir by his brother, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss of New York, affords ample proof. The scenes of his early home were ever fresh in his mind, and his occasional visits to them he enjoyed with the fondness and enthusiasm of a child On his last visit North "he was greatly disappointed in not being able to attend Commencement at Bowdoin, and had arranged his plans for that purpose; but a temporary lameness compelled him to keep his room. He spoke with warm affection of his Alma Mater, and said the sombre aspect of the old pines which surround it, and the sighing of the wind through the branches, had made an indelible impression upon him while at college. He used to saunter through them or lie down under their summer shade, and project fancy sketches of the future. His reminiscences of the lecture-room of Prof. Cleaveland were particularly vivid, and he delighted to expatiate upon the genial gifts and acquirements of that veteran in natural science."

In 1845 he removed, as has been stated, to New Orleans, and at once entered on lucrative practice. But though of strong constitution, of power of endurance beyond most men, his health had been affected seriously by his unsparing labors and his often reckless exposure. He still persisted against advice in professional work almost to the last, though prostrated by incurable disease, and died at a country seat near Natchez, July 1, 1850.

In 1842 he married Miss Mary Jane Williams, daughter of the late James C. Williams of Natchez. His married life was exceedingly blessed, and his home became the centre of comfort, joy, and hope. They had four children: two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Cleaveland having left his sketch unfinished, the last half or more of the above has been prepared by A. S. Packard from materials partly obtained by Mr. Cleaveland himself, and the memoir of Mr. Packard by his brother.

James Samuel Rowe was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1807, studied law with George Sullivan in his native town, and practised for five years in Dover, since which time Bangor has been the busy scene of

his life and labors. I have it from the highest authority that he is "one of the best read lawyers in Maine, a fine advocate of unquestioned integrity and worth." In 1857 Mr. Rowe married a Miss Goss of Bangor.

Jonathan Maltby Rowland was born at Fairfield, Conn , in 1804. He "studied theology two years at Princeton, the third at Andover. He served with honor and success as a missionary for several years, and was settled about seven years as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Union, near Binghamton, N. Y. He was one of the commissioners on the floor of the General Assembly, in 1837, when by the unhappy action of the exscinding measures his seat was vacated, and he with many others was ordered to leave the house. In the early part of the year 1841 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where, for eleven years, he performed with assiduity and usefulness the arduous duties of city missionary." In 1851 he became pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Gowanus, Brooklyn, where in October, 1853, he died of congestion of the brain. "Mr. Rowland was a man of retiring and amiable manners, of sound judgment and clear views of truth, of practical sincerity, consistency, and usefulness. As a preacher he was Scriptural, faithful, and solemn, yet tender and sympathizing. He was a man of prayer as well as of faith, and hence his example and his influence were so excellent. He was beloved as far as known. Especially the poor whom he visited, the mariner, the felon in his cell, the neglected, the ignorant, and the young, whose wants he explored and to whom his ministrations reached, the sick, the widow, and the orphan feel that in him they had and have lost a friend indeed. His death was calm, composed, and Christian." His remains rest in his native Fairfield. He left a widow and two children. The daughter is married. The son has been United States consul at Riga in Russia

John Brown Russwurm was born in 1799 at Port Antonio in the island of Jamaica of a Creole mother. When eight years old he was put at school in Quebec. His father meanwhile came to the United States and married in the District of Maine. Mrs. Russwurm, true wife that she was, on learning the relationship, insisted that John Brown (as hitherto he had been called) should be sent for and should thenceforth be one of the family. The father soon died, but his widow proved herself a faithful mother to the tawny youth. She sent him to school, though in consequence of existing prejudices it was not always easy to do so. She procured friends for him. Marrying again,

she was careful to stipulate that John should not lose his home. Through his own exertions, with some help from others, he was at length enabled to enter college and to complete the usual course. It should be remembered to the credit of his fellow-students in Brunswick, that peculiar as his position was among them, they were careful to avoid everything that might tend to make that position unpleasant. From college he went to New York and edited an abolition paper. This did not last long. He soon became interested in the colonization cause, and engaged in the service of the society. In 1829 he went to Africa as superintendent of public schools in Liberia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Monrovia. From 1830 to 1834 he acted as colonial secretary, superintending at the same time and editing with decided ability the *Liberia Herald*. In 1836 he was appointed governor of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, and so continued till his death in 1851. With what fidelity and ability he discharged the duties of this responsible post may be gathered from the following remarks of Mr. Latrobe, at that time president of the Maryland Colonization Society, and now president of the American Colonization Society. He was addressing the board of managers. "None knew better," he said, "or so well as the board under what daily responsibilities Governor Russwurm's life in Africa was passed, and how conscientiously he discharged them; how, at periods when the very existence of the then infant colony depended upon its relations with surrounding tribes of excited nations, his coolness and admirable judgment obviated or averted impending perils; how, when the authority and dignity of the colonial government were at stake in lamentable controversies with civilized and angry white men, the calm decorum of his conduct brought even his opponents over to his side; how, when popular clamor among the colonists called upon him as a judge to disregard the forms of law and sacrifice an offending individual in the absence of legal proof, he rebuked the angry multitude by the stern integrity of his conduct; and how, when on his visit to Baltimore in 1848 he was thanked personally by the members of the board, he deprecated the praise bestowed on him for the performance of his duty, and impressed all who saw him with the modest manliness of his character and his most excellent and courteous bearing." Resolutions expressing similar sentiments and the highest approval of his administration were passed by the board. Dr. James Hall, a graduate of the Bowdoin Medical School, the friend of Russwurm, and his predecessor in the chief magistracy of African Maryland, has delineated him with apparent candor. I condense the picture. A man of erect and more than ordinary stature,

with a good head and face and a large, keen eye. In deportment always gentlemanly. Of a sound intellect, a great reader, with a special fondness for history and politics. Naturally sagacious in regard to men and things, and though somewhat indolent himself, exceedingly skilful in making others work. A man of strict integrity, a good husband, father, master, and friend, and in later life a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. McGill of Monrovia, and was succeeded in his office at Cape Palmas by his brother-in-law, Dr. McGill. He left three sons and a daughter. Honor to the college which, disregarding a general but illiberal prejudice, admitted to its privileges this member of a proscribed caste! Honor especially to the memory of him who turned to so good account his discipline at Brunswick!

George Yeaton Sawyer, born in 1805, is a son of William Sawyer of Wakefield, N. H., graduate of Harvard College, 1800, and living still. George Yeaton Sawyer was fitted at Exeter, studied law with his father, and practised three years at Meredith Bridge. Since that time Nashua has been his home. He served for several years as a representative in the Legislature, adhering with that slight exception closely to his profession. His success and eminence at the bar justified his appointment in 1851 to the office of circuit judge. He resigned this seat in 1854 and returned to the practice. The next year he was made a justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and this high position he still holds. These simple facts might pass for ample evidence of the high estimate set upon Judge Sawyer; still, a more specific view may interest his classmates and college friends. The following is the testimony of an expert: "In the practice of his profession he exhibited in a marked degree strength and acuteness of mind and power of argument, being free from the light and fanciful modes of address often adopted by the advocate. His words were well chosen, and his efforts were characterized by a directness and earnestness of manner which carried to the minds of a jury such conviction of his truthfulness as made him a formidable opponent at the bar. His reasoning was plain and comprehensive, his research profound, his elucidation clear and convincing; he readily detected error or sophistry; and to these features of his strong and well-balanced mind, more than to brilliancy of thought, may be attributed the marked success which attended his later efforts at the bar. At the time of his appointment to the bench he had, by character, learning, and professional success, attained a position in the front rank of the Hillsborough County bar, then numbering among its active

members some of the ablest men in the State. In his present position on the Supreme bench, his firmness and decision, his habits of patient hearing and inquiry, and the urbanity of his manners have won for him with the people and with the bar a well-deserved reputation throughout the State. To the opinions delivered by him and now published his friends may safely refer as evidence of the learning, ability, and industry which he has brought to the high office he now holds."

Joseph Sherman was born at Edgecomb, March 3, 1800. For six years after leaving college he had charge of the academy in North Yarmouth. After two years of theological study at Andover he went in 1834 to Columbia in Tennessee as professor of ancient languages in Jackson College. In the duties of this office he spent the remaining fifteen years of his life, and during three of them he was also president of the institution. In June, 1849, he started with his wife (formerly Miss Mitchell of North Yarmouth) to visit their friends in Maine. On the second day, as they were leaving Nashville and about to cross the Cumberland River, the brake of the coach gave way, the driver fell, and the horses rushed unchecked upon the bridge. There the heavily loaded vehicle went over. Mr. Sherman being on the outside was thrown among the timbers of the bridge, and survived the accident but a few hours. Mrs. Sherman, who was uninjured, returned with the remains to Columbia, where they were buried with many demonstrations of grief and respect. That he well deserved them there can be no doubt. On receiving the news of his death, the citizens of Columbia together with the trustees and Faculty of the college held a meeting to express their sense of the common calamity. A short extract from their proceedings will show how Dr. Sherman was regarded by the community in which he lived: "Several years ago he came to this State as a minister of the gospel and an instructor of youth. Becoming identified with this community, he devoted his time and his talents to the instruction of our young men and the cause of the Redeemer, to which he was most ardently attached. From his first settlement among us he became connected with Jackson College as one of its professors, a station which he filled with distinguished ability and success. Next to the cause of his Heavenly Master, that of education seemed to be predominant in his affections. He was universally beloved in this community, and in more than ordinary degree respected for his profound learning, exemplary piety, exalted virtue, and sincere devotion to truth. His mild and unobtrusive manner, singleness of purpose, and benevolent heart secured the confidence of all who knew him."

Manasseh Hovey Smith was a son of Manasseh and Olivia (Hovey) Smith of Warren, and was born there in 1807. In that town until quite recently he has been a practising lawyer and advocate. He was one of the executive council in 1848 and 1849. Mr. Smith was nominated for governor of the State in 1857, 1858, and 1859. Though he failed in the canvass he is far from having been an unsuccessful man. He now lives in Portland. A paragraph in one of the papers not politically friendly, announcing the fact that he had purchased a fine residence in that city, gave him the following welcome: "Personally we would extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Smith in becoming a resident of our city. He is well known as a gentleman of ability, high character, and of a very genial and social disposition." In 1837 he married Mary M. Dole. They have three sons and as many daughters.

[He died in 1865. — P.]

Robert Southgate was born in 1808 in Portland. His father, Horatio Southgate, was brother to Frederic Southgate (see 1810). His mother was Abigail McLellan. Having graduated at Brunswick, he passed through the three years of theological study at Andover, and then squared the circle of his education by a fourth year under the great Dr. Taylor of New Haven. His life has been given exclusively to the work of the gospel ministry. He has been successively pastor of a Congregational church in Woodstock, Vt., of one in Wethersfield, Conn., of a Presbyterian church in Monroe, Mich., and of the First Congregational Church in Ipswich, Mass. This old pulpit of historical renown he still occupies, — respectably, I believe, and usefully. In 1832 he married Mary Frances, daughter of Benjamin Swan of Woodstock, Vt. Of four surviving children three are yet at home. The oldest son is in a Boston counting-room.

[Mr. Southgate died suddenly in Woodstock, Vt., in 1873. — P.]

Benjamin Bussey Thatcher, born in 1809, was a son of Col. Samuel Thatcher (Harvard College, 1793), who settled as a lawyer in New Gloucester, but soon removed to Warren, where he became useful and distinguished, was high sheriff of Lincoln County, was for several terms in the Legislature and two terms in Congress, was an overseer of the college and one of the founders of Warren Academy. Mr. Thatcher adopted the law for his profession, had an office in Court Street, Boston, and did enough in that line to give promise of eminence as a lawyer; but literature had greater charms, and very soon engrossed all his time and power. During his short but honor-



God bless you all
B. B. D.

BENJAMIN DUDLEY TEACHOUT.

able career he attached to himself many warm friends. From one of these, like himself "a man of letters and of manners too," I have received the following pleasant sketch. Mr. Tuckerman's estimate corresponds with my own impressions otherwise received, and has been approved by some to whom the name and memory of its subject are still dear: "The thought and time, the ambition and taste, of Mr. Thatcher were chiefly devoted to literature. He was an indefatigable writer, always engaged upon a review, a lecture, a book, newspaper, magazine, or some other literary enterprise. While the *North American Review* was under the control of the late A. H. Everett, Mr. Thatcher was a frequent contributor to its pages. He wrote several articles for the *Essayist*, a magazine published by Mr. Light, among them critiques on American poets, which attracted considerable attention. He edited the *Colonizationist*, a periodical which advocated the Liberian project, and delivered many eloquent speeches in behalf of that object. He edited a volume of Mrs. Hemans's poetry, for which he wrote an eloquent preface. For 'Harper's Family Library' he wrote the 'Lives of the Indians,' and for their 'Juvenile Series' a work called 'Indian Traits.' He wrote a life of Phillis Wheatley and one of J. Osgood Wright, a missionary. An article in the *Quarterly Review* on 'Atlantic Steam Navigation' was contributed by him while on a visit to England. On his return the journals contained sketches of his travel, with interesting descriptions of eminent individuals whom he visited abroad. Mr. Thatcher cherished the most genuine poetical sympathies and aspirations; he not only had a keen appreciation of poetry in general and an enthusiasm for certain bards, but it was a deep instinct of his heart to embody his own emotions in verse. Some of his pieces were recognized as the genuine offspring of sentiment, and are graceful utterances of love, sorrow, and faith. For several years he labored under a complication of disorders, and though often prostrated by disease, continued to write, plan, labor, travel, and keep up incessant mental activity to the last. A very creditable selection of prose and verse might easily be made from his miscellaneous writings. His religious convictions, philanthropic zeal, devotion to literature, great industry, and attachment to his friends form material for a biography of uncommon interest. He died in Boston, July 14, 1840. It was thought that his end was hastened by unremitted application, and I have always considered the great error of his life an overestimate of literature as a profession and source of reputation. Still there is reason to believe that a morbid tendency of constitution would have soon terminated his career, even had his health been less drained by cerebral activity, and that he

habitually sought by intellectual occupation an antidote to the bane of disease."

The portrait from which the engraving is taken was painted while Mr. Thatcher was in England by his friend Osgood, then well known as one of our best artists. I am indebted to his relative, Miss Putnam of Peterboro', N. H., for the opportunity to reproduce it here.

[This portrait was bequeathed by Mr. Thatcher to the college, and is in its gallery of paintings. — P.]

George Trask first saw the light in Beverly, Mass., somewhere in the latter part of the last century. His parents, Jeremiah and Hannah (Wallace), were "Israelites without guile, and Calvinistic to the hub." Mr. Trask has explored his pedigree a good way back, but cannot find that any of his progenitors were hung. He was somewhat mature when he began to prepare for college. Reuben Nason was his teacher. Of his scholarship at that time he speaks modestly. He said his lessons in the recitation-room, and got his education elsewhere. He mixed with his fellow-students in democratic simplicity. He "paced his room diagonally, studying metaphysics with a vengeance." Once a week he debated great questions in a small club, brightening and invigorating his intellect by conflicts with such men as Little, Bradbury, Cilley, Theodore Wells, and John P. Hale. He got but few compliments from the college officers. The learned professor of chemistry alone seems to have had a peep into the future. "Trask," said he to some one, "will be the useful man of his class." In due course Mr. Trask began to preach. He was settled first in Framingham, then in Warren, then in Fitchburg, all in Massachusetts. In each of these places religion revived under his ministrations. For several years he figured conspicuously in the abolition cause, speaking often and sometimes presiding in its societies and conventions. To play this part required not only courage but fortitude, in times when opponents not unfrequently corroborated their arguments with the logic of the brickbat, or with the nose-convincing syllogisms of perished eggs. Latterly Mr. Trask's moral and utilitarian efforts have been mostly in a different direction. It is now a good many years since he came out the uncompromising enemy of tobacco in all its styles. In the use of this article he sees one of the great weakeners and corrupters of mankind, one of the most formidable obstacles to human virtue and progress. To assail it with tongue and pen has been for some time the chief business of his life. He has made innumerable speeches and has written and printed many books and tracts full of argument and warning, of exhortation and entreaty. "His mission,"

he says, "has been a painful one. Many wise men as well as fools laugh about it, and do nothing more." He has been "not only the song of the drunkard, but the jest of smoky drones of his own calling." Such too often, alas, is the hard fate of the earnest reformer! And yet his labors have not been fruitless; far from it. Multitudes of clergymen and thousands of laymen have renounced the poison, while millions of the young have enlisted in the vast anti-nicotian army of which George Trask may be called the grand pioneer and generalissimo. As a writer and speaker Mr. Trask is direct, if not blunt. He does not think it necessary to weaken his attack on a great vice by the use of eloquent euphemisms. He never employs grass, when stones are the missiles indicated. As a moral practitioner he adheres to the allopathic rule; and when he gives his patient a dose it is usually of the drastic order. A recent anti-tobacco tract (No. 19) is addressed to Rev. Dr. Spring of New York. The tobacco box of the reverend doctor, brought out upon the stage of the Academy of Music in the Tract Society meeting of 1859 and courteously tendered to Rev. Dr. Bacon, just after the latter had made some unkind allusion to the narcotic weed, suggested to Mr. Trask this personal appeal. He is grieved to see such a man give the weight of his character to so loathsome a vice, so monstrous an iniquity. The combatants in this cause expect a hard time; they expect to meet the enemy in smoke-rooms and dens of infamy, and here they are prepared for the fight: but to find him boldly flaunting his banner in high and holy places is really dreadful. When such a man as Dr. Spring, with his "polished sanctity," is seen sporting with the "great curse," "we poor reformers are for the moment sick at heart; and did not God give us *grit*, as well as *grace*, we should give up the ghost." After a tremendous bombardment of four close-printed pages, he coolly asks the demolished doctor for his tobacco box to be preserved as a trophy. In 1831 Mr. Trask was married to Ruth F., daughter of Rev. Asa Packard of Lancaster, Mass. Of five children, one son tills the soil in Fitchburg, two sons are in Kansas, two daughters still gladden the parental home.

[He died very suddenly of disease of the heart in 1875. — P.]

Charles W. C. Wilcox was born in Elliot in 1807. His father, David Wilcox, lived subsequently in York, where he kept a public house. He read law with Peleg Sprague in Hallowell, and opened an office in that town. Soon after, abandoning the law which he did not like, he became cashier of the Franklin Bank in Gardiner. About 1835 he joined a company of emigrants from Maine and went to

Illinois, where he resumed the banking business. He now lives in the flourishing town of Kankakee. Mr. Wilcox has been twice a member of the Legislature of Illinois. His first wife, Elizabeth Leonard of Hallowell, died childless soon after the removal to Illinois. He afterwards married Mrs. Peebles, a widowed lady of German origin, who died leaving an infant daughter, who has lived ever since with her father's friends in "Old York." His present wife was a Miss Chesley of New Hampshire. They have one daughter.

Moses Emery Woodman was from Fryeburg, 1806. "He was fitted for college mainly by his own exertions, sustained an excellent character, and held good rank as a scholar. He studied law and opened an office in Brunswick. He was a man of solid worth, not brilliant but of sound good sense." (D. T. Granger.) "He was a good collector, a good conveyancer, a good counsellor, and a trustworthy man, — qualities you know which go to make a useful and a good citizen, but which do not give a man so much notoriety at the bar as some other qualities. In 1836 he was chosen cashier of the Brunswick Bank and gave up the law. In this sphere he excelled: everybody liked him. Accurate, faithful, accommodating, everybody had confidence in him. He resigned his cashiership in the fall of 1839, and died of consumption in the March following. I saw much of him in his last days, which were made happy and cheerful by the Christian hope. He was beloved and respected by all, and his name is yet fresh in the memory of many of our best citizens. He died a bachelor." (A. C. Robbins, Esq.)

1827.

John Stevens Abbot is a native of Temple, born in 1807. He left college with the first honors of his class, and took charge of the academy in China, which for nearly three years he taught successfully, reading law at the same time. He concluded his law course under Mr. Belcher in Farmington and Mr. Longfellow in Portland. After a short stay in Union, he went to Thomaston, entering at once on a large practice, and contending successfully with such opponents as Cilley, Farley, and Ruggles. After the advancement of Mr. Tenney to the Supreme bench, Mr. Abbot removed to Norridgewock, where he remained a few years in full and highly successful practice. His removal from Thomaston to a smaller and less important field is not wholly inexplicable. In 1835 Mr. Abbot was married to Elizabeth, only daughter of William Allen of Norridgewock. Mr. Abbot was the leading man in the Legislature of 1854, and was active in the election of his friend

Fessenden to the United States Senate. This is the sum total of his public life. He was attorney-general for the State in 1855, and this is the entire list of his appointments. As a lawyer Mr. Abbot ranks among the first. The following characterization is believed to be just: "He has not the talent of talking hour after hour to a jury without saying anything. While I consider him a good jury lawyer, one that can bring out and state clearly all the facts, yet his great skill and power are seen in a law argument before the court. The whole is stated as clearly as any mathematical demonstration. Every point is fortified by authorities, and the whole is as close and compact as an acorn in its shell. No mere words, no declamation, but the closest reasoning and the sternest logic. Abbot is every inch a lawyer, and the traces of his mind are to be found in the Maine Reports. But the man who is a lawyer only must be content with a moderate fame. In the strife for notoriety, a politician, though of but *one-mouse power*, will go far ahead of him." Mr. Abbot has a large family. One son is in Bowdoin College.*

Joseph Adams was born in West Newbury, Mass., in 1803. He was in Dummer Academy when I took charge of it in 1821, and went from it to Brunswick. He studied law in Hallowell and practised in Pittston until 1835, when he removed to Gardiner. From 1840 to 1849, Mr. Adams was cashier of the Gardiner Bank and treasurer of the savings bank. Then he resigned and went to California, hoping thus to recover his health. Disappointed in this respect, he soon returned and resumed his post in the savings bank. In 1853 he was appointed cashier of the Cobbossee-Coutee Bank. These offices he still holds. Mr. Adams has suffered a good deal from feeble health and a too sensitive nervous system. These circumstances compelled him to exchange his profession for a less exciting employment. The simple story of his life is sufficient evidence that he has the confidence of those who knew him best. He married in 1832 Catharine, daughter of Major Edward Swan of Gardiner. They have four sons and three daughters.†

Horatio O. Allen was born in Sanford in 1810. The following extract is from a letter which I received from one of his classmates, —

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* Graduated in 1858. Mr. Abbot removed from Norridgewock to Boston in 1860, where he has since steadily pursued his professional labors. He died suddenly June 12, 1881, at his residence in Watertown, Mass., leaving four sons and four daughters. P.

† Three of his sons have been cashiers of banks. All have died within about a year of the date of the father's death, April 26, 1879. P.

now himself no more: "He was the youngest member of the class. He entered too young and was too far removed from the parental eye. I can see him now distinctly, as he appeared to me for the first time: a countenance indicative of health, youth, and good-nature; a boy in gray roundabout jacket, with his shirt ruffle turned over the collar. Unfortunately, Allen fell into bad company. Soon the jacket gave place to a coat and the ruffle to a dickey. Above all loomed a hat. He became a man, and of necessity put away childish things; and with them went the innocence of childhood, — and never returned. . . . He worried through college, but did not receive his degree till a year or two afterwards." Mr. Adams selected the law for his profession, and died at the age of twenty-seven.

Lewis Bailey. Few Bowdoin men can see his name and not recall the image of her who gave him to the catalogue and to the world. At a very early period, and through many revolving academic years, Nelly Bailey was an official personage about college; and though not publicly recognized as of the Faculty, she was in her own estimation no mean member of that august body. At length, *emeritis non utilis annis*, she laid aside the broom and retired from public life. She long survived her active labors, and many a returning graduate, under the promptings of kindness or curiosity, has called at her lone cottage to behold in that bent and shrivelled form a still living remembrancer of his college days. Strange to say, the poor old body fell at last a victim to the fire-breathing railroad monster. She had just crossed the river, was upon the track, got bewildered, and was run over.

In college her son Lewis "was more distinguished for diligence, amiability, and good conduct than for scholarship." He settled as a teacher of youth in Utica, N. Y., and was successful and well esteemed. An almost total loss of sight darkened his last years. He died in 1852, leaving a widow and children.

Abraham Chittenden Baldwin was born in 1804 at North Guilford, Conn. His grandfather, Timothy Baldwin, fought for liberty in 1876. His father was Col. Benjamin Baldwin. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Chittenden, was also in the war, a staff officer of Gen. Ward, and died at the age of ninety-six. Having passed through the New Haven Seminary, Mr. Baldwin was settled in Berlin, Mass., succeeding there the venerable Dr. Puffer. From 1833 to 1837 he was pastor of the Olivet Church in Springfield, Mass. In 1839 he became the associate principal of a young ladies' school in

Newburg, N. Y. Two years afterward he accepted a call to the Howe Street Church in New Haven, Conn. From this place he went to Hartford as family guardian and steward of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Compelled by ill health in his family to resign this office in 1854, he acted for a year or two as superintendent of the Guilford Institute, supplying, at the same time, the pulpit of his native parish. Since 1857 he has been pastor of the First Congregational Church in Durham, Conn., and also of the church at Black Rock, a portion of Bridgeport. He thence returned to spend his remaining days at Hartford. Without pastoral charge he has continued to preach as opportunities presented. In addition to several sermons and contributions to the periodicals, Mr. Baldwin has published a work entitled "Themes and Texts for the Pulpit," which has had a good circulation; also "Helen and her Cousin," a Sunday-school book; also "Friendly Letters to a Christian Slaveholder" (a premium essay), and three prize essays; "Liberty and Slavery, the Great National Question"; also a "Dictionary of Phrases for Secret Telegraphing," of which Prof. Morse and others speak well; as also an article on Joel Barlow in the *New Englander* for July, 1873. He was married in 1830 to Emily, daughter of Dr. Joseph Foote of North Haven, Conn. They have no children.*

Samuel Harward Blake was born in 1807 on a farm in Hartford. He studied law in Buckfield, in Portland with Fessenden and Deblois, and at the Law School in New Haven. Since 1831 he has practised his profession in Bangor. Politically he is and has always been a Democrat. In 1839 and in 1841 he was a member of the State Senate, and for the year last named he was president of that body. Subsequently he was attorney-general of the State for about one year. In 1854 he was the candidate of his party for Congress, but he was beaten under the question of "bleeding Kansas" by his friend and competitor Washburn, the present member. Mr. Blake was married late to a daughter of Capt. Joshua Hines of Frankfort. Mr. Blake has one brother, William A. Blake, who is president of the Merchants' Bank in Bangor. That these two men have obeyed the injunction to live in fraternal unity may at least be inferred from the fact that since they came of age they have had an entire community of goods and estate. Though one has been trading and the other practising law, and though each has a family, their property, both

* Mr. Baldwin has, through the Congregational Publishing Society, published in 1880 "A Pastor's Counsels to Young Christians."

real and personal, has always been held and used in common. The entire estate has been managed by one or by the other as if he were sole owner, and as chanced to be most convenient; nor has any account, whether of earnings or expenses, been kept as with each other. Very pleasant this. Verily, the charming story of the Cheeryble Brothers is not an impossibility; nor is it wholly a myth.

Enoch Emery Brown was born in 1806 in Taunton, Mass., where his father, Enoch Brown, a graduate of Brown University, was then a practising lawyer. His mother was Melinda, a daughter of Judge Padelford of Taunton. Enoch E. Brown was a mere child when his father went to Maine and settled in Hampden. He studied law with his father, and made a beginning in Frankfort, county of Waldo. Then he stayed three years in St. Albans Village. In 1835 he became a partner in law business with Warren & Brown of Bangor. After two years in that city he went back to St. Albans, now called Hartland, and there he lives now. As he looks back on this last step he seems to think it was a mistake. Mr. Brown has held no office, but there was a time when he would have been a senator if his friends the Whigs had only been more numerous. In 1835 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jared Whitman of South Abington, Mass. They have three daughters.

Moses P. Cleaveland is kindly remembered by his classmates. The Rev. Dr. Peabody speaks of him "as the son of our revered professor, distinguished for his amiable temper, and his strict, faithful, punctilious discharge of all duties laid upon him." To the same purport wrote Dr. Dorr: "He never missed a recitation of any kind or a chapel exercise for the whole four years. He was always gentlemanly in his deportment and kind in his bearing towards others. I never knew him to speak a harsh word, or to give utterance to an unkind feeling." Mr. Cleaveland studied medicine and established himself for a time in Bucksport. His next abode was in Newmarket, N. H. While here he married his cousin, Martha Richardson of Duxbury, Mass., and had two daughters who died in childhood. He had just settled in Natick, Mass., when he was seized with typhus fever, which proved fatal in 1840. His widow is now the wife of Capt. E. Treat of Livermore Falls.

John Codman, son of William Codman and grandson on the mother's side of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, fitted partly at Dummer Academy and partly under Capt. Partridge, and entered Sophomore. Having studied law in the offices of Leverett Salstonstall and Rufus

Choate and in the school at Cambridge, he settled in Boston, where he still practises his profession and has been master in chancery. He has been several times a member of the Legislature. That he retains and cherishes an interest in letters may be inferred from the fact that he is an active member in the Greek department of the examining committee at Cambridge, and also chairman of the committee of the Boston Latin School. In 1855 Mr. Codman married Isabella, daughter of Hon. Samuel D. Parker of Boston. They have one child.

[He died in Boston June 8, 1879. — P.]

Asa Dodge was of a family which settled in Essex County, Mass., as early as 1639. "His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army during two or three of the first years of the war." About 1778 he removed to Maine, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Newcastle. Here, in 1802, Asa Dodge was born. His opportunities for learning were few and small. But he early manifested a strong predilection for mental pursuits, and through difficulties and discouragements, and almost unaided, he found his way to college. "In these struggles he had the sympathy and companionship of his cousin, Joseph Sherman, afterward the president of Columbia College; or rather I should say the two young aspirants mutually aided and encouraged each other. . . . During all the first year of his collegiate course and portions of each succeeding year, he pursued his studies away from the institution, that he might unite with them teaching or other occupation as means of support. Contending thus with difficulties at every step, he yet passed through his course with high success. The part assigned him as a graduating exercise showed his rank to be among the first three or four of his class. He then engaged in the study of medicine, and was admitted to the practice in 1830. But before this time his mind had taken a new direction. While passing through his professional studies, he had thought much upon the great problems of human life and destiny. He seemed to have attained that point in man's experience, attained only by the happy few, at which the human spirit looks steadily beyond itself, and is filled with the all-absorbing desire that the reign of God may come. He entered upon the practice of his profession," but feeling that it was not his sphere of duty, he soon engaged in the study of theology. In 1832, before he had completed the ordinary course, he was appointed by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to the Syrian mission, in the double capacity of missionary and physician. In October of the same year, having just before been married to Mar-

tha M. Merrill of Portland, he sailed with her for Asia. His station was Beirut, and there "he entered on his missionary work with the untiring energy which had before distinguished him. Had he lived to the ordinary age of man, he would undoubtedly have performed much efficient labor in his chosen field of effort. But it was not so to be. In less than two years after his arrival at Beirut he fell a victim to fever, brought on by excessive labor in travelling to attend professionally the sick-bed of a missionary brother. He died at Jerusalem, Jan. 28, 1835, and his remains rest within the walls of the Holy City."

Joseph Hawley Dorr was a native of Boston. He gave at his graduation the salutatory address. On leaving college he spent one or two years at the theological school at Cambridge. For a couple of years he was at the University of Göttingen, and he also pursued his studies in Paris. At what point in this academic career he turned from divinity to medicine, I have not learned. He settled in Philadelphia, a well-read physician, we may safely say, but with too little health of his own to be of much service in restoring it to others. "He was a scholar and a gentleman, social and genial in his manners. He was a great reader, always cheerful though almost always suffering." He died of consumption in 1855, at the age of forty-seven. He was married in 1847, and his wife survives and laments him.

Henry Enoch Dummer, born in 1808 and youngest brother of Charles Dummer (see 1814), studied law with his brother and at the Law School in Cambridge, and practised one year at Skowhegan Falls. In 1832 he removed to Springfield, Ill., where he lived five years. He then settled in Beardstown, same State, were he had an extensive practice for twenty-six years, met often in his profession with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and others of that class. He was probate judge for Cass County about five years, and was a member of the convention which met in 1846 to amend the Constitution of the State, and in 1860 was elected to the State Senate; but his professional engagements, with perhaps a distaste for political life, led him to resign before the expiration of his term. He married in 1840 Phebe Van Ness of New Jersey. They have had two sons and three daughters.*

* In 1864 Judge Dummer removed to Jacksonville, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was a trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane, and also of Illinois College, and was appointed, under strong recommendations, registrar in bankruptcy. His health requiring relief from care, early in July he repaired to



Alpheus Felch

HON. ALPHEUS FELCH

Alpheus Felch was born in Limerick, September, 1806. Repeated attempts to obtain particulars of his career since graduation have failed, and the writer has been compelled to depend on a general statement from another source. He studied law and went to Michigan, where he has prosecuted his profession at Ann Arbor. He has held responsible public positions until within a few years, in the Legislature of the State, auditor-general of the State, judge of the Supreme Court, governor, United States senator, and under the United States, commissioner on California land claims. In 1877 he received from the college the degree of LL. D. He has for some time been Tappan professor of law in the University of Michigan. He married and has children. P.

Henry Cummings Field was born in Belfast, September, 1809. "After graduating he studied law with his father, Bohan P. Field, Esq. In 1830 he established himself in the profession in Lincoln, where he remained in successful practice until 1848, when he removed to Lee in order to secure for his children the advantages of its academy, then a flourishing and popular institution. He returned to Lincoln in 1863, and died in 1864. He had an acute mind, and was thoroughly versed in the principles of his profession. Though many opportunities offered he declined office, preferring to devote the time not occupied by his profession to the more congenial pursuits of agriculture." P.

Charles Field was of North Yarmouth. The following testimony is from a classmate and chum: "A more kind, honorable, noble fellow never adorned the halls of Bowdoin College. His rank as a scholar was very good. As a companion and friend, warm-hearted, faithful, and true, he had no superiors. After he graduated he entered the medical class, in which he was highly distinguished. Just as he was entering on his profession he received an injury on a dark night in Boston, by striking his knee against a gate that was hanging across the sidewalk. The injury, though deemed slight at first, proved serious in its consequences. Resort was had to amputation, which was ineffectual and resulted in his death." What a comment this, on the too common but detestable practice of having gates swing outward! Mr. Field suffered for years, but they were years of meek

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Mackinaw, but the change proved to be without effect. He became enfeebled and died of general prostration Aug. 12, 1878, at the age of seventy. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and in the words of his memorialist, "as lawyer, scholar, man, citizen, Christian, was one of the first and best." P.

endurance, brightening with hope and faith as they drew near their close. He died early in 1838.

Franklin Gage was a native of Augusta. He went as a physician to Bangor, and lived there several years; but his habits of mind and life do not seem to have been favorable to permanence and success. After various wanderings he obtained, through the aid of his classmate John P. Hale, the appointment of surgeon for the Panama Railroad Company. It proved a fatal kindness; the fever of the tropics soon compelled him to return, and he died shortly after in 1851 at the residence of a friend in Brooklyn, N. Y. "He had always maintained a high professional character, and wherever he went his gentlemanly bearing and kind heart won for him a host of friends." (Bangor *Mercury*.)

John Parker Hale was born in 1806 in Rochester, N. H. His father, John Hale, and his grandfather, Samuel Hale, were both lawyers. His mother was a daughter of Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, a brave man, who in our Revolutionary struggle was among the first to meet and vanquish the enemy on the sea. John P. Hale was fitted at Exeter. Of one who has become so famous it is natural to ask what promise he gave in college. A classmate of Hale — now, alas! no more — wrote me as follows several years ago: "In most cases the college life corresponded very well with the subsequent career. Hale was to a considerable extent an exception. In college he was recognized as having superior talents, and was by far our most prompt and fertile debater. He had a passion for mock law cases and for making speeches, but he was no student; and his habits were so careless and indolent that I think his classmates did not anticipate for him the distinction he has gained." Mr. Hale began his law studies at Rochester, and finished them at Dover in the office of Mr. Christie. At the bar he was immediately successful. "His winning manners, his assiduous attention to business, and his energetic pleading soon gained for him a large practice. In 1832 he entered on public life as a representative in the Legislature. Even then, though an avowed and active Democrat, he occasionally evinced an independence of spirit which showed that he was not likely to obey blindly the edicts of any party. In 1834 he received from President Jackson the appointment of United States attorney for New Hampshire. Reappointed by Van Buren, he held the office until removed by Tyler.* In 1843 he was chosen representative of his district in Congress. It was a critical period. Thrown into the midst of the struggle for supremacy between

* The remainder is from the editor.



John P. Hale

HON. JOHN P. HALE

the two sections of the Union, apparently at great personal sacrifice he at once took his stand in decided strenuous opposition to the scheme of annexing Texas. This action on his part was regarded by his party as a departure not to be forgiven, and he failed of a second election. In 1846 he was again sent as representative to the State Legislature; was chosen Speaker of the House, in which position, by his dignity, urbanity, and independence, he gained a strong hold on the popular sentiment; and was elected to the Senate of the United States. "When he took his seat in that body he was almost alone and single-handed in conflict with the political giants of those days." Amidst reproach and insult and the well-known arts employed to embarrass and browbeat a political opponent, he could not be intimidated or diverted from what he deemed his duty to his country. With "felicitous humor, pungent retort, or keen sarcasm" he stood his ground. "So high were his aims, so conciliating his manner, that before the close of his senatorial term he had beaten down the barriers of prejudice and conquered sectional discourtesy, not only the standard-bearer, but the pioneer of the North in the Senate. By a second political overturn, however, in his State he was not re-elected.

By the urgency of friends he was prevailed upon to open an office for the practice of his profession in New York, although he still retained his home in Dover and did not remove his family. A third political change in his State in 1855 returned him again to the Senate of the United States. He was not, as in his former term, to contend against such odds in maintaining principles which he had so earnestly advocated, as he now found himself with a large number, and among them even former opponents in full sympathy with himself. As before, he was conspicuous in debate, fearless, adroit, self-controlled, with keen wit and genial humor, wielding influence, and winning respect and esteem even from those arrayed against him. "Mr. Hale," thus writes one, "has long been a favorite in the Senate with men of all parties. Whenever it is known beforehand that he is to speak, no matter what the subject may be, he is sure to gather a crowded audience. He is one of the most popular men in the country, for his satire has never a spice of cruelty in it. His jolly humor, everlasting good-nature, and natural love of fair play make him friends wherever he is, no matter if he be among his bitterest Southern enemies."

Mr. Hale was a bold and able advocate of the anti-slavery cause; in 1851 was counsel in the "Shadrach rescue case" under the fugitive slave law: in 1852 was the candidate of the Free Soil party for the Presidency of the United States, and received a large though unsuccessful vote. In 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln

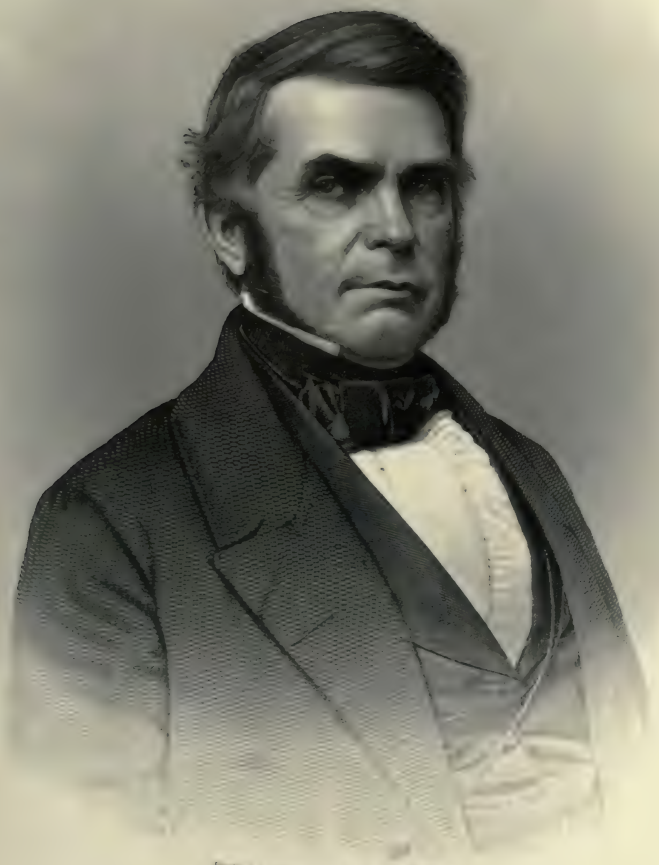
minister to the court of Madrid. After a residence of four or five years he returned home with enfeebled health, and after a prolonged illness, aggravated by the accident of a fall from his carriage, he died in November, 1873. He married Miss Lucy H. Lambert of Berwick, who with two daughters survives him.

John Heddle Hilliard, born in Gorham in 1808, brother of William T. (see 1826), studied law with Josiah Pierce and David Hayes, and settled at Orono, whence he removed to Oldtown, his present home, and where he is regarded as a good lawyer. His present wife is a daughter of David Hayes of Westbrook; they have two sons and two daughters *

John Hodgdon was born in Weare, N. H., October, 1800. His parents were of the Society of Friends and were farmers, and this son was bred a farmer until he was nineteen years of age, when a change in his circumstances as will appear led to a change in his life-work. He resolved on a public education, and after a few months at Gilmanton Academy he went to Phillips Exeter Academy, where under the direction of the distinguished Dr. Abbot he fitted for college.

Few young men have carried with them to college so peculiar and varied an experience, and have been so fitted to exert influence. The story of this period of his life is quite remarkable. In the fall of 1819, by the death of his paternal grandfather, he fell heir to a large tract of land in the wilderness of the District of Maine on its north-eastern border, the conditions of ownership demanding immediate personal attention; and thus in the midst of his preparatory course he set forth to look after his inheritance, which could be reached only by "water-courses and the paths of trappers and Indians," procured a surveying party from the neighboring province of New Brunswick, laid out his tract in lots, and located settlers to secure his right of possession; all this being the origin of what is now the township of Hodgdon. He then returned to his academic studies, and through his academic and collegiate course had the general oversight of his estates in the forest; through trusty agents with his own occasional visits, opening roads, erecting mills, even "prospecting an adjacent township which was advertised" for sale, and though without means of his own, yet with the co-operation of relatives purchasing it and being intrusted with the sole charge and direction of the adventure, — certainly an

* Mr. Hilliard was a victim of rheumatism, and confined to his house for two or three years. He died in November, 1880. P.



uncommon experience for a student in academy and college, and revealing rare maturity, energy, strength of character, and administrative talent in a rural farmer's son. Hodgdon with all this responsibility and care maintained a high standing as a scholar, and graduated with one of the highest assignments made to his class.

Immediately after graduation and even before the college Commencement he proceeded to Bangor, then a flourishing village with which his visits to his distant property on the tributaries of the St. John had made him familiar, and began the study of the law in the office of Allen Gilman, Esq. But, as with his course at the academy and the college, his legal studies suffered intrusion from the demands of his lands. In his own language, "Not yet emancipated from college rules and regulations, he found himself by the force of circumstances a committee of one on ways and means to carry on the operations of building roads, organizing surveying parties, erecting mills," etc. His studies were yet further encroached upon by the controversies between settlers on both sides of the boundary line, which in a short time culminated in what is known as "the Aroostook war." Complaints of the aggrieved were made to young Hodgdon most naturally, as one most interested in the questions involved. He opened a correspondence with the delegation in Congress from Maine, whence arose the establishment of a military post at Houlton, and the events which make a chapter in the history of the State.

Hodgdon was admitted to the bar in Bangor in 1830, opened an office, and soon formed a copartnership with E. Gilman Rawson, Esq., which continued several years. In 1832 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Presidential convention; was a member of the executive council in 1833; in 1834 was appointed land agent for the State; at the close of this service of four years resumed his professional labors; in 1846 was elected to the State Senate, and at the second term was chosen president of that body and re-elected, but resigned his position in prospect of being placed in nomination for governor, although this prospect failed by the success of a rival candidate in the convention. He was appointed on a commission with one from Massachusetts to settle questions of property between the two States in the disputed territory; in 1850 was appointed a bank commissioner; in 1853 was nominated by President Pierce consul at Rome, but declined. In 1843 he had removed from Bangor to Hodgdon upon a large farm, opening at the same time an office at Houlton two miles distant, where his practice was extensive; as were his farming operations, in which with characteristic energy he manifested zeal for improvements in the science and methods of agriculture.

In 1853 he removed from Maine to Dubuque, Iowa, anticipating a less busy life and with the intention of giving himself to books and literary pursuits; but the habits of years proved too strong for a spirit like his, and, as he himself confesses, he became immersed in business as before. He retired from the profession in which he had been highly successful several years since, and has employed himself in his private affairs. He was elected mayor of Dubuque in 1859, has been a trustee of the State asylum for the blind, and for some years president of the board of directors of the public schools of the city; and now at this writing he retains much of the energy and activity of earlier years.

In 1838 Mr. Hodgdon married Margaret Amelia Leggett of New York City. They have no children. P.

Ichabod Goodwin Jordan was born in 1806 in Saco, where his parents still live in extreme age. Mr. Nason fitted him for college, taking his pay for board and tuition in work. Judges Shepley and Goodenow directed his law studies. He began in Milton, N. H., but soon moved to Great Falls (same State) where he now lives. In 1833 and 1834 he was in the Senate of New Hampshire. In 1833 he married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Goodwin of Alfred. Of six children only two daughters remain.

[He died in 1873. — P.]

Nahum Jordan. A young man of "moderate talents and scholarship." He studied medicine; graduated M. D. 1830; he died the same year.

Gardiner Kellogg. "Kellogg was a Christian of pure and excellent purposes. He was a respectable scholar, a simple-hearted and honest man, but not fitted to cope with or to prosper in the world. He studied theology I think for a time, but afterwards taught school, first at Penn Yan, N. Y., and subsequently for several years in Georgia" (Rev. Dr. Peabody). Mr. Baldwin informs me that Kellogg was quite successful as a teacher. He died in 1841.

James Tufton Leavitt studied law in Norridgewock and settled in the practice. He began moderately, and had been several years at the bar before his real ability was known. His progress though not rapid was sure, and suited to make him very useful to the community as well as to his clients. During the last years of his practice he was known as a highly discreet and safe counsellor, fully adequate to any labor that he undertook to perform. He died in 1857.

Caleb Locke came from Hollis, N. H. "He was old when he entered college. He was a respectable scholar, and was possessed of a sturdy, strong-principled uprightness of character. We thought he had more than most of us a talent for practical life." He fell a victim of consumption in 1836.

William Preble McLellan was born in Portland, February, 1808. He was an exemplary student in college. He died in Portland in 1831.

Isaiah Preble Moody was born in York in 1804. His father, Samuel Moody, was great-grandson of that Samuel Moody so famous in his day as "Faithful Moody." His mother, Lydia, was a daughter of Col. Esaias Preble, and sister of the late distinguished Judge Preble. He went from Exeter to college, and from college to Fryeburg, where he studied law with Stephen Chase. Having practised some two years in Lowell, two years in Hempstead, N. H., and about the same time in his native town, with a fair measure of success and reputation, he left the profession for agriculture and teaching, "as more congenial to his feelings and principles." "I have held," he says, "no public offices of honor or trust worth recording, nor have I sought for them. I looked at the *marked price* and thought it far beyond their worth in this gambling age." In 1831 he married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Moses Dow of York. She died in 1847, leaving three daughters and two sons. His second wife, Abby A. Talpey of York, died in 1855, leaving two daughters.

George Farrar Moulton, born in Bucksport, son of Dr. Jotham Moulton, was prevented by a brain attack from completing his course at Andover. He had charge for several years of a school in Philadelphia, and still gives lessons in different schools of that city, his residence for the last twenty-four years, always "winning the regard and respect of parents and pupils." He was for some time librarian and superintendent of the Athenæum in Philadelphia, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of its officers and friends, "under great physical infirmity in his later years exhibiting unvarying patience and gentleness." He was reputed to have been "an amiable Christian gentleman, an accomplished linguist and classical scholar." Mr. Moulton married a Widow Morris of New Jersey. Of three daughters one survives unmarried.

[He died in 1872. — P.]

John Owen, born in Portland in 1806, was the son of John and Mercy (Cushman) Owen. He was fitted in Gorham and in Portland Academies. He studied theology in Cambridge and was duly licensed, but poor health forbade his preaching. From 1834 to 1846 he was in the book business at Cambridge, and kept the University Bookstore Unfortunate in that line, he went afterwards into real estate. He has been treasurer of the savings bank, has served on the school committee, has been an advocate of the temperance movement, and takes a lively interest in the cause of anti-slavery. He married in 1835 Sylvia Church Sampson of Duxbury, Mass. Of their three daughters two are employed in teaching. Their only son is about to enter college.*

Ephraim Peabody, a native of Wilton, N. H., born in 1807, received his school training first at Dummer Academy, Byfield, and afterwards at Exeter. Here, under the gentle yet firm influence of Dr. Abbot, whose nephew he was, he formed excellent habits of attention and application. "In college he pursued the same steady course, and became known for the equanimity and gentleness of disposition and the intellectual ability that were characteristic of him from his earliest to his latest days. He was distinguished too for the poetic talent which showed itself in his intellectual character as well as in his verse.

After graduation he pursued a theological course of study at Cambridge, then spent a year at Meadville, Pa., in charge of the Unitarian pulpit, and in 1831 was settled in Cincinnati, where "he began the real toilsome service of a parish minister." Compelled by the state of his lungs to remove to a milder climate, he passed the winter of 1835–36, and from the same cause a second winter, in the South. In 1837 he came North, and accepted a call to a parish in New Bedford, where he remained eight years. Receiving an urgent invitation to

* The above having been written several years since, the editor supplements the sketch, adding a few statements: —

Mr. Owen, being a schoolmate of Mr. Longfellow, his contemporary in college, and a resident in Cambridge before Mr. Longfellow himself, the friendship of early life was maintained to the last. Mr. Owen was the publisher of the first volume of Mr. Longfellow's poems, assisted him subsequently as a proof-reader, and especially in work on the "Poems of Places." He is said to have been active in inducing Mr. Sumner to publish his works in a uniform edition. Noticeable by his long, flowing beard and hair white as driven snow, Mr. Owen is a prominent object on public occasions. An interesting and amusing account of his present surroundings on the upper floor of the building he occupies is given in the Boston *Herald*, and copied in *Good Literature*, April 8, 1882. P.

King's Chapel, Boston, in 1846, he accepted the call and entered upon what proved his last ministry, of eleven years.

The tendency to pulmonic disease which drove him from Cincinnati always attended him and impeded him in his yet manifold labors, and compelled him to seek alleviation in a European tour in 1853, and to spend the last winter of his life in Florida; but the relentless disease resisted all such means of relief, as well as the best medical advice and appliances, and terminated his life in 1856.

It is surprising that with such a weight on his spirit and energies he accomplished so much in the pulpit, in abundant ministerial offices, in lectures and addresses, as editor of and frequent contributor, both in prose and verse, to periodicals. It is not at all surprising that, notwithstanding his delicate constitution and physical infirmity, he won the highest respect by his ability and culture, and deep and tender interest and affection in all his fields of labor. He was of untiring industry, fertile and persistent in expedients for the good of the people under his care and for the community at large. He published in 1837, "Charges against Unitarianism" and "Come over and help Us," a letter addressed to Rev. George Putnam; in 1839, "Address at the Centennial Celebration of his Native Town," and "Mystery, Reason, and Faith." A posthumous volume of sermons, published in 1857, was a valuable reminder to those who had sat under his ministry of his admirable gifts as a preacher, a pastor, a friend, and a man. From early life, as has been stated, he had shown a decided poetic taste and temperament. During his college life he delivered a poem in the Spenserian stanza at a college society anniversary, which was thought a remarkable production for an undergraduate; and a poem was assigned him at Commencement, though his standing as a scholar entitled him to what was regarded a higher position on the class roll. In 1835 he wrote a poem for the *Φ. B. K.* Society at the Commencement, Harvard, which, in consequence of an attack of hemorrhage preventing him from pronouncing it, was read by his friend Dr. Putnam, and "the charm of his verse only served to make his friends feel more painfully the danger which threatened him." In 1852 he delivered a poem at the semicentennial celebration of the college, which was received with great applause and added essentially to the interest of a signal occasion in its history.

In 1848 Mr. Peabody received from his Alma Mater the degree of D. D. Mr. Peabody married Miss Derby of Salem. He left four children: Ellen, who married Mr. (now President) Eliot, and who has deceased; Annie, who married Dr. H. W. Bellows of New York;

and two sons, — Robert, an architect, and Francis, now minister of the Unitarian Church, Cambridge.*

It may not be unfitting to subjoin reminiscences of his college life communicated to Mr. Cleaveland, and which the latter, it would seem, intended to introduce.

Reminiscence. — "Except for more follies, neglects, and misdoings than I like to think of, my own remembrances of college are most agreeable. I have always considered the instruction which we had of the very best quality. The professors were extremely faithful, and without exception admirably fitted for their respective offices. I violated college rules enough to try their patience, but I never received anything but kindness, and it gives me pleasure to remember that I appreciated it then as well as now. President Allen was not popular, but personally I remember him with respect for his unvarying kindness. I think his superficial manners prevented some of the best traits of his character from being known. As I write, the forms, gait, tones, manner of all of them — Profs. Cleaveland, Newman, Packard, Smith, Upham, and Abbot — rise before me, as they moved across the Common or sat in the recitation-room, and my heart warms back to them. It was as good and faithful a set of men as any college ever had, and I shall esteem myself fortunate if my children have the advantage of as good instruction."

The "Escritoir." — "My class, or some six or seven members of it, published in the Senior year a periodical called the *Escritoir*. It was strictly anonymous, and all concerned in it were at the time unknown. It gave us great amusement, and was probably of some advantage in the way of promoting a habit of composition. It is more noticeable, perhaps, from its being, so far as I know, the only periodical of the kind which had ever been published by the Bowdoin students, than for its special merits as a literary work."

The Lafayette Hoax, 1826 (by Dr Peabody, writing to Mr. Cleaveland). — "Your kinsman John Cleaveland will give you a very amusing account of the reception of Lafayette in Brunswick, — a mock reception, in which the town's people were entirely taken in, — in which Cleaveland played the part of Lafayette even to the most tender salutation of the ladies. It was by far the greatest and most amusing hoax I ever knew, and ought to be preserved in the records of the college. Were Cleaveland not near you I would write an account of it, beginning with bells ringing; the circulation of the rumor of his coming; cannon firing; shutting down of the saw-mills;

* The latter portion of the above sketch by the editor.

procession formed, headed by such music as could be got; cheering; the flocking of the citizens; the marching down Maine Street and up the other; the ladies at the windows and in the yards waving their handkerchiefs, and in an agony of enthusiasm; Cleaveland, in old regimentals and with his aid in an open chaise, and actually getting out at one house where a bevy of fair ladies stood at the gate, their eyes dim with excitement and enthusiasm, and kissing them, all wound up with a supper over which the Maine Law did not preside, at which we came near being blown up by a barrel of gunpowder, etc."

Joseph Beebe Stevens was born in Brookfield, Conn., August, 1801. He went to the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1829. He was for a time on a mission service in Wisconsin. From 1834 to 1840 he was pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Falmouth. Afterwards for twenty years he exercised his ministry at Savannah, Ga. He died in Whitney, Calhoun County, Ga., May, 1860. He was an excellent man, beloved by all that knew him. P.

James Higginson Tyng was born in Boston in 1807. His father, Dudley Atkins Tyng, for many years the law reporter of Massachusetts, was a man of distinction in his day. His mother, Lydia, was the daughter of Stephen Higginson of Boston, and grand-daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleveland. He must have been well fitted for college, having been successively under the care of Jared Sparks, George B. Emerson, Rev. Dr. Sanders, and Col. Partridge, to say nothing of the slight finishing touch which he received from me. After a little more than two years at Brunswick (he went in a Sophomore, near the end of the year) he entered on the study of theology for the Episcopal ministry Here again he was largely favored, beginning under Bishop Brownell and ending under Bishop Griswold. Mr. Tyng has had a varied ministry and no small experience as pastor and teacher; witness the following list of places in which he has lived as a minister or school teacher, and generally in both capacities: Hopkinton, Mass., Martinsburg, Va., Honesdale and Carbondale, Pa., Tallahassee, Fla., Newark and Morristown, N. J. The churches which he has served have for the most part been feeble, "very old or very new, alike and equally poor." It was in fact missionary work to which he was called, although no pensioner of the Mission Board. For several years he has had a school for boys in New York, coming in daily from Morristown, N. J., where he has a small parish. In 1829 he was married to Mahlon Degen. Seven of their

ten children have been removed by death. Their oldest daughter is the wife of Richard Upjohn, Jr., architect in New York.

[He died in 1872. — P.]

William Manning Vaughan, born in Hallowell in 1807, was a son of Col. William O. Vaughan; from college went into a store in Boston, then made several voyages to India as supercargo, then was cashier of the Northern Bank in Hallowell, and afterwards took charge of a flour mill in Gardiner. At present he is connected with a large establishment in Boston for the manufacture of brushes. He owns the house in Hallowell once occupied by his distinguished grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Vaughan. He has a wife (daughter of Ebenezer Warren of Hallowell) and two or three children.

Richard Woodhull was a son of Capt. Abraham C. Woodhull of Fairfield, Conn., and was born there in 1802. He began a theological course at Princeton, N. J., was then made principal of a classical school in Bangor from 1828 to 1830, at the same time continuing his studies with Prof. Smith, the theological professor in the seminary. He was ordained in 1830 over the Congregational Church in Thomaston, continued in the ministry there twenty-five years, and was very useful as a teacher of youth and in promoting the interests of education in the town. He soon after removed to Bangor, and from 1855 to 1862 was agent of the American Bible Society for New England, and from 1862 to 1873 was treasurer and general agent of the Bangor Seminary, in which position he rendered important service, and a trustee of the State insane asylum. He was a trustee from 1857, and from 1860 to 1869 was president of the board of trustees of the seminary; was preacher before the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of the State in 1849, and was moderator of that body for three years. For several years he was a member of the Board of Overseers of the college. He was a man to be relied on in every relation of life, earnest in every good work, wise in counsel, respected and honored, and of unusual administrative skill. In 1829 he married at Bangor Sarah Forbes. Of ten children four have deceased. One daughter married Rev. W. C. Pond (Bowdoin College, 1848); another married Rev. D. W. Pickard (Bowdoin College, 1848).

1828.

William Allen of Norridgewock "was remarkable for unblemished morals and for diligence during his college course. He graduated

with the first honors of his class, was connected a short time with the Gardiner Lyceum as teacher, began the study of law, and died in 1831. He was a man of much promise."

Silas Baker was born in Edgecomb in September, 1807. He pursued a theological course at Andover, graduating in 1831; for three years was pastor of the Congregational Church, Truro, Mass., and of the Congregational Church in Hampden, 1834–1838. He was "stated supply" at Kennebunkport, Standish, and Buxton from 1838 to 1847. He then devoted himself to teaching until 1856, when in consequence of impaired health he relinquished ministerial labor and settled on a farm in Standish where he now resides. April, 1832, he married Eliza Sherman, sister of J. Sherman, Bowdoin College, 1826. They have had four sons and two daughters, of whom one son has died. P.

John Call Bartlett was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1808; was fitted for college at Pembroke, N. H.; after graduating studied medicine with Drs. Townsend and Stedman at the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, two years, a third year with Dr. A. R. Thompson of Charlestown; graduated in medicine, Harvard, 1831, and established himself in this profession in Chelmsford, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life in good repute as a physician and a citizen. He retired from active practice in his later years, which gave him opportunity to gratify agricultural and horticultural tastes. He was elected to the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts. He was liberal in supporting the institutions of religion, was for several years director of the church music, and was repeatedly made president of the Middlesex Conference of Unitarian Churches. He was chairman of the trustees of Westford Academy, and trustee of the Five Cents Saving Bank, Lowell.

In 1834 he married Miss Maria J., daughter of Joel Adams, Esq., of Chelmsford. He and his wife took lodgings for the winter of 1877–8 at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston. He was seized with a paralytic attack, which in a few weeks terminated in his death, January, 1878. He left three sons, of whom the eldest, Charles E. A., is treasurer of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. P.

Francis E. Bond of Hallowell "was one of the kindest and most genial companions in the class, universally beloved for his amiable disposition and cordial feelings. He was also a fair scholar." He studied law, lived awhile in Lowell, Mass., and afterwards in the State of Georgia. He came back to Maine and died in 1846, at Bangor.

Charles Royall Brewster was born in Buxton. His father was Dr. Royall Brewster, a descendant of Elder Brewster of the Plymouth Colony, and his mother was daughter of Rev. Paul Coffin, well known in the early history of the State, pastor of the Congregational Church in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton. Brewster prepared for college at Gorham Academy under Rev. Reuben Nason and his assistant, William Smyth, afterwards Prof. Smyth of the college. After graduating he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Rand & Fiske, Boston. Called to accompany two invalid relatives to South Carolina, he continued his studies with Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, Esq., of Charleston, was admitted to the bar, opened an office in that city, and has continued the practice from that time; with little desire or taste for public life, he has devoted himself to his profession. He married a lady of Charleston in 1835. They have one child, a daughter. P.

Merritt Caldwell was a brother of Zenas (1824), and six years his junior. In college he was regarded as "a sound scholar, rather grave and taciturn in manners, but a hearty friend." Just before he graduated he was appointed to succeed his brother as principal of the Readfield Seminary. From this period he devoted himself to the great cause of education. Here he distinguished himself, not only as a successful educator, but as a metaphysician, a philanthropist, and a Christian. Though not a clergyman, he helped to educate many for the sacred profession. During his stay at Readfield no less than seventy men were under his care, who afterwards became preachers in different denominations. On the reorganization of Dickinson College in 1834 under Methodist auspices, Mr. Caldwell was appointed to the professorship of mathematics. It was a position of much responsibility; President Durbin was often absent, and then the main burden, both of instruction and government, fell on Prof. Caldwell. He filled the post ably and satisfactorily. "A manly dignity, a gentlemanly bearing, and an almost imperturbable composure characterized all his intercourse with others. His masculine intellect, his firmness of purpose, his unwavering adherence to principles and rules, taught the young men that they had a *man* to deal with, whom they were bound both to respect and to love." While at Carlisle he wrote much for the press, and always on topics of interest and value. About 1837 he became very active in speaking and writing for the cause of temperance. He published about this time a grammatical treatise and a work called "Sketches of Great Men." In 1840 it became evident that his lungs were diseased, and he retired awhile from college duty; but on getting somewhat better he went to work again with all his wonted earnest-

ness. In 1841 an article on "Eloquence" from his pen appeared in the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. "It is an article," says his biographer, "of rare excellence, and in connection with the work on 'Elocution' that followed it, has done much to stimulate the young men of the church to the cultivation of oratory." Though his labors were evidently too severe for a constitution already broken down, he continued to work. His text-book on elocution, published in 1845, has passed through several editions and is still highly valued. In 1841 Dr. Durbin had an article in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* on "Temptation." A discussion sprung up: Prof. Caldwell, from a conviction of its truth, took the side of Dr. Durbin; Rev. A. Stevens, editor of *Zion's Herald*, opposed the theory in the *Quarterly Review* with much ability and good temper; Caldwell replied with at least equal ability; then came a rejoinder and then a reply. Mr. Caldwell still further pursued the subject in a work (published 1847) on the "Philosophy of Christian Perfection." "Whatever may be thought," says Prof. Vail, "of the doctrines of this work, there has been, so far as we have heard, but one opinion as to the ability displayed in it. For clear thinking and accurate, forcible expression it is a model." In 1846 Prof. Caldwell went to London to take part in the proposed movement for a Christian Union, with an appointment also to the World's Temperance Convention from the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society. He attended the conferences in London, visited many parts of the United Kingdom, visited also France, Belgium, and Germany, and returned with improved health after an absence of four months. In March, 1848, finding himself much reduced, though by no means despairing, he went to see his friend and brother-in-law, Dr. Clark of Portland. The end soon followed. He died amid his kindred and dearest friends, an example of triumphant faith and hope. "The intelligence was received with profound sorrow throughout the church in the Northern and Middle States, of which he had been a devoted member for more than twenty years. The friends of Dickinson College, in whose service Prof. Caldwell had spent the flower of his life, especially had reason to lament his loss." For a full account of this able and excellent man see the memoir of his life by Prof. S. Mountfort Vail, from which my brief sketch is derived.

James Bowdoin Cleaveland was Prof. P. Cleaveland's second son. He was a youth of good talents, and in college stood well as a scholar. He chose the law and pursued his professional studies under the direction of Ebenezer Everett of Brunswick, of Rufus Choate then of Salem, and of Stephen Longfellow in Portland. He opened an office

in Portland, but soon removed to Gray and thence to Passadumkeag on the Penobscot, where he lived until just before his death. He served one year in the Legislature as representative from this place. In the summer of 1854 he came to his father's in poor health, and died soon after of dysentery. He married while in Gray Lucinda P. Kenney. Of four children a son and daughter survive. Mr. Cleaveland was a man of handsome talents.

Edward Francis Cutter, born in Portland in January, 1810, was brother of William (1821), and youngest son of Levi Cutter, Esq., well remembered in the social, religious, and municipal life of the city. He was fitted for college at the Portland Academy under Mr Bezaleel Cushman. During the "last year of Dr. Edward Payson's ministry he was brought to a personal acceptance of the great salvation, and united with the Second Congregational Church on the last Sabbath of Dr. Payson's appearance before his people in the ordinances of the sanctuary." He pursued theological study at Andover, Me., with the class that gra luated in 1831. In 1833 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Warren, where he remained thirteen years. In 1846 he was installed over the church in Belfast, and after a service of nine or ten years succeeded Rev. Dr. Cummings in the editorship of the *Christian Mirror* at Portland. In 1857 he removed to Beardstown, Ill , and for two years was acting pastor of the Congregational Church in that city. Returning to Belfast, for some years his health permitted him to preach only occasionally. In 1863 he removed to Rockland, and was acting pastor of the Congregational Church until 1872, when a bronchial affection compelled him to retire from active service. He has since resided in Belfast.

Mr. Cutter in 1846 published "Pastoral Conversations." Besides his work as editor of the *Christian Mirror*, his reports as chairman of committees and occasional contributions to the press were valued for their vigor and characteristic piquancy.

In 1871 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He had spent a few months in Florida, and on his return, accompanied by his wife and daughter, was seized with malarial fever and died in Charleston, S. C., March 27, 1880. He married Mary E. McLellan of Warren. They had four children: a son, now resident in California, and three daughters. P.

Josiah Fisher, born in Bluehill, October, 1802, was son of Rev. Jonathan Fisher, an honored name among the pioneers in the ecclesiastical history of Maine; a graduate of Harvard, 1792, of varied

learning, remarkable energy and perseverance, and marked character. The son after taking his degree pursued the theological course at Andover, Mass., in the class which graduated in 1831. He was ordained over the Congregational Church, Orono, in 1832. In 1836 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Clyde, N. Y.; in 1841, acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Heath, Mass. In 1840 he removed to Greenbush, N. Y., for several years taught school, and was assistant pastor of the church with an uncle, Rev. Samuel Fisher. In 1851 he entered on the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Suckasanna, N. J , closing his service in 1863, though he continued to reside in that place until 1871, when after the death of his wife he removed to Providence, Pa., and spent the remainder of his days with his son, Rev James B. Fisher. Here he continued his work in the ministry in the neighborhood, and was instrumental in building up a good congregation with a house of worship free from embarrassment. He died June, 1875. P.

Henry Weld Fuller was born in Augusta, January, 1810. His father, Hon. H. W. Fuller, a leading lawyer, was a lineal descendant of Abijah Weld ("Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit"), and his mother was sister of Miss Hannah F. Gould, the poetess. Fuller graduated with the salutatory, and on proceeding M. A. with the Latin valedictory. At the Commencement, 1836, he pronounced the annual oration before the Athenæan Society. He read law with his father, and at the Law School, Cambridge, under Judge Story and Prof. Ashmun. In the fall of 1830, under medical advice, he spent several months in Florida. His legal acquirements and skill soon after his arrival were unexpectedly put to the test in the trial of an Indian chief who had been arrested for an assault, and was about to be imprisoned, when young Fuller undertook his defence and with marked success. The reputation which this gave him led to his being summoned to Tallahassee to assist in the trial of a negro for murder. He was examined by the court, was admitted to the bar, argued the case, procured the acquittal of the prisoner, and as a consequence received retainers sufficient to meet the expenses of his nine-months' sojourn, and furnish himself with a library. Returning to Augusta, he was admitted to the Kennebec bar, and became partner with his father for ten years. In 1841 he removed to Boston and formed a partnership with Elias Hasket Derby, Esq., which continued thirteen years; was then appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and held the position eleven years. Resigning this position, he devoted himself to other duties, and has

acted as trustee and treasurer for different persons and corporations. An inherited love of horticulture and agriculture led him, soon after removing to Boston, to purchase a farm a few miles from the city, which in a few years he converted into the Woodlawn Cemetery, which has been laid out and managed by him as treasurer and designer. He is now vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and chairman of the Society of Arts, Institute of Technology, Boston.

In 1835 he married Mary Storer Goddard, daughter of Nathaniel Goddard, Esq., a well-known merchant of Boston. His wife and three daughters are living. A son of promise (Harvard, 1859) has died. An older son was a highly respected merchant in Calcutta for several years, married an English lady, and they with five children, February, 1876, took passage for home in the "Radiant"; but no tidings of ship, crew, or passengers have reached their friends. "A cyclone which swept the Indian Ocean soon after sailing is all they have to solve the terrible doubt." P.

Albert G. Greene of Bath "was remarkable for his gentlemanly manners, and among those who knew him best for his cordial attachments. He studied law with Judge Ruggles at Thomaston, but died in 1830, before the completion of his professional course."

Sanford Agry Kingsbury was born in Gardiner, January, 1807. Immediately after graduating he entered upon the study of law with the distinguished counsellor, Frederic Allen, Esq., LL. D. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership in the practice with Hon. John Otis, Hallowell. In a few years he removed to China, and prosecuted his profession; but his views of life and duty having changed, and having connected himself with the Baptist Church while yet in practice, he entered upon a course of theological study, at length abandoned the law in 1845, received a license to preach, and was ordained over the Baptist Church and Society in Damariscotta, where he ministered a little more than ten years. The health of a son requiring a change of situation, in 1855 he removed to the West and became pastor of a church in Galesburg, Ill. At the opening of the war in 1861 he was commissioned chaplain of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, and was in the field with them three years. He then resumed the pastoral office successively in Jacksonville, Ill., and Huntington, Ind. Here again a question of health in his family compelling return to New England, he was for a time pastor of the church in Bath, and is now in the pastorate at Bowdoinham.

In 1831 he married a daughter of Gen. I. Robinson of Augusta. They have had two children: a son and a daughter. Mr. Kingsbury received the degree of D. D. from Shurtleff College, Ill. P.

George W. Lane of Readfield. "He was remarkable in a class of lean folk for his sturdy form and ruddy health. He was easy and pleasant of address, and a respectable scholar. He applied himself to the science and art of dentistry, had completed his course, had settled in Boston, and had just brought home his newly married wife, when in 1833 his career was suddenly closed." He had married Jane Lee of Brunswick.

William Clark Larrabee was born in Strong in 1802. After graduation he had the charge of the academy at Alfred for two years. He then instructed the first class of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In 1831 he went to Cazenovia, N. Y., and was principal for five years of the first Methodist institution established in that State. Thence returning to his native State, he was invited to take charge of the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield. In the fall of 1840 he was elected professor of mathematics in the Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., filled the place to entire acceptance, and for a time was acting president of the institution. Under the new Constitution of the State of Indiana, in 1852 he was elected the first superintendent of public instruction for two years, and elected again in 1856, having meanwhile acted as superintendent of the Asylum for the Blind by appointment of Gov. Wright. He contributed freely to the press, was at one time editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and published "Rosabower," "The Scientific Evidences of Christianity," used quite extensively as a text-book, and "Asbury and his Coadjutors." This detail shows the energy and activity of a very useful life. He died greatly lamented at Greencastle in 1859. P.

Joseph Loring was born in what was North Yarmouth, March, 1804. After graduating he taught school for a time, although ill health precluded him from active effort for a year. He pursued theological study at Andover Seminary, where he graduated in 1833. He began his ministry in Ohio. In 1835, returning to Maine after laboring in several places, he was ordained at Lebanon in 1836, and remained there eighteen years; subsequently was installed over the Congregational Church and Society in Pownal. From 1859 to 1865 he exercised his ministry in different places, and at the latter date settled as stated supply in Edgecomb, where he continued his work nine

years, and left in 1874. He has since made his home in East Otisfield. In the earlier period of his ministry he was active in promoting the cause of temperance. He has been a humble, faithful, devoted pastor, and has rejoiced in seeing the fruit of his labors in several places.

In 1837 he married Miss Susan K. Hancock of Franklin, N. H., and has had seven children: three sons and four daughters. P.

Gilbert F. Marsh of Thomaston, "the *pater* of the class, was a meek, humble Christian, a good scholar, and a good man. He struggled with poverty to secure an education, his health was impaired by his efforts, and his spirits were often depressed." After leaving college he taught for about two years. In 1831 he joined the Andover School of Theology, but gradually sank in health, and died the following year at home.

John Usher Parsons was born in Parsonsfield in 1806. His grandfather was Thomas Parsons, Esq., the original proprietor and settler of the town, which was named for him, and a lineal descendant of Joseph Parsons, an original proprietor of the towns of Springfield and Northampton, Mass. He early showed a thirst for knowledge and a capacity for rapid acquisition, perhaps (as he himself thought) unfavorable for accurate scholarship; for having spent a few months in the study of Latin at Effingham, N. H., he discontinued it for three years, then resumed it at Limerick, and in six or seven months entered college upon Sophomore standing. His taste and strength lay in mathematics, in which he excelled. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of a hasty and inadequate preparation, he graduated with one of the highest assignments in the class. He entered upon a theological course, graduated at Andover in 1831, and at once began the work to which he had consecrated himself. With a strong predisposition to pulmonary affection, which repeatedly compelled him to forego the duties of the pulpit and change his residence, he performed a surprising amount of labor. From 1831 to 1834 he was a home missionary in Indiana, and was instrumental in "organizing several churches as well as encouraging by active effort those just struggling into existence." He was then a stated supply at Westbrook for one year, was settled in Berkley, Mass., from two to three years, and from 1839 to 1842 performed missionary service in Wisconsin. Failing health from his constitutional tendency compelled him to intermit active labor, and he spent nine years in Georgia, where on recovery he resumed his chosen work with energy and marked success in that State

as an evangelist. Disease contracted in that climate drove him from Georgia in 1853, and he returned to New England; was stated supply at Hyannis, Mass., for three years; in 1856 and 1857 was with a colony in Kansas one year; returning to Maine he exercised his ministry nine years in New Sharon, Bristol, Sanford, in towns in Hancock County, and in Canada and New Brunswick, often with manifest success. He wrote in 1867 that "he had preached in every State west of the Mississippi, four States east of it, in New England, Canada, and New Brunswick."

Amidst these manifold labors Mr. Parsons was active everywhere in efforts for the cause of education. In Indiana he was engaged with others in establishing a seminary for teachers, of which for a time he was principal, and his personal influence was felt in arousing public attention to the subject and leading to a more efficient system of popular instruction. He was active in measures for the establishment of a college in Wisconsin. For a time he had charge of a seminary for ladies in Georgia, and again of a seminary for teachers in Plymouth, N. H. He published elementary text-books which were widely circulated. He delivered lectures and published discourses; contributed to periodicals on topics relating to education and to morals and religion. The American Tract Society published two of his tracts, "The Crisis of the Soul," and a premium tract "Saving a Soul from Death." More important of his works are "A Biblical Analysis," "The Philanthropics and Practical Workings of Christianity," and "The Gospel of Christ the only Gospel of Humanity," and he was projecting another on the same general subject when he was suddenly summoned from his earthly labors.

Through life Mr. Parsons was earnest, energetic, and intelligent in the reformatory efforts of his time in temperance, in the antislavery movement, for which his residence in Georgia and Kansas had furnished impulse and argument. He married in 1831, Harriet U. Nye of Bangor, who lived but a few months; in 1833, Rosetta Hebard in Madison, Wis., and became again a widower in 1843; he again married Eliza Safford of Kennebunk. He had eleven children, of whom three only survive him. He died from a paralytic attack at Wellesley, Mass., in 1874. P.

Horatio Nelson Perkins, son of Eliphalet Perkins and Betsey Stone, was born in Kennebunkport, February, 1807. He read law, and opened an office in Boston which he retained some years. Several years since he took up his residence in Melrose, Mass., having purchased real estate in the town which has resulted favorably. He has

given considerable attention to historical and genealogical inquiry, mostly in relation to his own ancestry. He has lived a bachelor, a man of genial and social temperament. P.

Ezra B. Pike was born in Cornish, "a good specimen of the Yankee genius: rough and uncultivated in deportment, a large and ungraceful form but a sturdy mind, with a strong love for mathematics in which he was decidedly first. As a scholar he contested the palm with Allen. He received the second part, but did not perform at Commencement, for he was shy of all public displays. We loved him not only for his quaint, original humor, but as a companion and friend." He died in 1831.

Luther Dearborn Sawyer is a son of Timothy and Sarah Dearborn Sawyer, and was born in Wakefield, N. H., in 1803. His grandmother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Haven, Portsmouth, N. H. He was fitted for college chiefly at Phillips Exeter Academy, read law in the office of Sawyer & Hobbs (Bowdoin College, 1820), and opened an office in Ossipee, N. H., his residence during a large portion of his professional life. He was United States commissioner and master in chancery by appointment of Judge Story, solicitor for the county of Carroll, was a member of the State Legislature two terms, but his tastes led him to avoid political life. He was once strongly recommended for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and also for attorney-general, but other influences prevailed. He has enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence and respect of all classes in the community in which he has lived and practised his profession.

In 1843 he married Lydia Hanson, by whom he had three children, one dying in infancy. She died in 1854; and in 1857 he married Mary B. Chamberlain of Marblehead, who deceased several years since. His two sons by his first wife are now in business in Wakefield. He has lived in his native town a widower on the homestead of his father and mother. P.

1829.

William Boyd Adams was born in Wiscasset, October, 1809. His father, a respectable physician, removed to Boston about the time of the son's admission. "He was the youngest of the class, small of stature, with pleasing address and on good terms with all. I love to recall his agreeable face, his uniformly amiable spirit, and his gentle manners." He became interested in religion while in college and honored his profession. "From Brunswick he went to the theologi-

cal school in Andover. Here his character assumed a more decided and energetic cast. The lovely boy became the thoughtful, earnest, manly Christian. During one of his vacations he undertook an agency in Maine for the Sunday-School Union. To this work he devoted himself with the utmost ardor. He spared no fatigue, he shunned no exposure, and thus undoubtedly laid the foundation of the disease which some months later, in 1831, terminated a life that had been one of bright promise."

Harrison Otis Apthorp, brother of Leonard F. (1826), was fitted for college by Dr. Fisher, a fine Latin scholar, who had been induced to come from England by a few Boston gentlemen to teach their sons. His school was kept in the basement of Chauncy Street Church. After graduation Apthorp spent several years abroad, chiefly in France. On his return he gave himself to the profession of an elocutionist, pursuing with assiduity his preliminary studies in Philadelphia. He prosecuted medical study, not with any thought of entering on the practice of medicine, but with a view to the physiology of the vocal organs, a knowledge of which he deemed essential to one who would be master of the art. "He was connected with schools and colleges in fitting boys for college, in teaching French, and in lecturing on rhetoric and elocution; once with a medical institution as lecturer on the structure and function of the voice, the laws of respiration, physiology of the ear, and the philosophy of sound." His home has been in Northampton, Mass. He married a Miss Clarke and had two children, a son and a daughter, when the above facts of his life were communicated to Mr. Cleaveland. P.

Dudley Perkins Bailey was born in North Yarmouth, now Yarmouth, April, 1805. His father was Isaac H. Bailey, a merchant of the place, and his mother Phebe, daughter of Rev. Abraham Cummings, a Baptist clergyman and a graduate of Brown University. He was fitted for college at the academy in his native town. After taking his degree he became principal of the academies at Hampden and Hebron for two or three years, and then entered the ministry in the Baptist communion, which he has exercised in Greene, Wayne, Cornville, St. Albans, Monson, and elsewhere. He has been on the superintending school committee in several towns where he has resided. He has been twice married, and at the time when he communicated with Mr. Cleaveland had three children. In reply to inquiries he thus wrote of himself: "I was thrown upon the world at sixteen by the death of my father, the eldest of seven children, and

have struggled against the disadvantages of ill health and poverty, dependent wholly upon my own resources; yet not without that rich legacy the promise of God to the fatherless, literally fulfilled in my own case. My life has been, almost without interruption, what is usual with pastors in quiet villages and retired locations. Success has been too limited to satisfy myself, and yet I enjoy the consciousness of having endeavored to fill the post marked out by Providence." Mr. Bailey enjoyed the love, confidence, and respect of all with whom he came in contact. He died in Hebron, December, 1878. P.

Phineas Barnes was born in Orland, January, 1811. He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and in college sustained the highest rank in scholarship. Through life he cherished a decided taste for literary and especially classical studies. Having been employed in a bookstore in Portland for a time, and then editor of a paper at Bangor, — a position not altogether to his taste, — in 1834 he accepted the professorship of Greek and Latin in Waterville College, and discharged its duties with marked success for five years. He then changed his plan of life, entered upon the study of law in the office of Charles S. Davies, Esq., of Portland, and established himself in the practice there. He subsequently formed a copartnership with James T. McCobb of the same college class. He rose to be a leading counsellor, was employed in important cases, was solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railroad, a director of the Portland Savings Bank, trustee of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad sinking fund, of the Maine General Hospital, and of the State Agricultural College, and a member of the Board of Overseers of our own college. He was interested in the political movements of the day; was editor of the Portland *Advertiser* for six years; was one of the leaders of the Whig party, and a candidate for governor of the State on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1840. He was ever interested in the cause of popular education, giving personal attention to the oversight of the city schools, was deeply concerned for the elevation of the colored race and in the cause of colonization. His integrity and firmness of character were never questioned. Suddenly attacked by painful and mortal disease, he was not taken by surprise, made calm preparation for the event, — as he characteristically expressed himself, "facing death very closely," — and died in the peace of the gospel, August, 1871. P.

Dennis Clark came from Strong "He was inoffensive, studious, and correct." He went to New Orleans and engaged in teaching. He died in 1833, a victim of the cholera.

Elisha Lord Cleaveland, brother of Nehemiah (1813), and John (1826), was born in Topsfield, April, 1806. He prepared for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., then under the direction of his brother Nehemiah. In his last year in college he became interested in religious things, decided to the great joy of his parents upon the ministry of the gospel as the work of his life, and made public profession of his faith in the church of his native town. He at once after graduation entered upon a theological course at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1832, and, receiving a license to preach, began to exercise his powers in the pulpit. Feeling, however, the need of more extended preparation for his work, he went to New Haven to spend another year in study. Being invited to preach soon after his arrival in the Third Congregational Church of the city, then vacant, he at once attracted attention and received a call to the pastoral office, which he accepted; stipulating however that he should not assume the charge until he had completed his plan of study. But his interest in the society and their interest in him overruled what had been his fixed purpose, and he received ordination in July, 1833, and thus entered on a ministry of thirty-three years.

It was a period in the history of the churches of sharp, at times heated controversy on points touching what may be termed the philosophy of fundamental doctrines of Christian faith, tending to division, occasionally even to disruption of ecclesiastical ties. The young minister soon found himself in the centre of the conflict. He without hesitation, though not without deliberation, in the fear of God and in love for his truth and for the church of Christ, as admitted by those that were not in full sympathy with him, took his stand. He encountered years of trial which tested his firmness, energy, Christian patience and intellectual power, in changes that ensued in his society, in part from the causes referred to: divisions, pecuniary embarrassments, compelling the society to surrender its property to creditors, and then a remnant repairing to another hired place of sojourn, then occupying for a time a new but incommodious house of worship, and at last undertaking the project of rearing a more fitting temple in a more commanding position, and by persistent effort and gradual growth rising into a prominent and strong society in the city; throughout guided, sustained, and encouraged by the unfailing courage, steadfastness, deep and earnest devotion, and conspicuous ability of the pastor, and so, as was expressed by Dr. Leonard Bacon in his address at his funeral, becoming "the visible and speaking memorial of his ministry."

Mr. (now Dr.) Cleaveland bore the reputation of a sound theologian,

a faithful, earnest pastor, and an eloquent preacher. He was conservative in politics as in theology, and indeed "obtained," as Dr. Bacon remarked in his funeral address, "for a season the doubtful honor of being commended as a conservative preacher whose gospel had no concern with any social question. He was conservative of the original foundations and traditions of our government, conservative of justice and of liberty; and when the flood-gates of agitation and revolution were set open by repealing the old prohibition of slavery in the Territories, when the ancient landmark of freedom was swept away, and the attempt was daringly inaugurated to make slavery national and freedom sectional, men found that his conservatism was something more than a pretence. So when the first battle of treason had been fought at Charleston, and the loyal nation, forgetting all former divisions and controversies, rushed to the rescue of the country, his voice was heard, more impressive and effective perhaps than any other, in the great assembly of our citizens that was convened to pledge our support to the imperilled government. From that time onward how often did he stimulate, in the very spirit of 1776, the patriotic confidence, the courage, and the self-sacrificing zeal of his own people and of this whole community!

"In the autumn of 1864 the opportunity of passing a few months in foreign travel was unexpectedly offered, and his grateful people urged him to accept it. While thus absent he was still on one occasion and another serving the churches and serving the country. At Paris, in an assembly of Protestant pastors and delegates from all parts of France, he had the privilege of speaking through an interpreter, to tell what God has wrought for us and what the conflict was from which the nation was just then emerging into victory and assured liberty. Afterwards at London, in the great annual assembly of the English Congregational Union last May, he had the privilege of meeting Englishmen face to face and eye to eye, — some of them men who had spoken bitter things against us, — and of telling them, as the representative of American Congregationalism, without an interpreter, what our position was and had been in all the long conflict then just ended, and how marvellous was the deliverance which God had wrought for us. In each of these two assemblies, as well as on other occasions, he did a good work for the churches and for his country. Fit representative, he found fit audience."

Returning apparently with renewed strength and health, he resumed his loved employment among a loving people. His death, after a short illness of a pneumonic type not severe, was sudden and unlooked-for even by his physician, who at his last visit pronounced him convales-

cent. The termination was so unexpected that he had no time for last farewells to wife and children, or for last messages to friends or flock. He died February, 1866, greatly lamented and honored by the public of New Haven. Mr. Cleaveland received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington College, Pa., in 1850.

Dr. Cleaveland married Miss Williams, daughter of Solomon Williams of Connecticut, whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Cleaveland left a daughter and a son. P.

George Coffin was from Newburyport, Mass. "I remember him," writes one of his class, "as a consistent Christian all the way through college, a diligent and respectable scholar. He felt the value of time, for he was somewhat advanced, and all his strength was put forth with direct reference to the ministry. For this object he redeemed every moment, and to it he consecrated every power. At Andover he sustained the same general character as in college. But symptoms of consumption soon appeared. He struggled against it long but vainly. The closing scenes of his life were in full keeping with the sincerity and earnestness of his entire religious character." At his death in 1831 he was twenty-eight years old.

John Quinby Day was born in Portland, June, 1809. After leavin college he went through a course of study at the divinity school at Cambridge, Mass., and graduated in 1832. He preached for a time, and then retired from public ministrations, and has resided in his native city.

Asa M. Ditson was from Wilton. From college he went to Virginia. He became a doctor of medicine in 1833, and went to Louisiana. He is supposed to have settled at New Carthage in that State, in which place he died in 1835.

Richard Stuart Evans — the middle name having been inserted by a legislative act, of which the editors of the "Triennial" have never known until recently — entered from Andover, Mass., having been fitted at Phillips Academy in that town. His standing in his class may be inferred from his assignment to a poem at his graduation, and also when he took his second degree. In the fall of 1829 he went to Washington, D. C., and obtained a position in the Post Office Department, meanwhile engaging in the study of law with a view to the profession of his father, a justice in the Superior Court of New

Hampshire. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar of Rockingham County, N. H., and formed a partnership with Hon. William Claggett in Portsmouth. Subsequently he practised law in other States, and was resident in the city of New York twenty years. He has edited newspapers, and has held other positions than that already mentioned under government. He has never remitted literary work, fruits of which have appeared in contributions from his pen, and in lectures on languages and literature; has mastered several languages of Europe, and has advertised himself as "translator of foreign literature." At this writing he is in a law firm with a son, having been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1844. He married in New York City Miss Catharine E. Roland. They have had four children; a son and two daughters now survive. P.

Alexander Rogers Green was born in Topsham, October, 1808. His father was Nathaniel Green, who was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Maine, and subsequently was in the Senate from Lincoln. His mother was daughter of Major Alexander Rogers of Topsham. The son was fitted for college mainly at Monmouth and Gorham Academies, at the latter under Rev. Mr. Nason. He studied law with Charles Packard, Esq. (1817), in Brunswick. Early in 1832 he emigrated to Mississippi, was soon admitted to the bar, opened an office, and practised his profession a few years at Holmesville. He then became a cotton planter, and when he wrote of himself was principal of the Jackson Female Institute. In 1846 he was member of the Mississippi Legislature. He married in 1836 Louisa S. Perryman of Mississippi, and had five daughters. From a letter to a friend in 1875 we learned that he had three daughters living and six grandchildren. P.

Allen Haines was born in Leeds, July, 1804. In his childhood his family removed to Topsham, his residence when he entered college. After graduation he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Bangor, where he practised his profession until his removal in 1845 to Portland. He there retired from the bar and engaged in other business in which he exhibited capacity, becoming a director of the Atlantic Bank then in operation, and subsequently president of the Mechanics' and Second National Banks. He was president of the Portland Horse Railroad Company, of the Androscoggin Railroad and York and Cumberland Railroad, and a director in the Portland and Rutland Railroad. He was a sufferer by the fire of 1866, and in 1869 retired from active business. He was a member for several

years of the school committee of Portland, was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and was active in the politics of the Democratic party. In 1874 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he resided with a daughter, and died January, 1878. He married Jane Rackleff Purinton of Portland, and left a son and daughter. P.

John Fairfield Hartley was born in Saco in June, 1809. He sustained a very high rank in scholarship, excelled as a debater in his college society, and gave promise of a distinguished career. After graduation he at once engaged in legal study in the office of Ether Shepley, Esq., of Saco. He began the practice of his profession in the same town, but soon removed to Portland. Strongly inclined to enter political life, he was connected with the Portland *Argus* and then with the *Standard;* gained reputation as a speaker in political meetings, and his friends augured favorably regarding his success if he should devote himself to politics. In 1838, however, he received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, and that became his residence for thirty-seven years. For several years he was chief clerk, and for nearly ten years assistant secretary. He retired from office in 1875. With the exception of a few months' tour abroad, he has resided in Washington until the close of 1877, when he returned with his family to live in the house where he was born. His honorable position for so long a time in the government is proof of faithful, able, and most valuable service.

Mr. Hartley has been twice married, his first wife being Martha F., daughter of Jonathan King, Esq., of Saco, and his second a sister of the same. He has had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In 1847 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the Norwich University, Vt. P.

Isaac Knight of Waterford, "not eminent," says a classmate, "as a scholar, but one of the kindest hearted men that ever lived; truly good" Another classmate says, "Knight was over thirty years old when he graduated. He was the only man in our class who was born in the last century, and probably the last member of college who had that antiquarian distinction." He was the first minister of Hill (then New Chester), N. H. After seven years' labor there he was settled, 1837, in Franklin of the same State, — a place evermore to be identified with the great name of Webster. In 1848 he took charge of the church in Fisherville, N. H., and there died suddenly July, 1850, being five years older than he is rated in the Bowdoin catalogue.

His clerical brethren and the people over whom he was successively placed "bore witness to the unsullied purity of his character and the fidelity of his ministry."

Augustus F. Lash "was a large, dark-complexioned, heavy-browed, deep-voiced, masculine fellow, whose generous good-nature made him very acceptable to his classmates. He was a pious man and a good scholar, excelling in mathematics." For eight years after he left college he was the principal of the Newcastle Academy with good repute as a teacher and disciplinarian. He afterwards engaged in trade, still living in Newcastle, where he died in 1848. He was married in 1830 to Miss Julia Myrick, and a second time to Miss Abigail Melcher. Of four children one only survives.

Joseph Cammet Lovejoy, son of Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, a useful minister, was born in Albion, July, 1805, and was brother of Elijah P., killed in Alton, Ill., in 1837, defending his press against a pro-slavery mob. After graduating he took charge of the academy in Hallowell; then pursued a theological course of study at the Bangor Seminary, graduating with the class of 1834; was ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in Oldtown, and subsequently over one at Cambridgeport. Retiring from the ministry, the last twenty years of his life were devoted to more active pursuits. He engaged in political action, at first inclined to what may be termed radicalism, and at a later period becoming highly conservative. He was a man of extreme views. He held office in the customs, Boston, and was capable of strong influence. He died suddenly in 1871. P.

Thomas Manning of New Gloucester went from college to Germantown, Pa., where he taught school; he subsequently had charge of a seminary in Hartsville in the same State. A pulmonary affection induced him to give up teaching and to accept an agency from the Sunday-School Union, which carried him to Alabama where he again taught, residing at Tuscaloosa. After about three years thus spent he returned to the North, and went on an agency through New York and some of the Western States. At length he settled in Kingsport, East Tennessee. Here he taught children, studied medicine, began to practise, raised mulberry-trees, married and had two children, and died in March, 1839. Mr. Manning was a very worthy man, and would have accomplished much more than he did had his health and strength seconded his good intentions.

Henry B. McCobb was grandson of James McCobb, who came in 1731 from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled near the mouth of the Kennebec. Two of his sons were with Arnold in his expedition to Quebec, and one of them a colonel in the Revolutionary army. His maternal grandfather was a captain during the war of the Revolution, and was appointed by Washington collector at York. His father, Thomas McCobb, was a merchant and ship-owner in Georgetown. Henry B. was born in Liverpool, when his parents happened to be in England. Growing up among those who were wholly devoted to mercantile pursuits, his mind early inclined in that direction. To gratify his friends he consented to go through a college course. It was however but too manifest that in all this he was working against the grain. He could not give his heart to learning when its affections were already engaged elsewhere. Having graduated at the age of eighteen, he went at once to New York to enter upon what he deemed his proper calling. There "with a glad and determined spirit he took his place in the counting-room of the Messrs. Howland (now Howland & Aspinwall). In that position he continued for about five years. He then with a partner engaged in the commission business, their firm being known as Richardson & McCobb. After several successful years Mr. McCobb's health became impaired, and he went to the West Indies and passed a winter. Soon after this he closed up his affairs in New York and bought a sugar plantation in Porto Rico, on which he spent the next ten years. About 1847 he returned to Maine, and thenceforth resided in Portland. Here his enterprising disposition would not permit him to be idle. In 1849 he took the lead in forming a company for supplying the city with gas. He was made treasurer and general agent of the company. He spared no pains necessary to make himself familiar with the principles of the business, and was soon master of all its practical and mechanical detail. In fact, he was the pioneer of gas-lighting in Maine. Though "not distinguished as a scholar," to which reputation he made no claim, "he was yet a constant and intelligent reader, a sound, conservative thinker, and a man of much practical, useful knowledge. As a business man he was ardent, far-seeing, and tenacious of purpose. Faithful in all intrusted interests, he was honorable and liberal, kind, courteous, and hearty in his intercourse with others. In the uncertain honors of place and office he sought no share. He was connected with the Episcopal Church, which found in him a generous supporter. Soon after his return to Maine, Mr. McCobb was married to Eliza H. Goodwin of Saco. As a husband and father he was more than most men affectionate and tender, and his friends could not but

regret that one so well suited to domestic life should so long have denied himself that happiness. The public in his death suffered the loss which a community always incurs in the departure of a good citizen: to his family it was a calamity of which the public can know but little." He died May, 1855, in his forty-fifth year.

James Thomas McCobb was born in Phippsburg, January, 1812, a brother of Henry of this class. He was fitted for college at the Portland Academy under Mr. Bezaleel Cushman, and at Wiscasset under Rev. Dr Packard. He read law under Hon. Ether Shepley, then of Saco, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine; under Hon. Reuel Williams of Augusta, and also under Fessenden & Deblois, Portland; was admitted to the bar in 1834, entered upon the practice in Augusta, where he remained ten years. He then removed to Portland and formed a copartnership with his college classmate Hon. Phineas Barnes, which continued several years. Mr. Cobb has been mayor of the city of Portland and a member of the Senate of Maine. For many years he was an active member of the superintending school committee of the city, and chairman of the board.

In 1838 he married Sarah S. Selden, daughter of Calvin Selden, Esq., of Norridgewock. They have had two children. P.

Samuel Munson at the age of ten was left alone in the world by the death of both parents, who were cut off by an epidemic. The orphan boy soon found friends, and grew to manhood in his native town, New Sharon. At the age of nineteen, warmed with the desire to become a preacher and a missionary, he began his preparation at the Farmington Academy. By occasional occupation in farming and teaching, and with very little aid from other sources, he worked his way through school and college. Somewhat slow in acquiring knowledge, he was yet judicious and indefatigable in its pursuit; mild in temper, he was immovably firm in principle and conduct. During his whole education, both at Brunswick and Andover, he maintained the highest reputation for consistency and piety. After completing his theological course he spent a year in the study of medicine. Thus prepared, he went in 1833 to the East Indies under commission from the American Board. His associate was Henry Lyman, a graduate of Amherst College; they were accompanied by their wives, Mr. Munson having just before married Miss Abby Johnson of Brunswick. After six months passed at Batavia in studying the Chinese and Malay tongues, they left their wives in that city and set out with the approval of the Dutch authorities on a voyage of exploration. They had been

charged by the prudential committee to visit Nyas, an island west of Sumatra, and then to explore if possible the northern part of Sumatra, occupied by the Battas, a populous nation which the narrative of Sir Thomas Raffles had presented to the attention and sympathy of Christians; the purpose being to ascertain whether these regions were open and eligible for missionary operations. They sailed in a trading ship to Padang, where they hired a small boat manned by Malays. The story of this voyage is graphically told in their journals; and it is a pleasure to accompany these earnest and noble men as they skirt in that frail skiff those rich tropic shores, keenly appreciating their natural wealth and beauty, but far more deeply feeling the moral wants and deformity of the poor inhabitants. As instructed they visited the island of Nyas; but for the commencement of missionary efforts they recommended in preference the neighboring group of the Batu Islands. They reached Tapanooly, June 17, 1834, and in "a calm, cheerful strain" wrote to their friends and to the board. From this place they proceeded immediately to penetrate the country of the Battas. Accompanied by guides, interpreters, and coolies, and a retinue of fourteen men, they travelled for five days by a difficult path through the dense forest, interrupted occasionally by steep precipices and rapid streams. On the fifth day toward evening they came suddenly on a log fort occupied by armed men. Almost immediately the party was surrounded by hundreds of the Battas, who with menacing shouts and looks and brandished weapons rushed upon them. Guides, interpreters, and coolies, with two or three exceptions, instantly fled. Messrs. Lyman and Munson made no resistance; they even gave up the arms which by the advice of friends they had reluctantly carried. Lyman was shot, Munson was stabbed; their cook was also struck down. Si Ian, a faithful Chinese servant who had come with them from Batavia, and who subsequently reported these sad particulars, slipped into the thicket and finally escaped. How it deepens the horrors of this scene to know that these murderers were also cannibals!

Thus fell those gentle-hearted, those heavenly-minded, those martyr pioneers! When the tidings reached America they sent a shock to millions of hearts. The friends of missions wept; the prudent and the timid remonstrated against such reckless waste of life; the murdered men were accused of infatuation in thus adventuring among ferocious barbarians, whose tender mercies were akin to those of the wolf and tiger. And for a time it did seem that they had been imprudent if not rash. The account first received from the Dutch postholder at Tapanooly stated that they went among the Battas in direct opposition to his advice and entreaty; and also that they were met

on the way by certain rajahs who told them that there were disturbances among the Battas, and urged them to turn back. Under such circumstances their persistence seemed unaccountable; but the statements of the post-holder in this regard are not confirmed by those of the devoted Si Ian. The Rev. Mr. Medhurst of the London Missionary Society, who had shown himself a true friend to Messrs. Lyman and Munson while in Batavia, alluding to the post-holder wrote as follows: "The impression on my mind is that he did not use those strong dissuasions which (anxious to exonerate himself from blame) he gives out, but that on the contrary he represented the journey as comparatively free from danger, though the travelling would be exceedingly difficult." But our best reason for acquitting them of rash folly is derived from the well-known characteristics of the men themselves. Their whole previous course showed that they were not only fearless and persevering, but also discreet and provident. They had just refrained from pushing into the interior of Nyas for the very reason that "travelling was unsafe"; we must therefore conclude that in their last, ill-fated expedition they acted with good judgment on the facts and probabilities before them. Since that time the Batta country has been fully explored, and we are told by a visitor, the Rev. Mr. Ennis, that "had the people who committed the deed known in what character the brethren came, they would not have been murdered; but being engaged in hostilities with a neighboring village, and agitated with anger and fear, and seeing two strangers of unusual appearance approach, in the blind, tumultuous passions of war they acted without knowing what they did." However this may have been, to the perpetrators this transaction proved fatal indeed. As soon as it became known among the Battas that these "were good men who had come to do the Batta nation good," the villages around Sacca joined against it in a league of exterminating vengeance. The village was burned, many of the inhabitants were killed, the rest were dispersed, and Sacca, once cultivated and populous, has now relapsed into jungle.

From the report of those who knew him intimately, as well as from his own letters and journal, we have formed a high opinion of Mr. Munson's worth. He was evidently a man of cultivated taste, of accurate knowledge, of careful observation, and of good judgment. His zeal to benefit his fellow-men and to advance the Christian cause was no wild-fire, but a bright and pure and steady flame. He did not engage in so great a work before he had counted the cost, and there is no reason to believe that he ever for a moment regretted the step. A short passage from Mr. Munson's journal, kept during the boat voyage already mentioned, will bring him more vividly and more

interestingly before the reader than would any descriptions or comments that I could make:—

"May 15. — Yesterday we were tossing all day without wind. Mount Ophir, one of the most regular and beautiful as well as highest mountains on Sumatra, was all day in sight. The want of wind compelled us to anchor outside in sight of Pulo Panjang, to which we were next bound. The boat rolled incessantly. After a little troubled sleep I rose and went on deck. The air was cool and refreshing; the night was calm; the stillness of death reigned, except the distant roar of waves beating on the shore. At such a time my thoughts naturally turned towards the land and the friends I had left. I thought of the scenes of my boyhood, the causes which had conspired to place me in my present circumstances, and of the objects of my present pursuit. As I thought on the nature of the work that had been assigned me, the extent of the field and the amount of labor to be performed, I felt it impressed upon me that this is to be the theatre of the remainder of my existence. I felt as if bidding adieu to my friends forever; as if saying to them, Farewell! we shall meet no more in this world. The days of our intercourse have been many and sweet — but they are past: I shall return to you no more. . . . It was a solemn parting, and though only in thought, I have no wish that it should not be real."

Real it was, — short indeed that "remainder of existence," — quick and shocking the catastrophe which brought it to a close. But those friends to whom he sighed his adieu in that still hour upon the Indian seas, and the great Christian community whose warm heart thrilled at the tale of horror, could still rejoice over a Christian hero who had fallen honorably in the path of duty. I have seen in the cemetery at Northampton, Mass., a neat cenotaph erected by his friends to the precious memory of Henry Lyman. I am not aware that any such tribute has been paid to his beloved companion in life and death, the equally worthy Samuel Munson. On whom does the pious duty rest if not on the sons of Bowdoin? What more suitable place for such a memorial than that burial ground among the pines of Brunswick?

Mrs. Munson came back to her friends in Brunswick; she now lives in Portland, and her son (born in Java) is fitting himself for a business life.

Edgar Pike of Calais "stood high in his class, especially as a mathematical scholar. He was a bright youth, a pleasant friend." After graduating he went to New Orleans and passed a few months; thence he removed to Atakapas, where he entered on the study of

medicine, giving lessons at the same time in the family of his professional instructor. He died in the summer of 1831 of lockjaw, induced by some slight injury.

James Riley was born in Newry, July, 1803. He was admitted to the class of 1830, but by diligent effort gained an advance into the present. He was reported to have gone to Ohio, but we have not succeeded in recovering trace of him. P.

Francis Brown Robie was born in Gorham, July, 1809, son of Hon. Toppan Robie and Lydia Brown, sister of Rev. Francis Brown, president of Dartmouth College, for whom he was named. He was fitted for college under Rev. Reuben Nason in the academy. He had nearly completed a medical course of study under Dr. John Taylor Gilman of Portland, having attended two courses of lectures at Bowdoin and Boston, when in a chemical experiment in which fulminating silver was employed, an explosion occurred by which fragments of the glass vessel were driven into one of his eyes. He had nearly recovered from the injury, but resuming his studies prematurely, he overtasked his eye; inflammation ensued, which resulted in a partial loss of sight. He submitted to an operation for artificial pupil without success and became totally blind. In 1838 he married Martha L. Prince of Yarmouth, and they had three children. Having patiently endured his sad privation forty-three years, he died of lingering disease (softening of the brain), October, 1876. P.

Joseph Washburn Sessions was born in Lunenburg, Vt., June, 1801. His father was John Sessions, and his mother Lucinda Washburn of Connecticut. The son was one of seven children, all living when the account of himself was communicated, all professors of religion, and three in the ministry. This son was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He graduated at the Theological Seminary, Andover, in 1832; was ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in West Needham in 1833; in 1842 was installed over the church and society in West Suffield, Conn., where he remained ten years, and then in 1854 was installed in West Woodstock, Conn. He married Mary Sewall Dunning of Brunswick in 1833. They have had two children, daughters. P.

Kiah Bailey Sewall was born in Edgecomb, December, 1807. His father was Rev. Samuel Sewall, brother of Gen. Henry Sewall of Augusta; of Daniel, for many years clerk of the courts in York County;

and Rev. Jotham, remembered as "Father Sewall." He held an honorable position in his class, and as one proof of it was president of the Peucinian Society. For the prominent particulars of his subsequent life I am indebted to the obituary notice of him which appeared in the Portland press, from the careful and accurate pen of the late Hon. William Willis: "After graduation he was a teacher for two years in the Gardiner Lyceum, then removed to New York, and after teaching there two years went to St. Louis and travelled over Missouri and Illinois. Returning to Portland he engaged in speculation, and in 1836 married Miss Day, daughter of Major Ezekiel Day, by whom he has left eight children who survive to lament the very severe dispensation which has deprived them of a most faithful and affectionate husband and father. In 1838 Mr. Sewall commenced the study of law in New York, to which he carried mature powers of mind and varied experience. Thus equipped for the practical duties of life, he entered upon the pursuit of his profession in Mobile with ardor and success. He soon acquired a high standing at the bar and prominent official station; everything was bright and encouraging before him when the Rebellion broke out and dashed his fond hopes and well-founded expectations.

"Mr. Sewall from his New England education, from his ancestral antecedents, and from his firm Northern principles, could be no other than a Union man. For this he has been badgered by the fire-eaters among whom he was living, and has been subjected to great pecuniary loss and peril of his life. Even after Mobile surrendered, the expression of loyalty to the United States government was attended with inconvenience if not actual danger. But he, nothing daunted by threatening aspects around him, persevered to maintain the highest expression of devotion to the Union and its flag. At the meeting of loyal citizens in June last he was appointed chairman of a committee, and reported and advocated resolutions expressive of devotion to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of a desire on the part of the citizens of Mobile and Baldwin Counties for a reorganization of government under that Constitution. Although these patriotic resolutions encountered severe opposition, they were carried by the earnest advocacy of Mr. Sewall and his loyal associates. He did not cease in efforts for the cause of the country and a peaceful submission to its laws up to the time of his departure from the city in the early part of August; and it was his intention to return immediately to give his effectual aid to the cause of a good, peaceful, and stable government under the old Constitution.

"The agitation through which he had passed and the imminent

danger to which it exposed him greatly prostrated his strength, and rendered him more susceptible to the attack of disease. He was conducting his wife and children to visit Portland, when he was seized upon his passage up the Mississippi with a severe cold which terminated in death in Boston, August, 1865. He had reached that city the previous day in a state of extreme exhaustion." P.

Moses Soule, brother of Gideon L. (1818) and Charles (1821), was born in Freeport, March, 1805. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. After graduation he began the study of law, but soon relinquished it and devoted himself to what became the chief employment of his life, and for which he had peculiar qualifications, teaching first as assistant and then principal in a classical academy at Germantown, near Philadelphia. He then opened and kept for six years a private school in the neighboring city for English and classical studies. Removing to Maine he had charge of the academy in Bethel, and in a year or two after in Bridgton, where he remained six years. Then removing to Terre Haute, Ind., he was for several years proprietor and editor of the Terre Haute *Daily Express*. He became a communicant and then ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in that city. In 1861 he accepted the position of principal of the Western Union College and Military Academy at Fulton, Ill., and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Governor Yates. The year following he was chosen president of a military college at Quincy, Ill., and at the close of the war of the Illinois Soldiers' College. Mr. Soule has shown administrative faculty and superior qualities as a teacher and disciplinarian.

He has married twice: first in 1836 to Mrs. Eliza Sheppard, *née* Chetwood, of Philadelphia, by whom he had a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Soule died in Lyons, Iowa, in 1875. Second in 1876 to Mrs. Mary Downs of Lyons, Iowa, of English birth. At this writing (1880) he resides at Lyons, retired from active labor. P.

David Stutson Stacy was born in Wilton, October, 1803. He graduated with an honorable appointment. So far as we learn from facts through his law partner, Alonzo Snyder, Esq., of Louisiana, soon after graduation he emigrated to Louisiana, took charge of an academy at Baton Rouge, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar and began practice in partnership with Z. Labauve, Esq., Plaquemine, parish of Iberville. He subsequently removed to the parish of Concordia, where he remained until his death in 1857. He was early in his practice appointed by the governor of the State,

district attorney, and held the position two or three years. He formed a copartnership with Hon. Edward Sparrow which continued ten or twelve years, then became partner with Alonzo Snyder, Esq. He was in attendance upon the Supreme Court in New Orleans at the time of his death, March, 1857. In 1849 he married Mary Jane King of Mississippi, who died in 1853, leaving four daughters and two sons. He had an extensive and lucrative practice. He was, as his partner writes, untiring in his labors, strictly honest, with a clearness of perception of men and things rarely equalled, and a judgment clear, penetrating, and profound; was a great student and of great energy, and ranked at the head of his profession for many years. The utmost confidence was placed in his integrity and opinions as a lawyer. He had never taken part in politics, though a firm Whig. As one result of a laborious and honorable career he had accumulated a large estate. P.

William Wood was born in Portland, October, 1811. He pursued medical study partly in Europe, and graduated in the medical school in 1833. For many years he has been a prominent physician in his native city. In later years, having given up general practice, he has devoted himself to natural science, to which he has been much inclined. He has been an active and prominent member of the Portland Natural History Society, and has always been studious in his habits. Of a genial temper and manners, he is highly respected and esteemed. He has been a member of the Board of Overseers and of the medical faculty in the medical school. He married Mrs. Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, and has one son and three daughters. P.

1830.

Ezra Abbot was born in Wilton, N. H., November, 1805. The year after graduation he taught school in Augusta, and began theological study with Rev. Dr. Benjamin Tappan of that city. In the year following he continued his theological course in the Theological School, New Haven, Conn. He then went to Virginia, Farquier County, where he was employed as a teacher, having among his pupils descendants of Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. A brother writes that it was supposed to be his purpose to return and complete his course in theology and enter the ministry; but he was interested in his situation, continued his work, at length purchased a farm, took pupils into his family, and remained twenty years. In 1846 he married Miss Sarah Hacker of New York, had a son and daughter,

and preferring that his children should not grow up under the influence of slavery even in a mild form, and persuaded what must be the issue of the struggle between the North and the South, he sold his lands and returned to New England. He taught a year in Rocky Hill, Conn., and then in Batavia, Ill., and subsequently removed to Minnesota, making St. Anthony his temporary home. With a younger brother he went to Owatonna, Steele County, bought a tract of land, surveyed it, laid it out in lots, began improvements, removed his family, and in a few years his wilderness became a city. After a long and painful illness he died August, 1876. P.

William Ebenezer Abbot was born in Beverly, Mass., May, 1810, son of Rev. Dr. Abiel Abbot. After taking his degree he went through a theological course of study at the Divinity School in Cambridge and graduated in 1833; received ordination in 1837 over the church in Billerica, Mass., but in consequence of delicate health retired from the active ministry in 1839. He has since resided on the ancestral estate at Dorchester, Mass. He married in 1837 Ann Susan Wales. P.

Darius Adams was a native of Gilead, a border town of Maine, in the neighborhood of the White Hills, and was born April, 1805. He was fitted for college for the most part at Gorham Academy under Mr. Nason, and entered Sophomore at the same time that his brother Samuel of the next class entered Freshman. He shared in the struggles for an education which his brother narrates in the touching story of his own early life. To him "belongs the honor," his brother states, "of being the first college graduate from Gilead. With him, so far as I know, originated in our little backwoods town the idea of and the aspiration for the achievement of a college education. I have no doubt that his example has been a main influence in determining the course of many who have since graduated from that region. For myself I do not know that I should ever have seen a college had it not been for him. His unconquerable resolution to acquire an education himself, and also to take me along with him, decided the course of us both. After graduating he taught schools in Brunswick, Guildhall, Vt., and Gilmanton, N. H. In the last place he read law, then removed to Illinois and was admitted to the bar of that State; but relinquished the practice, preferring a more active and enterprising life, and "devoted himself to the care of his property and the improvement of the town of his adoption, Rockton, of which he was one of the original settlers." The affectionate tribute his brother pays to

his generous efforts for him justifies the impression we form of a man of capacity, energy, and great worth. He was never married, and has lived for many years with another emigrant brother in Rockton, Ill. He has represented his town in the Legislature. He died in Rockton Nov. 5, 1880. P.

Cushing Allen of Bath. "I knew him intimately, and was his room-mate the last year. He was quite a good scholar, exceedingly amiable, kind, and upright, and in all that pertained to his social and moral character a model young man." (Rev. N. Munroe.)

Francis Barbour came from Gorham, got his degree, and went back to his native town, where, says the venerable Jacob Smith, "He tried law with me for six months, and then physic six months more with Dr. Peabody, but he left them both in disgust, being more inclined to draw a picture than a tooth or a capias." To make himself a painter he visited Boston and New York, but soon returned to pursue his art at home. "He left," says Mr. E. P. Weston, "in his portraits and other paintings, evidences of no common genius." He wooed the Muses also, as the Peucinian catalogue and the "Bowdoin Poets" show. A note in the last-named work pays a kindly tribute to Mr. Barbour's talents and virtues. He died in 1839.

Bion Bradbury was born in Biddeford, December, 1812. His parents were Jeremiah Bradbury and Mary Langdon Stover. He fitted for college at South Berwick and Gorham Academies. The year after graduation he had charge of Alfred Academy. He studied law two years with Daniel Goodenow, Esq., afterwards one of the justices in the Supreme Court of the State, and one year under Hon. William Pitt Preble, afterwards also on the bench of the Supreme Court. He opened an office in Calais in 1834, continued there ten years, and then removed to Eastport where he remained fifteen or twenty years. Of late years he has resided and practised his profession in Portland. With an extensive practice he has gained reputation as an able counsellor and advocate, and is president of the Cumberland Bar Association. In 1842 he represented the town of Calais, and in 1850 Eastport in the Legislature of the State. In 1844 he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Passamaquoddy, and was reappointed in 1853. In 1842 and 1843 he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party for governor of the State. He also received from the same party nomination for representative to Congress. At the time of this writing he is abroad in Europe.

In 1838 he married Alice Williams, daughter of Col. Johnson Williams of Waterville. He has now living a son and three daughters. P.

George Washington Cole was a native of Saco, born Jan. 5, 1805. At fifteen this well-trained farmer boy became a merchant's clerk in the village. After four years of faithful service in that capacity he prepared for college, supporting himself while pursuing his studies. In college he was a good scholar, amiable and exemplary. Though naturally diffident to excess, he never shrank from the assertion of principle or the discharge of duty. At the usual period the Peucinians showed their esteem for him by making him their president. He left college three months before graduation to teach school in Germantown, Pa., where he spent a year. In 1831 he entered the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary of New York. After graduating there he was professor in Bristol College, Pa., for two years. He then took charge of a parish in West Chester, Pa., for a year, and thence removed to Tecumseh, Mich., and four years after to Kalamazoo, where he had scarcely become settled in his work when he died in 1840, leaving a memory to be cherished for conscientious fidelity and great loveliness of character.

John Harris Converse was born in Durham, December, 1807, son of a physician. He was fitted for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, and at Hebron Academy. After graduation he studied law with Josiah Mitchell, Esq., of Freeport, with Messrs. Wing & Noble, Munroe, Mich., and with Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and opened an office in Nobleboro', where he remained until 1853. He then removed to the adjoining town, Newcastle, where he still resides. He held the appointment of deputy collector of customs for that district during the administration of Gen. Pierce. Of later years he has been judge of probate for Lincoln County. He died in Newcastle, June, 1880. P.

James Merrill Cummings was born in Boston in 1810, son of J. A. Cummings (Harvard, 1801), author of school-books, devoted to the interests of popular instruction, and highly respected and esteemed. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Giles Merrill of Haverhill, Mass. He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy. After graduation he pursued medical study under John Barrett, M. D., Portland. He has resided for some years in the Southwest, and in Salem, Mass.,

and for the last twenty-eight years in Portland, in the practice as a homœopathic physician.

He married a Miss Hall of Portland, and has a son and daughter.

P.

David Quimby Cushman, born in Wiscasset, December, 1806, was son of Kenelon and Hannah Cushman, his father being a direct descendant of Robert Cushman of the Pilgrims. He was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Packard of Wiscasset. After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, and graduated in 1834. He exercised his ministry at first in Massachusetts and Maine, performing missionary service for a time at different places, spending two years at Millville, Mass., where he was ordained as an evangelist. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Boothbay in 1838–43. After a year of service in Richmond he was invited to the charge of the First Church and Society in Newcastle, where with occasional labors in Bremen and the Walpole parish, Bristol, he remained twelve years. In 1857–63 he was installed over the church and society in Warren. The last ten years he has resided in Bath, ministering in neighboring churches as occasion presented.

Mr. Cushman has always been active in promoting the interests of education, serving on school committees or as supervisor of schools where he has resided; was for several years secretary and depositary of the Lincoln County Bible Society. He is somewhat given to historical research, of which he has given proof in papers communicated to the Maine Historical Society which have appeared in its collections. He is an associate in that society, and a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston. P.

Thomas Drummond, born in Bristol, October, 1809, was son of James Drummond, Esq., well known, respected, and of influence as a citizen. His mother was Jane Little, daughter of Henry Little of Newcastle. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland. The son immediately after graduating left Maine for Philadelphia, where he read law in the office of William T. Dwight, Esq., afterwards Rev. Dr. Dwight of Portland. When Mr. Dwight abandoned the law for the ministry, Drummond finished his studies in the office of Thomas Bradford, Jr., Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1833. In 1835 he removed to the West, and opened an office in Galena, Ill., where he practised the profession until 1850. In 1854, having received from Gen. Taylor, President of the United States, a judicial appointment for the district of Illinois, he removed to Chicago.

Mr. Drummond has been highly successful and honored in his career. He, with his colleague Mr. Thornton, represented in the State Legislature nearly the whole northwestern portion of the State of Illinois, the only political office he has held In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant judge of the seventh judicial circuit of the United States, embracing the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, which office he still holds. His name has been repeatedly proposed to the President by his professional brethren for the bench of the Supreme Court, United States, and it is said that only political considerations not relating to him personally prevented him from being nominated. In 1868 he removed from Chicago to Winfield, where he now resides.

Judge Drummond married in 1839 Delia A. Sheldon, daughter of J. P. Sheldon, Esq., of Willow Springs, Wis. They have had two sons and three daughters. A daughter died in 1869 and his wife in 1874.

Samuel Dana Hubbard was born in Wiscasset, September, 1807. After teaching in the academy in his native place one year he went South, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montgomery, Ala., with success for several years. He was subsequently elected clerk of the courts, and held that office until 1862. In 1850 he was chosen to a responsible position in a bank of exchange, and conducted its affairs until the second year of the late war. He still lives in Montgomery. In 1838 he married Frances Russell, Springfield, Mass. They have had seven children. P.

George Washington Ingersoll was born in New Gloucester, August, 1803. He devoted himself to the law, settled in Bangor, and by his energy, ability, and strength of character gained a prominent position in the bar of that county. He had more than ordinary powers, and as testified by a brother in the profession, though he never sought a contest, preferring to settle a case by advice rather than enter upon a trial in court, yet if called to it he managed a cause with great vigor. A man of independent views, he was above courting popular favor. He was a leading member of the House of Representatives in 1854–55. In 1860 he was elected by the Legislature attorney-general of the State, to the general approval of the profession; but before he had become established in the duties of his office he was seized by fatal pulmonic disease, and died March, 1860. He married Miss Henrietta Crosby, and left three children: a son Edward C. (Bowdoin College, 1864; LL. B. Columbia College, Washington, D. C.) is a practising attorney in Washington, D. C. P.

William Sever Lincoln, son of Hon. Levi Lincoln, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Worcester, November, 1811. He read law in Worcester, and entered upon the practice in Millbury, where he remained several years. He then removed to Illinois and settled in Alton, became prosecuting attorney of the county, a portion of the time gratifying a taste for agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood. In 1845 he returned to Worcester, where he has since lived, devoting himself for the most part to agriculture. He has been president of the agricultural society of the county. He has been a bank director, has held municipal office, and been respected and esteemed as a citizen. He entered the public service in the late war, was commissioned successively lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general by brevet of volunteers. He was severely wounded in battle, and maintained the honor of the family name. He has been since inspector of internal revenue of the United States, and a trustee of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

Gen. Lincoln married Miss Elizabeth Turnbull, daughter of George A. Turnbull, Esq., of Worcester. They have had four sons, of whom two now survive. P.

Jotham Tilden Moulton, born in Bucksport, October, 1808, was brother of George (1827). On leaving college he studied law with Samuel M. Pond, Esq., of Bucksport, and with John G. Deane, Esq., of Ellsworth; was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Cherryfield for some years. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, for a time was connected with the *Tribune*, a newspaper, and engaged in business transactions, but soon resumed his profession. He was appointed United States commissioner and master in chancery for the northern district of Illinois. Of late years he has retired from active life. He has married twice: first, Ann P. Cooke of Portland in 1836, who died in 1846, leaving four children, a son and three daughters; second, a few years after, Charlotte Fenno of Boston, by whom he has had two sons. He died Dec. 29, 1881. P.

Nathan Monroe, born in Minot, now Auburn, March, 1804, was fitted for college at Hebron, but mostly at Gorham Academy. He graduated with the highest honor of his class. After leaving college he had charge of the academy at Hallowell two years, and then entered upon a theological course at Andover, Mass. In the middle of the second year at the seminary he was elected principal of Newark College, Del., and accepted the position; but in a few months, just as he had secured confidence and respect in the office, ill health compelled

him to resign, and he returned to Andover to complete his theological studies, and graduated in 1835. He received a call to the Congregational Church and Society at Saco, which he declined; was ordained over the church and society in Bradford, Mass., in 1836, where he remained until 1853, when ill health again caused his retirement from a faithful and successful pastorate. He then became for five years secretary for New England of the American Sunday-School Union. He was next for five years a joint proprietor and editor of the Boston *Recorder*, which contested with the New York *Observer* the claim of being the oldest religious paper in the world, but the labor and care of the position proved too great for him. He again sought relief and health, and devoted himself to the interests of the academy in Bradford, of which for many years he was an active and influential trustee. He took deep interest in the promotion of popular education, assisted Benjamin Greenleaf in revising his arithmetics and in the preparation of his algebra, and wrote for the public press. He was a lover of books, and accumulated a valuable library of more than six thousand volumes. He was ardent, self-sacrificing, of superior powers, decided opinions, and at the same time of a humble, quiet, loving spirit; a conscientious, godly man in all the relations of life. His life had been almost throughout a continued conflict with disease and infirmity. At its close, though he had been unusually feeble for some time, his decease was not anticipated until two or three days before he died in July, 1866.

Mr. Munroe was married three times, and had had ten children. He left a wife and four children. P.

Lewis Pennell was born in Brunswick, February, 1803; was fitted for college at Yarmouth Academy. He pursued a theological course at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1833. The first of his ministerial service was spent as a missionary in Maine, and the next two years in the Western States. He was then ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Northbridge, Mass.; subsequently served as stated supply for five or six years at Weston, Conn.; then became pastor of the Congregational churches, successively, of New Fairfield, Conn., and South Southbridge, Mass. For the few last years through infirmity he has retired from active service.

He married at Evansville, Ind., Esther Slocum, and in 1847 Mary C. Sherwood of Greenfield, Conn. He had two sons, of whom one died early in life, and the survivor entered Amherst College. This son, in his Junior year, during the late war entered the army; returned and graduated with his class, entered the service again, was commissioned lieutenant, and fell in battle at Petersburg, Va. P.

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE was born in Yarmouth, July, 1811. His father, William R. Stockbridge, was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Stockbridge who came from England in 1635 in the "Blessing," and his mother a descendant of one of the company in the "Mayflower." This son has had a more than usually varied experience of life. At first he was one year in the military academy at Norwich, Vt., under Capt. Partridge; he then fitted for college at the academy in his native town. Immediately after graduation he entered upon legal study under Grenville Mellen, Esq. (Harvard), and Philip Eastman, Esq. (Bowdoin College, 1820), in the Law School, Harvard, and under Simon Greenleaf, Esq., afterwards Prof. Greenleaf, Harvard. He was admitted to the bar of Somerset County and engaged in practice until 1838, when he abandoned the profession and pursued a theological course at the seminary, Newton, Mass. While a member of that institution he was appointed chaplain in the navy, and was ordered to the flag-ship "Independence," Commodore Stewart. His health failing under the climate of the West India Islands and rendering his return to the North necessary, he took passage up the Mississippi, landed at Fort Snelling near the falls of St. Anthony, passed some time in the hunting grounds of the Dacotahs and the Upper Mississippi, and returned to Maine; was a patient in a naval hospital, and was then ordered for duty and served five years at the Navy Yard, New York, and on the "North Carolina." In September, 1853, he was ordered to join the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron in the La Plata. At Buenos Ayres he supplied the pulpit of the American chapel for a time. While in port at Rio de Janeiro he visited all places of interest in the province. On the "North Carolina" his ministry was favored in an unusual degree, particulars of which were communicated to the New York *Observer*. On the "Savannah" of the Brazil squadron his ministry was counteracted by a difference between him and the officers regarding the routine of service, the facts of which were made subject of comment in the newspapers and were not creditable to the ship.

Mr. Stockbridge married in 1845 Miss Julia E. Everett of Portland; at the time the above facts were communicated they had four children. His home has been for the most part in New York City and Plainfield, N. J. Besides his chaplain service he has preached in fifteen States. Wherever he has had opportunity he has been active in distributing tracts; has been assistant editor of the New York *Recorder*, and correspondent of the *Daily Times*, the *Tribune*, and *Christian Reflector*, Boston. In 1874–75 Dr. Stockbridge travelled extensively in Europe with his family. In 1868 he received the degree of D. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania. P.

Frederic Payson Theobald was born in Wiscasset, June, 1812. His grandfather, a German by birth, as the name indicates, having received his education in his native land came to this country, and was a respectable physician in Dresden. His son, Dr. Philip E. Theobald, practised medicine in Wiscasset, and this son after graduation pursued medical study with his father, and graduated from the medical school connected with the college in 1834. He settled in Gardiner, where he remained until his death, a respected and popular physician with a good practice. Under President Pierce he was appointed postmaster of Gardiner. He married a daughter of Capt. Kimball of Gardiner, who died not long after her husband. They left children. Dr. Theobald died in 1856. P.

Henry Waldron was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September, 1807. He fitted for college at Exeter Academy, N. H., and graduated the salutatorian of his class. He studied law with Ichabod Bartlett, Esq., Portsmouth, and at the Law School, Cambridge; but abandoned the practice, his inclinations leading him in a different direction. He engaged in commercial business in Boston, in 1848 removed to New York and became prominent as an importer and manufacturer of glass, chemicals, paints, etc. He is said to have been the first to import chalk, thus raising what had been brought as ballast to a commercial value; "was among the pioneers of color manufactures. It used to be a boast that the first cable message was sent with his blue vitriol. His inventions and inprovements were many and his factory was considered a model." His character for integrity at home and abroad was as good as a bond. In 1863 he enjoyed and improved the advantage of an extensive European tour. He was of a retiring disposition, cherishing always love for letters and the memory of happy college days Books and reviews were his nearest friends, and he was the centre of a happy home. He married in 1836 Mary Fisher, daughter of James How, Esq., Haverhill, Mass. He died suddenly of disease of the heart, May, 1876, leaving his wife and seven children. P.

1831.

Abiel Abbot was born in Wilton, N. H., May, 1808, brother of Ezra (1830). After graduation he taught school in different places, for some time in Beverly, Mass. He studied theology in the Divinity School, Harvard, where he graduated in 1837, and preached for a time but did not enter the stated ministry. In 1842 he went to Virginia and employed himself in teaching until 1847, when after the death of his father he returned to Wilton and took charge of his father's manu-

factory of starch. He remained there several years, was appointed justice of the peace, served repeatedly on the school committee of the town, meanwhile taught in Rocky Hill, Conn., where his brother had taught before. In 1876 he removed to Owatonna, Minn., where he still resides. He has never married. P.

Samuel Adams was born in 1806 in Gilead; his father, Isaac Adams (from Jaffrey, N. H.), being one of the first settlers of Gilead. His mother, Olive Wight, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Prof. Adams's boyish reminiscences will probably stand, with slight variations, for those of other Bowdoin graduates born in the woods, but who have since got well out of them: "My earliest recollections of my home are of a small, plain, unpainted house, without lath or plaster within; a substantial barn, thirty or forty acres of cleared land with the charred stumps still standing, and this little spot of sunlight hemmed in on all sides by the primeval forest. Year by year I saw the forest recede, and at length with my brothers bore my part in wielding the woodman's axe."

It would be interesting to give his story of what, in the remote frontier life with most scanty means and hard work of the household, he encountered in the process of education: "the luxury of a school-house unknown until he was twelve or fourteen years old," and so the summer school for younger children kept in a barn, and for older ones the winter school in the dwellings of the settlers; the press of farm work sometimes seriously interrupting attendance on the winter schools, the privation lamented, even wept over, but made up afterwards in spare hours and on rainy days. He gives an amusing account of the hardest task ever laid upon his school days, that of learning the alphabet: the primitive teacher "setting him three or four letters to learn," and the regular switching four times a day because he failed to learn them; and of another teacher, more kindly in her way, suddenly discovering that he was the best speller in the school although he scarcely knew a letter, his quick, attentive ear having caught the spelling from older classes. "My whole soul," he writes, "was so absorbed with the thousand attractions of out-door life that I felt inexpressible disgust in dealing with such trifles as the letters of the alphabet." He taught his first winter's school when he was eighteen, and every succeeding winter save one until he graduated. Among later teachers he mentions with respect Elias Grover and William Frye of Bethel. His preparation for college was completed under Mr. Nason, Gorham Academy, and he graduated with the highest honors of his class. "Near the close of his college life his mind became deeply interested in the

practical relations of the Christian religion to his own life and destiny"; and he embraced its truths and hopes with a decision and fervor which grew in strength with every passing year. After graduation he succeeded his brother in a private school in Brunswick, and then taught the high school in Bucksport for one year; then spent two years in Palmyra, N. Y., studying medicine with John Delamater, M. D., and attending lectures in the Fairfield Medical School; afterwards pursued and completed his medical course with Dr. Moulton, Bucksport, and Dr. James McKeen of Topsham. From 1835 to 1837 he was a tutor in the college, and (Prof. Longfellow having retired from the professorship) teacher of modern languages, continuing at the same time his medical studies, and took his degree at the medical school of the college in due course. At the close of his tutorship he established himself in Brunswick for medical practice. In about a year he was appointed professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in Illinois College, then just founded at Jacksonville, the title of the professorship however being subsequently modified repeatedly in the growth of the institution. With the hard struggle for existence in which that now prosperous institution was so long engaged, the name of Prof. Adams must be always and honorably connected. Few professors in any college have sustained so heavy a load; as one after another of his colleagues became discouraged and dropped off, their duties devolved on him. In addition to the studies of his own department he taught during the whole period French and German, and for years together has carried classes through their text-books in natural and mental philosophy, in rhetoric and logic, and in various branches of the higher mathematics, to say nothing of Latin and Greek occasionally taught. That he has accomplished this in a manner highly satisfactory is evidence not only of remarkable capacity and willingness for labor, but of large and diversified attainments. With a fidelity as commendable as it is rare, he repeatedly declined invitations to stations of greater ease and better reward. Years before this weight of all-engrossing duty fell upon him, Prof. Adams made valuable contributions to periodical literature. To the *American Journal of Arts and Sciences* he gave an article on "Light." His papers in the *Biblical Repository* on the "History of Medical Philosophy," on the "Natural History of Man in his Spiritual Relations," on "Psycho-Physiology," and on the same as connected with the religious emotions, were highly appreciated by men of thought and culture as the productions of no ordinary thinker. No one acquainted with the merit of these papers or with the genuine modesty and simplicity of character of the writer can read without emotion, I am sure, the following sentences in his

letter to me of several years ago: "In the last ten years I have been unable to do more than to stand up under the burden of teaching that has gradually accumulated upon me. I have thus been doomed to a position of conspicuous obscurity, not a little mortifying to a man of sensibility who has an aspiration for an honorable rank among the men of his own class. . . . In this *long, dead lift* I have exhausted the enthusiasm of youth and wellnigh worn out the strength of mature manhood just as the college is beginning to live. Whether the public will ever hear from me again or not I cannot say."

Dr. Adams in 1836 married Mary J. Moulton, daughter of his medical instructor at Bucksport. They have had three daughters and a son.

The public have heard from Dr. Adams since the passage quoted from his letter to Mr. Cleaveland was written. In 1871 he published in the *Congregational Review*, Chicago, two papers on Darwin's "Origin of Species"; to the *New Englander*, 1873, he contributed two articles on "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and in 1875 another on Herbert Spencer's "Reconciliation between Religion and Science," the result of careful and prolonged study, which are characterized, as were all his papers, by clear, definite statement, marked ability, caution, and candor. He had read thoroughly all the volumes of Comte, and his papers are pronounced by a competent authority "probably the best exposition of the 'Positive Philosophy' in our periodical literature." What is not common with men so given to science, Dr. Adams cultivated a decided taste for poetry; he delighted in it, read with appreciation, committed to memory choice passages not only in English but other languages, often delighted others with apt quotation, and at times indulged in poetic effusions of his own.

The following extract from the obituary notice of him in the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* is a just tribute to his memory: —

"Dr. Adams is remembered with respect and genuine affection, we believe, by every student of the college now living, as well as by the whole community in which he lived. To the modesty and purity in character of a woman he added the most thorough and conscientious devotion to science and the duties of his office. The intimate associate and colaborer of such men as Edward Beecher, President Sturtevant, Dr. Post, Prof. Turner, and others, he contributed largely to advance the cause of education in Illinois, and lay the foundation for that reputation which Illinois College has maintained for a generation past. There are more showy men, but few better informed on those subjects which he professed to teach. What he did he did without noise or ostentation, but he has left his impress upon the minds of

thousands throughout the Mississippi Valley, who will receive intelligence of his death with genuine regret."

Since the above was written, a tribute to the memory of Dr. Adams has been issued containing a sketch of him by President Sturtevant, and the brief addresses at the funeral service, of Rev. Dr. Post of St. Louis and Prof. Turner of Illinois College. P.

Richard T. Austin from Waldoboro' was known in college as Reuben Seiders. His name underwent this total change by act of the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1832 he taught school in Boston; in 1836 he took his degree at the Cambridge Divinity School in the same class with Theodore Parker; in September of the same year he was ordained at Wayland, Mass., where he stayed two years; in 1839 he took charge of one of the public schools in Cambridge. He did not however relinquish preaching, but often supplied vacant pulpits in the neighboring towns. In November, 1843, he began to bleed at the lungs; from this time for more than three years his life was a prolonged and fluctuating struggle with that appalling disease. He was most unwilling to relinquish either teaching or preaching. Compelled at length to give up the school which he loved so well, he accepted a small pastoral charge in Lunenburg, Mass., where amid weakness and pain he still labored on. On the 18th of January, 1847, he died while sitting in his chair. Eight days before he had preached to his people. "Mr. Austin's views of a future life were real, and all was bright before him. He bore his long illness with great calmness; he was always cheerful and resigned, and his faith never failed him." He left a widow, who still lives in Cambridge.

John Baker, son of Deacon Azariah Baker of Edgecomb, was born in 1811. He was principal for a year of the North Yarmouth Academy, and pursued theological study in Andover and Bangor. From 1835 to 1839 he was the Congregational minister of Monson. For the next seven years he ministered to the South Church at Kennebunkport. From 1846 to 1849 he was at Elliot. Then for nearly seven years more he served the First Congregational Church of Kennebunkport. He is now preaching at Wilton. He married in 1835 Sarah, daughter of Rev. Daniel Kendrick. Six of their nine children still live. He died in 1859.

Thomas Baker was born in New Gloucester, November, 1805. He became a teacher of youth in Brunswick and other places, from 1833 to 1838 or 1839; in 1840 he was invited to take charge of

the Murray Institute, a Universalist institution in Gloucester, Mass.; soon after he received an appointment in the Bowdoin Grammar School, Boston, and became its master; in 1849 was invited to the charge of what became the high school in Gloucester, Mass., and in 1850 was elected superintendent of schools in that town. He filled the office to general acceptance for six years, and was energetic in efforts to raise the tone of public instruction. He then removed to Austin, Texas, where he taught a select school; was subsequently principal of the Blind Asylum, which position he held until health and strength failed. From an attack of softening of the brain he died in October, 1873. P.

John Ballard was born in Temple, December, 1804. After graduating he went to the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. He soon after emigrated to the West; was settled in the ministry in Indiana; continued in ministerial labors for several years in Griggsville, Illinois, and in Perry, where he died February, 1857. P.

Joseph Tyler Huston was born in Bristol, September, 1802. He has been employed for the most part as a teacher of youth in the academies at Wiscasset, Bath, and Newcastle; has served in the navy as professor of mathematics on the "Ohio" and the "Constitution." In 1844 he purchased a farm in Bristol and lived on it awhile; then removed to Bath, bought the Bath *Times* which he managed a few years. He edited the *Journal of Education* published in Portland, and at the same time was superintendent of public schools in Bath. He taught a system of mnemonics for a time in Bristol and the neighboring towns, had an agency of some sort in Massachusetts, and since, now for several years, has disappeared from the knowledge of his friends. He married Lucy Thompson, and has had three daughters. P.

William Vaughan Jordan was born in Saco, July, 1804; was fitted for college at Thornton Academy in that town. On leaving college he entered on a course of theological study at Andover, Mass., which he completed at Bangor, graduating with the class of 1836. Meanwhile he had charge of the academy in Monmouth two years. Immediately after leaving the seminary he was settled in the ministry over the Congregational Church in Dixfield, and labored successively in Pownal, Deer Isle, Durham, Mechanic Falls, and Andover, Me., where he remained eight years, and two or three other places. In 1871 he removed to Chapman, Kan., a newly settled place, and

preached the first sermons ever heard in that region. In 1873 he returned to Saco, disabled by infirm health, though preaching occasionally.

In 1836 Mr. Jordan married Miss Catharine Osgood Poor, daughter of Ebenezer Poor, M. D., of Andover, Me. They have had four children, of whom three are now living. P.

Ezekiel Marsh was from Danvers, Mass. "He was fitted for college at Exeter. At Brunswick he was industrious and faithful. He was a man of good capacity and common-sense, but wanting in vivacity and in that power which invests a subject with genial interest. It happened that at Brunswick and elsewhere he and I were much together. He had an amiable temper, well expressed by his handsome features, and we always lived harmoniously and happily. From Andover he went to New Haven to put on a finishing touch. In 1835 he was settled at the pleasant town of Ellington in Connecticut, and remained there until his decease in 1844. As a minister he was much respected by his clerical brethren and by the churches. His speaking was somewhat oratorical; at times perhaps a little overdone. He died greatly lamented by his people."

John G. O'Brien, son of Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, was "a young man of good natural talents, amiable and cheerful in disposition. For a while he seemed more given to fun than to study. But the Junior year witnessed a change, marking the step from boy to man. Thenceforth he worked hard, ranked well, and gained the esteem as he before had gained the affection of his classmates and acquaintance. He studied law with Mr. Baird of Reading, Pa., and was admitted. After a three-years' residence there, and prior to settling in Reading, he started full of pleasurable anticipations on a journey homeward. In Boston he met with his townsman and classmate Talbot, and they took passage together in a schooner bound to Eastport. But the ill-fated bark was run by her drunken captain upon the Seal Islands, a cluster of rocks lying twenty miles southeast of Machias Bay. Three only of the passengers and crew were saved. The bodies of O'Brien and Talbot were recovered, and were buried from their own homes."

Joseph Packard, brother of Alpheus, born in 1812, was fitted for college at home and in Phillips Academy, Andover. He taught for two years the academies of Walpole, N. H , and Brattleboro', Vt. He had been a year in the Andover Seminary when he was appointed

professor of Latin in Bristol College, Pa. He was ordained July, 1836, became the professor of sacred literature in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Fairfax City, Va., and still occupies that important post with the office of dean of the Faculty. He has published several articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and occasional sermons; also a commentary on the prophet Malachi, Vol. XVI. of "Lange's Critical Commentary on the Holy Scriptures." He is a member of the American committee for the revision of the authorized English version of the Sacred Scriptures. In 1847 he received the degree of D. D. from Kenyon College, Ohio. For several years he has been a member of the Oriental Society. In 1838 Prof. Packard was married to a daughter of that distinguished lawyer, Walter Jones of Washington. They have had four sons and five daughters.

John Patch was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1807. He fitted for college at Dummer Academy under Mr. N. Cleaveland, and in Phillips Andover Academy under Mr. Clement. After graduation he was a resident graduate at Harvard, where he studied German under Dr. Follen, and read Sophocles and Euripides under Prof. Felton for a year. He then entered upon legal studies in the office of Luther S. Cushing, Esq., Cambridgeport, in the Dane Law School, completed his course in the office of Theophilus Parsons, Esq., was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Boston. After a year or two he removed to Beverly, Mass., thence in a short time to Nantucket for a year. He undertook to edit and publish the *Literary Museum;* but as it did not prove renumerative, in 1849 pecuniary embarrassment induced him to join with others in the adventure of the day and go to California. He spent three years and more in the mining district, again opened an office in San Francisco two or three years more, and then returned to the Ipswich farm and home, where he has resided. In earlier days, as already intimated, he cultivated at intervals literary tastes, contributing to newspapers and the current literature in prose and poetry. A volume of his poetry was published, "The Poet's Offering." While in Boston he published a treatise on the "Law of Landlord and Tenant." In 1846 he married Margaret Ann Gurley Poor of Portland. They have had one son and two daughters. P.

John Rand was born in Portland, August, 1811. After graduation he engaged in the study of law in Portland and at the Law School in Cambridge, Mass; was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Portland, where he has since resided. He has devoted himself exclusively

to his profession, declining all political and judicial office, and has won distinction especially in admiralty law. He married Miss Caroline D. Doane and has had children. One of his sons graduated at Bowdoin College in 1869, and another in the Medical School in 1872. P.

Charles D. Rice was born in 1810 in New Salem, Franklin County, Mass. His parents soon after removed to Houlton, Me., and nine years later to Woodstock in the province of New Brunswick. He was fitted for college at New Salem. From college he went back to Woodstock, where he studied medicine with his father and saw his practice. He took his medical degree in Boston after the usual courses, and established himself in the practice at Woodstock. Though successful here and much esteemed, he could not forget his native land, and in 1839 he removed to Abington, Mass. He was however soon drawn back to Woodstock by the regrets and solicitations of his friends there. After ten more years of useful labor in that place, he again yielded to his love of country and of kin and removed to Eastport, where he could be near his parents in their declining years. Here he added the practice of dentistry to his other professional cares, having previously given to the art his special attention. He died from inflammation of the lungs in February, 1853. Dr. Rice was married in 1838. One on whom I rely says he has "always heard him spoken of as a good practitioner and a man of great moral and social worth."

George Robinson was a native of Augusta. Graduating at the age of eighteen, he read law with Hon. Reuel Williams, and for a time practised his profession in company with Horatio Bridge (now of the United States navy). At the age of nineteen he became editor of the *Age*, a paper published in Augusta, and kept the charge until near the time of his death. For four years from 1834 he held the office of register of probate for Kennebec County. In 1839 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives for Maine. He married in 1833 Almira Emery, by whom he had three children, the eldest of whom has recently graduated at Bowdoin College. He died of consumption, Feb. 25, 1840, after a long and painful illness. A correspondent of the Portland *Argus* wrote upon the evening of his death as follows: "Thus at the early age of twenty-seven has passed away a man of no common mould. He was possessed of a mind of a high order, and a spirit fitted for the noblest purposes. At an early period, before men begin to live for themselves, Mr. Robinson obtained a reputation for native and varied talent that placed him by willing consent among the foremost of the young men of his age. To talent

he united a well-cultivated and refined taste, and the productions of his pen are among the best specimens of a manly, chaste, and vigorous style. He early embarked in the career of politics, and his influence was at once marked and felt in directing the tide of popular opinion. He was an enthusiastic disciple of the Democratic school, and every year was ripening his judgment and adding to the rich stores of his experience. Yet in that strife which calls up so much of excited feeling, he never forgot the respect due to himself and the cause he so earnestly and ably advocated. In private life he was most beloved by those who knew him best His heart was kind and generous, his feelings warm, and his friendship unwavering."

Stephen P. Talbot, "with good natural abilities, was somewhat indolent and very good-natured. He with O'Brien was just about to enter on the practice of the law, having studied with the Hon. J. A. Lowell of East Machias," when he shared in the same calamity

Peter Thacher was born in Lubec, October, 1810. On leaving college he was employed two years in teaching schools for young ladies in Eastport and Calais. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Judge Preble and of Messrs. Fessenden & Deblois, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in 1836. He at once formed a copartnership with the late Rufus King Porter, Esq., of Machias, which continued ten years. On the dissolution of this connection he practised law alone in Machias until 1854, when he removed to Rockland, where he remained until 1871. In 1842 he was appointed by Judge Ashur Ware, United States district judge for Maine, a commissioner of bankruptcy; in 1857, by Mr. Justice Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court, commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the Maine District; in 1867, upon the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, he was appointed by Judge Fox of the United States District Court of Maine, register in bankruptcy for the fifth congressional district, which position he held until his resignation in 1871, on his removal to West Newton, Mass., where he has since resided, having an office in Boston for professional practice in connection with his son Stephen. In 1876 he was elected city solicitor for Newton, and still holds the office by annual election. Mr. Thacher is a member of the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1841 he married Margaret Louisa, youngest daughter of Hon. Barrett Potter of Portland. They have four sons and five daughters, all now living. P.

Edward Henry Thomas, born in Portland, January, 1813, fitted for college under the well-remembered Deacon Joseph Libby; studied law with the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, and was admitted to practice in the bar of that city. He opened an office in Portland, where, as he writes under date of 1858 with characteristic humor, he "had but one case for some time, and that was his bookcase." He removed to Harrison, where he hoped for cases "not so wooden," and was not wholly disappointed; where, as he states, he "played the flute in the singing seats on Sunday, at times putting in considerable execution on the psalmody," as his college friends, recalling his peculiar taste and skill, will readily suppose. Not entirely satisfied with his prospects, he not long after returned to Portland, speculated somewhat in wild lands, but "found that such speculations were much more serious in their consequences than metaphysical speculations." He set out for the great West in 1838 with a friend, settled in Wapello, Iowa, and practised law until 1851. In 1844 he was appointed district attorney for the middle district of the then Territory of Iowa, comprising eight counties, and served in the office two years; as he writes, "sending few convicts to the penitentiary, and not getting all my pay till several years after." In 1851 he returned to Portland and engaged in the land-warrant business, and "made some money which I sank in the late financial storm." In 1853 he visited Europe. In 1854 returned to Iowa, and engaged in the business of banking. In 1855 he married, "following in the line of safe precedents" he declares, Miss Charlotte A. Dubois in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Thomas has for some years endured the calamity of almost total blindness, but retains his cheerful spirit and characteristic humor. P.

Lewis Turner was born in Fayette. His father's family moved afterwards to Illinois. He attempted to prepare for the ministry, but was compelled by a pulmonary affection to abandon the idea of preaching. He then taught the classical school connected with the Bangor Seminary, and still later a young ladies' high school in the same city. For a time also he had charge of the academy in South Berwick. In this capacity he was faithful, able, and successful. "He was a good scholar and an excellent man." Mr. Turner was married about six years before his death, which occurred in 1844.

Aurelius Langdon Weymouth was born in Newcastle, September, 1805, although when he entered college his family had removed to Alna. He studied medicine, and took his degree in the Medical School in 1835. He settled in the practice of dentistry in Boston,

where he resided until a few months before his death, which occurred after several months' illness in Medford, Mass , April 22, 1878. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He showed his remembrance of his Alma Mater by a liberal contribution to the Memorial Hall. P.

Franklin Yeaton, born in Newcastle, December, 1808, fitted for college partly with Rev. Samuel Johnson (1817) at Alna, whither his family had removed their residence, and then at the academy in Farmington. He pursued theological study at Bangor Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1836. It was complimentary to his scholarship that he was at once employed as assistant teacher of Hebrew in the seminary. He then accepted an engagement to supply the Congregational pulpit in Calais for one year; but at the close of his service was compelled to suspend his work by ill health. In a few months he resumed the labors of the pulpit at Saccarappa, but soon was invited to the position of classical teacher at Gorham Seminary, which he occupied more than three years. He was then ordained over the church in Limington, and after a service of three years in that place removed to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and was installed over the church in that town, but in a few years was again compelled by the state of his health to give up parochial labors. He opened a family school for boys at New Gloucester, which was well patronized for six years. After a short interval he opened a similar school for girls, which had become highly successful when his health failed beyond recovery, and he removed to Naples and died in 1864. In 1841 he married Miss Nancy P. Barrows of Fryeburg. They had one son. Mr. Yeaton graduated with high honor, was of superior mental powers and culture. His Commencement performance, the writer remembers, attracted special notice from President Lord of Dartmouth, who was present and thought it indicated fine promise. He was of a peculiarly sensitive temperament, and suffered often from nervous prostration. His life was indeed a struggle with the infirmity which such a constitution engenders. P.

1832.

Charles Edwards Abbott was born December, 1811, brother of Jacob (1820), of John S. C. (1825), and Gorham (1826). He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1837, but never received ordination, and with the tastes and eminent qualifications which have distinguished his brothers, has devoted himself to teaching; at first

for a year or two in Boston. When his brothers established the Abbott Institute for Young Ladies in New York, he accompanied them and assisted them for two years. He then opened a boarding school for boys in Norwich, Conn., which he conducted with success ten years. He was induced to transfer the school to Pittsfield, Mass., and was prospered in the enterprise, but regard for his health led him to dispose of his establishment and remove to Hartford, Conn., where he opened an English and classical school for boys in the environs of the city, which has been well sustained until an enfeebled constitution compelled him to relinquish a work which he loved and earnestly prosecuted, and which his friends fear he may not be able to resume. The school, however, is still in operation under his son George E., M. D. He married Elizabeth Spaulding, daughter of Dr and Mrs. Spaulding of the Ceylon Mission, whom Mr. John S. C. Abbott had adopted. They have had four children, three sons and a daughter, all now living.

[Mr. Abbott died in 1880. — P.]

George C. Angier was from Belfast, born in 1812. He pursued legal studies at the Cambridge Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1837, practised a short time in Bangor and then returned to Belfast, where he remained until a few years before his death. He died in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1852, at the age of forty.

Joseph C. Ayer was the son of Dr. James Ayer of Newfield. He was a modest youth, fond of innocent sport, genial and obliging in disposition, and faithful in his friendships. "As a scholar his pretensions were fair, though not particularly ambitious. He was a general reader with a special fondness for the classics and the modern languages." His medical studies, begun with his father, were completed in Boston, where soon after he married and settled. "He was fond of medical inquiry in all its departments, but especially so of anatomy and surgery. Ever attentive to the calls of his profession and the impulses of humanity, not only his professional skill but his warmest sympathies were enlisted in behalf of his patients." Dr. Ayer was not merely a medical man. He soon became known as an enlightened and public-spirited citizen, and his services as such were claimed. "He held various honorable offices in the gift of the city, and discharged their duties with energy and fidelity." The year before he died he was one of the aldermen of Boston. Dr. Ayer was not without afflictions. His first child, a daughter of much promise, was taken from him. The dispensation was not lost. "Thenceforth higher hopes and a deeper sense of responsibility and duty controlled

his entire life. Conscientiousness marked every act, and charity tempered all his judgments of others." In January, 1846, he was seized with pleuritic lung fever which became typhoid, and resulted in his death at the age of thirty-four. During the two weeks' illness, "his sufferings were great, but his spirit was hopeful and calm." His remains lie near the tomb of the Mathers in the ancient burial ground on Copp's Hill. His wife and son and daughter survive him. An obituary sketch of Dr. Ayer written for the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, by his pastor Rev. R. H. Neale, is before me. It is a discriminating but cordial tribute to his merits as a skilful and kind physician, a useful citizen and public officer, a Christian and a philanthropist.

Benjamin Fisk Barrett was born in Dresden, June, 1808. On leaving college he was principal of a young ladies' high school in Eastport two years. He then entered upon theological study at Cambridge Divinity School, and graduated in 1838, but was during that period private tutor one year in a family in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Having exercised his ministry a year in the Unitarian body, having examined the theological system of Emanuel Swedenborg, he embraced the doctrines of the "New Church," although not, it would seem, in full harmony with his brethren on some questions of ecclesiastical order. Having spent a year in preparatory study, he was ordained minister of the New Church in 1839, took charge of the First Society of that name in the city of New York, and was its pastor eight years. In 1848, being invited to the pastorate of the First New Church Society in Cincinnati, with attractive prospects, he accepted the call; but the state of his health compelled him to resign the position in 1850, and he removed to Chicago, where he renewed his vigor by mechanical and other pursuits. The question of health of his family led to his leaving that city, and he then lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Orange, N. J., ten years until 1864. During these years he edited a monthly journal in the interests of the New Church, published volumes of his writings and pamphlets, preaching for a time to his former people in New York. He then accepted a call to the First New Church Society in Philadelphia, where he remained seven years, meanwhile continuing his literary work in the monthly, assisting in a new translation of a portion of Swedenborg's writings, in publishing volumes of his own and several tracts, when overwork compelled him to relinquish public service. He has published several volumes and a large number of tracts and pamphlets, mostly on the Swedenborgian faith and order, and is still busily employed in pre-

paring new works for the press. He is now, to use his own words, "not connected with any religious organization."

In 1840 Mr. Barrett was married to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Cushing Allen, Bath, Me. They have had seven children, of whom four are living. P.

Cyrus Augustus Bartol was born in Freeport, April, 1813. Having graduated with honor among the first in a class of marked ability, he pursued the theological course at the Divinity School, Harvard College, and graduated in 1835. His first and only settlement in the ministry was as colleague with Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, West Church, Boston, in 1837. In 1861 he became and still remains sole pastor, having rendered distinguished service of more than forty years over one of the oldest and most influential societies of the city. Besides the special and abundant labors of the ministry, he has been active in the philanthropic movements of the day, and fruitful in literary work, having given to the press two volumes of sermons, "Pictures of Europe," "Radical Problems," "The Rising Faith," besides pamphlet discourses and contributions to periodicals, and has now in hand a volume to be entitled "Secular Religion." As a pastor and a man he has the high respect and warm affection of his people and the public.

In the number of the *North American Review*, January, 1860, a notice of a discourse on "The Word of the Spirit to the Church" contains the following estimate of Dr. Bartol as a writer. After stating the aim and object of the discourse the *Review* adds: "It has more than its author's wonted kaleidoscopic beauty of style. No writer of our day, in our judgment, equals him in the typology by which common scenes and trivial incidents are made impressive symbols of great and spiritual truths. His style at first sight may seem redundant in illustration and metaphor; but every illustration proves a mine of rich thought, every metaphor presents a new phase of the truth under discussion. He abounds in digressions; but his digressions are always forays into a fruitful region, and he comes back with enhanced wealth of argument or motive for the position he is enforcing or the duty he is urging. The page is gorgeous and glittering, yet with no tinsel or false gems, but only with a profusion seldom paralleled of diamonds and precious stones. His method is his own; we should not like to see it imitated. It is the spontaneous and natural process of exhibition for one who is equally a keen observer and a deep thinker, and who must incorporate with his profoundest thought any image that meets his eye and every suggestion from without that falls upon his ear."

He married in 1838 Elizabeth Howard of Boston. They have had one child, a daughter. P.

Samuel Beaman was born in Bridgton, February, 1808. We have had only an indefinite rumor concerning him since his graduation, until while this work was in press the following statement was obtained through a friend from a niece of Mr. Beaman in Massachusetts. He taught school a few years, then entered the ministry, and preached for a time at Lockport, N. Y. While there he published a book, "God's Kingdom at Hand." About the year 1836 he married Mrs. Elitha Bishop, and soon after removed to New York City, where he remained until his death, July 9, 1877. He had three sons and two daughters. He held a position in the customs, New York, several years, and engaged in real-estate business and brokerage; retired from business about 1870, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and had nearly completed a work for the press at the time of his death. P.

Stephen Henry Chase was born in Fryeburg, June, 1813. He devoted himself to the law, and took a course at the Cambridge Law School. He opened an office in his native town, became an active politician, was sent to represent the town in the Legislature, and then his district in the Senate, and was chosen to preside over that body in 1846. In 1849 he left the State for California, not long after removed to Nevada, and was elected to the Senate of that Territory. On the organization of Nevada as a State he established his residence at Aurora, and became district judge, which position he held until his death in 1869. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Dunlap of Portland, formerly of Brunswick.

Ariel Parish Chute was born in Byfield, Mass., May, 1809, the home of his ancestors for a century and a half, and fitted for college at Dummer Academy in the same town. He graduated at the Theological Seminary in Andover in 1835, and was ordained over the Congregational Church in Oxford, Maine, in the following year. From 1839 to 1841 he succeeded the excellent "Father Chapin" in the pastorate at Pownal. He then was principal of Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass., four years, and of the academy at Milton, Mass., one year. He was pastor over the Congregational Church in Harrison nearly three years, and then was principal of Dummer Academy in his native town for three years. He resumed the work of the ministry successively in South Lynnfield and Ware Centre, Mass. Since 1861 he has

been in the service of the government in the United States treasury, Boston, in which he bears the reputation of a skilful and valuable officer. He married in 1836 Miss Sarah M. W. Chandler, daughter of Peleg Chandler, Esq., Bangor. They have had five children, four daughters and one son, all now living save one daughter. The son was in the service during the late war, and left an honorable record.

P.

John Copp was born in Wakefield, N. H., February, 1809. He was master of a high school for young ladies in Eastport for a time, and was successful and respected. Preferring a more active life, he resigned in 1838 and went on a farm in his native town, where he has since lived, cultivating fruit and occasionally contributing articles to the press on this subject. He did not marry. P.

Albert Gallatin Dole was born in Alna, September, 1808. He married in the December of graduation Miss Rebecca Cobb Ford, daughter of Elisha J. Ford, M. D., of his native town, and gave himself to farming for more than thirteen years, meanwhile filling the various offices and responsibilities which a town commits to a trusted and esteemed citizen. In 1847 he removed to Augusta, where he entered on different avenues of business, both public and private. He was mayor and held other positions in the city government, a proof of the confidence reposed in his integrity and capacity; was a frequent depositary of funds, in which he was scrupulously faithful to the trust committed to him. His life has been one of varied activities. He has taken an interest in whatever concerns the public welfare in education and morals; has always cherished the associations of college life, maintaining frequent correspondence with his class, and familiar beyond any other member with their course of life. A year or two ago Dr. Henry A. True and himself prepared a class circular, with signature and a pleasant expression or motto from each survivor, a copy of which is deposited in the college archives. He has had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom a son and daughter are still living, and parents and children with their families are residents in Manchester, N. H. P.

Edward G. Fales, born in Boston, "entered college when we were about half through. He was of a joyous, convivial disposition, and possessed some talent for poetry: witness his name among the Athenæan bards. He died, as I have understood, in the city of Baltimore."



Engraved by J. C. Buttre

D. R. Goodwin.

REV. DANIEL R. GOODWIN, D.D.

PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.
SIXTH TRIAL OF MISSIONARY LABORERS IN AFRICA, 1851.

Daniel Raynes Goodwin was born in 1811 in North Berwick. His father, Samuel Goodwin, a sensible and good man, was a farmer, who died in 1855 at the age of ninety-two, leaving his excellent wife and their nine children, a family otherwise unbroken. His widow survived him but little more than a year. Their children had but few advantages. Their nearest neighbor lived almost a mile away. The nearest school-house (open only some ten weeks each year) was still farther off. For Daniel these deficiencies were in part supplied by an elder sister who taught him in the winter evenings. At fifteen he went to the academy in South Berwick, and afterwards attended Limerick Academy. In the class of 1832 he held the first place. He went to Hallowell after he graduated and took charge of the academy. He had been for some time a member of the Theological School of Andover, when called in 1835 to a tutorship at Brunswick. Scarcely had he reached the ground when he was chosen to fill the chair of modern languages vacated by Prof. Longfellow. To qualify himself for this important post he spent nearly two years in Europe.

"In 1837 he entered on the duties of his office, and discharged them with entire success. To a critical knowledge of the most cultivated of the European languages he added extensive study in general and comparative philology. As a teacher and governor he was assiduous, fearless, and most efficient, inculcating by example as well as precept a liberal culture. Possessing a mind singularly active and clear and comprehensive, with great acumen and power of analysis, it is not strange that metaphysical and moral science has largely attracted his regards.

"Early in his professorship he entered on a course of study with reference to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and received ordination in that communion. As a preacher he was able, serious, discriminating, and logical. Several articles from his pen in the *North American Review* and in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* have given proof of his ability.

"Prof. Goodwin's acknowledged talents and acquirements commanded the high respect of his associates and his pupils, and gave him much influence in the community. When he accepted the invitation to Hartford, there was but one opinion as to the loss thus incurred by Bowdoin College.

"In the cause of popular education Prof. Goodwin took a warm interest, and Brunswick especially is still reaping the benefits of his earnest and enlightened efforts. As a man he is magnanimous; as a Christian singularly honest, straightforward, and uncompromising."

During the last four years he has been at the head of an important

institution. For such a post his talents and training eminently fit him. As the president of Trinity College and as professor of the ethics and evidences of Christianity his influence will undoubtedly be widely beneficial.*

Frederick Jordan Goodwin was born in 1812 at South Berwick. After his graduation he taught the academy in Alfred in 1833 and 1834. He then joined the institution at Bangor, and while pursuing his own studies took charge of the classical department in the preparatory school connected with that establishment. He was subsequently a member of the Andover Seminary, but concluded his studies in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained deacon in 1836 and priest in 1837. In 1836-37 Mr. Goodwin was professor of Latin in Bristol College, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he held a similar position in the New York University. In 1838 he became rector of St. George's Church in Flushing, L. I. Since 1845 he has been rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Middletown, Conn. He is also professor of the evidences of Christianity in the Berkeley Divinity School in the same place. In 1854 he received the degree of D. D. from Trinity College. Mr. Goodwin married in 1848 Catharine Bloodgood of Flushing. Of five children but three remain.†

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* Dr. Goodwin resigned the presidency of Trinity and became the provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1860. Having occupied that position with distinguished ability several years, he retired on accepting the professorship of systematic divinity in the Divinity School of the Episcopal Church in the same city, which he still holds with the additional office of Dean of the Faculty.

Besides sermons, addresses, and memoirs of friends, Dr. Goodwin has contributed to all the leading reviews articles of marked ability and characteristic acumen on the critical and important questions of the time in ethnology, the evidences of Christianity, its ordinances, as also on topics of general literature. He is a member of the Historical Societies of Maine and Pennsylvania, of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Oriental Society. In 1853 he received the degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater, and in 1868 of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

He married Mary M. Merrick, niece of John Merrick, Esq., formerly of Hallowell. They have had five children, of whom two daughters and a son, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, still survive. P.

† A son, now an officer in the United States navy, and three daughters. Dr. Goodwin died Feb 12, 1872, suddenly from an attack of pneumonia. A few years before he had a partial paralytic seizure from which he never fully recovered. A friend and classmate writes of him that he had done "a good work for his people and church, leaving the latter in a condition vastly better in every way than that in which he found it, always maintaining a consistent character as a Christian minister." P.

JOHN JOHNSTON was from Bristol and was born August, 1806. Traits of character which have been prominent in subsequent life were distinctly marked in college: sober judgment, firm principle, a genial temper, and a strong, clear, discriminating understanding. For his future career, besides intellectual discipline and culture, he received the best preparation by the decision in his Senior year to consecrate himself to Christ and his cause. He then joined the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1832 to 1834 he was a teacher, and in 1835 principal of the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y. From 1835 to 1839 he was assistant professor of mathematics and lecturer on natural science in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., then in its early life, and from thence to 1869 filled the chair of natural sciences. Besides the ordinary duties of his office he has published text-books on chemistry and natural philosophy, that on chemistry having been used as a text-book in our own classes. He has published the extensive and elaborate "History of Bristol," his native town, and Bremen, and papers on mineralogical and physical subjects in the earlier volumes of the *American Journal of Science*. His name is identified more probably than any other with the life of the institution with which he has been so long connected, and deserves to be honored for unwearied labors and steadfast fidelity in its service. In 1850 Prof. Johnston received the degree of LL. D. from McKendree College, Ill. He was a member of several historical societies and scientific bodies.

In 1835 Mr. Johnston married in Cazenovia, N. Y., N. Maria Hamilton. They have had five sons, of whom three are living. Advancing years and infirmity have compelled his retirement from active labor for the few last years. He spent the winter of 1876–77, on his own account but more on account of an invalid son, in Bermuda. He and his wife now reside with a son at Clifton, L. I. He died Dec. 1, 1879. P.

ENOCH SMITH MARSHALL was born in Fayette, May, 1804. He entered college under the name of Smith, the name Marshall being added subsequently by legislative act. In 1836 he graduated LL. B. at the Cambridge Law School, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Mercer. He died in 1856. P.

EBENEZER MOORE was born in Gardiner, October, 1808. He studied law with Hon. George Evans (1815), and settled in the practice of the profession in Quincy, Ill., where he remained several years. He was mayor of the city. Subsequently he removed to Washington,

D. C., and became principal clerk in the office of the registrar of the treasury, which position he held until his death by cholera, October, 1866. He married in 1836 Miss Margaret A. Moore of Gardiner, who died in 1836, leaving one child, a daughter. In 1853 he married Miss Jessie Newlands of Quincy, Ill., but without issue. P.

Henry B. Osgood was from Fryeburg. "With superior natural talents he was a diligent student. He was decided in his opinions, warm in his friendships, devoted to his party, and even then was regarded as the politician of the class." He was the Peucinian orator in 1831. Having studied law with Judge Dana of Fryeburg, he practised for a short time in Fairfield, and then removing to Portland went into partnership with Mr. (now Judge) Howard. In this wider field he soon made himself known as a growing and rising man, whose talents and industry would in due time place him in the foremost rank. In 1842 he represented Portland in the State Legislature, and spoke often during the session with eloquence and effect; but the labors and exposure of this winter in Augusta were very detrimental to his health. In the summer following it became so much impaired that he was induced to seek repose and restoration among his friends, and in the pure air and pleasant scenery of his birthplace. But the kindest attentions, the most healthful surroundings, were of no avail. He died in November. Mr. Osgood left a widow, now the wife of Daniel Goodenow, Esq., of Alfred.

John E. Patten was from Portland. "His natural endowments were superior, and they had been early and well cultivated. In his class he maintained throughout a high rank. After graduating he studied law, was admitted, and then started for the West to find a home there; but while the steamer in which he was lay in the river near Cincinnati, an explosion took place which killed a number of persons. A minute or two afterwards, when the immediate danger was past, Mr. Patten, though probably uninjured, was seen deliberately to plunge into the stream. He undoubtedly meant to swim to the shore, which unfortunately he failed to reach. Had he lived he would no doubt have been an ornament to his profession."

Edward Payson was born in Portland, September, 1813; a son of the eminent Rev. Dr. Edward Payson. The first thirteen years after graduation were spent in a Southern State, where he studied and practised law and also a part of the time employed himself in teaching. He then returned to his Northern home, renounced a profession to

which he had never been much devoted, and settled on a farm in Westbrook (now Deering), where he has since lived. He has represented his town in the Legislature, has contributed articles to the newspapers, wrote "The Maine Law in the Balance," issued in a pamphlet form, and has published a work of fiction entitled "Doctor Tom."

He married Penelope Ann Martin, whose parents emigrated from England. Her father was of the first Board of Trustees of the college, and a brother, Edward, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1833. She died several years since. They had two sons, both graduates of the college, 1869, 1874, and both members of the Cumberland bar.

P.

Erastus Perry, born in 1812 in Limerick, "was a young man of good but not brilliant talents; gentle in disposition, and but little inclined to sociality except with intimate friends. With health not very firm, he was rather spare in person and somewhat inclined to melancholy. He took charge after leaving college of the academy in Wolfeboro', N. H. I can trace him no further. He was a man of unimpeachable character." Mr. Perry died in 1835.

Charles Curtis Porter was born in Peterboro', N. H., March, 1813. He studied medicine, took his medical degree in the Medical School in 1836, and received an honorary degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered on the practice of his profession and an extensive practice at Calais. In 1853–55 he was surgeon of the Maine Hospital at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands. He was at his death, December, 1875, the oldest resident physician on the St. Croix, and enjoyed a high reputation. P.

Jabez Cushman Rich was born in North Yarmouth, February, 1812. For several years he served in the United States navy, and was captain of marines. After the destruction of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in 1861, he espoused the Southern cause. He died at his father's home in Gorham, March, 1865.

Manasseh Sevey was born in Wiscasset, October, 1812. In 1833, we learn from a relative, he went to New Orleans, where a brother was in business. Remaining there a short time, he then made his way to Kentucky and taught school for a year or two. "He afterwards served with credit through the Texan war as a private in the First Regiment under Gen. Sam Houston, participated in the battle of

San Jacinto, April, 1836, and was one of the captors of Santa Anna. On the conclusion of that war he went to Baton Rouge; for some years was employed as a land surveyor, and subsequently entered the government land office at that place, where he remained several years. At a later period he married Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of the postmaster at Donaldsonville, and had one child, a daughter. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he left the South and returned to his Wiscasset home, where he died, January, 1863. His wife and child survived him but a few years." P.

Daniel Sewall was born in Chesterville, November, 1808; the youngest son of the venerated Jotham Sewall. He entered at once on a theological course at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1835. He was pastor successively of churches in Chesterville, Scarboro', Topsham, Castine, and South Paris. His last service was as agent of the American Bible Society in Maine, with his residence in Winthrop. In all the scenes of his labors he left the impression of a devoted, godly man. A few weeks before his death he fell on the ice, causing what was supposed to be a slight injury of the head, but it developed into disease of the brain which soon terminated fatally at the home of a son in Augusta, April, 1866.

He married Miss Angeline Brown, sister of Mr. Amos Brown, remembered as principal of Gorham Seminary. He left several children. P.

Horatio Southgate was born in Portland, July, 1812. After graduating he entered on the theological course at Andover, graduating in 1835. In 1836, having been ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was sent out on a tour of exploration among the Mohammedans in Turkey and Persia, one result of which appeared in his "Narrative of a Tour through Armenia, Kurdistan, Persia, and Mesopotamia," in 1839. On his return he was ordained priest by Bishop Onderdonk of New York, in 1840 went to Constantinople as a missionary of the Episcopal Church, and served in that capacity four years. Returning on a visit to the United States, in 1844 he was consecrated in St. Peter's, Philadelphia, missionary bishop for the dominions and dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey, and continued in the labors of the episcopate until 1849, when he returned, and soon after, in consequence of the death of his wife and the state of his family, resigned the mission. He was soon elected bishop of California, but declined the office. Returning to his native town, he organized the Church of St. Luke and labored in that

service one year. He was called in 1852 to the Church of the Advent in Boston, and after a service of nearly seven years resigned, and in 1858 was elected rector of Zion Church of New York, and held that charge thirteen years. He has since been without charge, devoting himself to literary work and the education of his children.

Besides what has been already mentioned have appeared from his pen, "A Visit to the Syrian Church of Mesopotamia," 1845; "The War in the East," 1856; "Parochial Sermons," 1859; "Practical Directions for Lent," 1859; "The Cross above the Crescent," 1878; and occasional sermons, pamphlets, and contributions to different periodicals. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College, New York, in 1846.

Dr. Southgate married in 1839 Elizabeth, daughter of William Brown, Portland, who died in 1850. They had six children, of whom four now survive. In 1864 he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram Hutchinson, New York, by whom he has had seven children, of whom six are now living. P.

Henry Gookin Stover was born in Biddeford, November, 1813. He went through a theological course at the Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1836. He exercised his ministry in different places and always with great acceptance. He was for two or three years acting pastor over the church in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and while there received ordination as an evangelist. He resisted repeated and earnest invitations to settle in the pastorate, but always declined on account of his uncertain state of health, which has never allowed much continued labor. With every promise of successful labor in the ministry which he had received, richly endowed with qualities of mind and heart peculiarly adapted to his chosen work, he has been perpetually hampered and seriously interrupted in his own wishes and hopes and those of several congregations, until in 1863 he retired from all pulpit effort. He was never married, and Scarboro' has been and is now his residence. P.

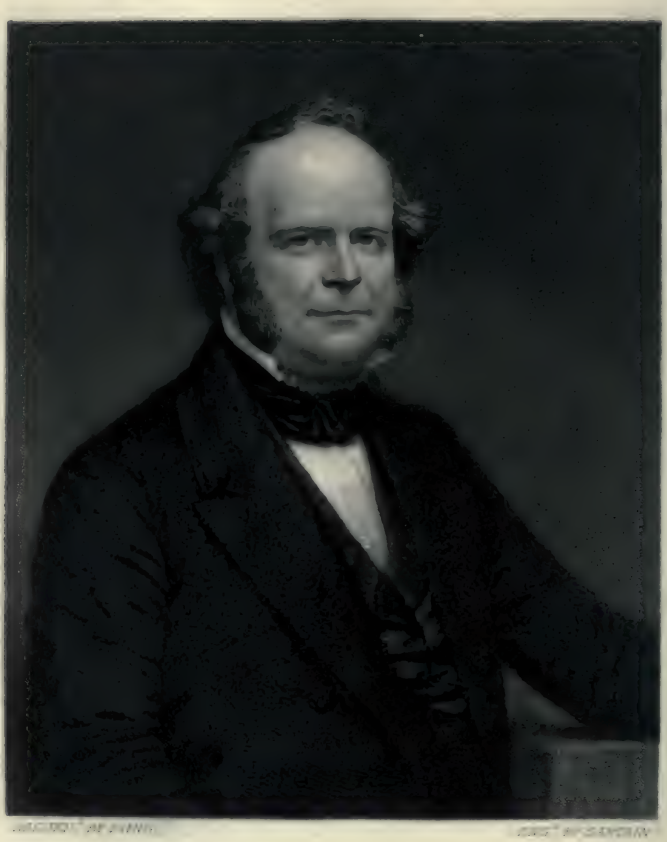
Henry Ayer True was a native of Union, born August, 1812. His father and grandfather were clergymen, the latter a chaplain in the French and Indian war. After taking his academic degree he entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated from the Medical School in 1835. He was physician at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., and subsequently held a similar position in the city of New York. Thus qualified for his life's work, he removed to Marion, Ohio, where he entered on a good practice and won excellent reputation.

He was more than a physician. "His scientific attainments, with his habits of study and thought, led him into channels of life that few follow. Hence he was almost a solitary worker in some of his pursuits. He directed the studies and readings of young men in the higher branches of study, giving freely such instruction as is only attainable at the best institutions of the country. He was the only citizen among us whose tastes led him to collect through life objects of scientific interest. His study and office bore evidence in its surroundings of this, and afforded opportunities for the young student freely offered at all times, that could nowhere else be obtained in this place." (From an obituary notice.) Dr. True was a devoted, active, intelligent, Christian gentleman. For more than thirty-three years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, was fond of theological inquiry, and as occasion required not unfrequently discoursed on sacred themes in the church to much edification. He was remarkably modest and retiring in disposition and manner, yet sympathizing in every good enterprise and ready for every good work. He had won universal respect and esteem, and his death caused sincere and general mourning throughout the community. He had appeared in usual health when, Dec. 14, 1876, on going to his office after dinner, he was seized with a slight pain in his breast which he made little account of. In an hour or two another paroxysm caused alarm, but yielded to remedies; and then after an interval another, and he soon after expired. Dr. True was a man of a generous public spirit. He was active in promoting the interests of Wooster University, Ohio.

In November, 1841, Dr. True married Elizabeth Pierce Reed, and had one son, Henry, now living. P.

1833.

Charles Adams was born in Stratham, N. H., January, 1808. He entered college already a preacher in the Methodist communion, and maintained a decided, earnest, consistent character as a Christian man during his course, at the same time being a diligent and most exemplary student. During his Senior year by invitation of the pastor, Dr. Adams, and not as a mere compliment, he preached in the college church in term time, doubtless a trying ordeal, which he met as a call of duty in his modest, unassuming, self-possessed way. Since graduation his life has been "devoted alternately to the ministry and teaching." He was called to the charge of a new Methodist seminary, Newbury, Vt., where he remained five years. Retiring from that position he spent a year in study as resident at Andover Seminary, and then became pastor in Lynn, Mass., and while there accepted an



WILLIAM HAZLETT, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF LIBANUS COLLEGE.

Wm H. Allen

urgent invitation to take charge of the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained four years, meanwhile acting as pastor of the Methodist Church in that town. Desirous to give himself more exclusively to the work of the ministry, he was stationed "in the Order of the Itinerary," successively in Boston, Concord, N. H., where he assisted in the Biblical Institute just established, in Lowell and Cambridge, Mass., in Lima, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Called to the presidency of Illinois College for Ladies at Jacksonville, he retained the position ten years. Having now reached the age of sixty years he became a "retired minister"; removed to Washington, D. C., where he has held a position in one of the government departments, exercising at the same time his ministry in his own and other communions as opportunity has offered.

Dr. Adams has published among other minor writings, "Minister for the Times," "New Testament Church Members," "Women of the Bible," "Evangelism in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century," "Earth and its Wonders," some of which have passed through several editions.

In 1859 he was created D. D. by McKendree College. He married Miss Porter, daughter of Rev. Huntington Porter, Congregational minister, Rye, N. H. They have had four sons and three daughters. Three of the sons served in the late war, and one fell in battle at Jackson, Miss.; one son graduated at Harvard in 1870. P.

William Henry Allen, a native of Readfield, was born March, 1808. Soon after his graduation he engaged as teacher of Greek and Latin in the Cazenovia Seminary, Madison County, N. Y. In 1836 he took charge of the high school in Augusta. Soon after this he was called to Carlisle, Pa., where he became professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in Dickinson College. The duties of this office he discharged for ten years. During the year 1847 he was chemical professor in the Philadelphia College of Medicine. Again at Carlisle he served as professor of mental philosophy, etc., and also as temporary president. On the 1st of January, 1850, as president of the Girard College for orphans, he entered on the responsible duties which he still discharges to great and general acceptance.*

He held that position thirteen years and then resigned; for one year was president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. After an interval of three or four years he was persuaded to return to Girard College, and is at this writing in the eleventh year of his second term of service. The provision of the bequest founding the college forbidding the admission of any clergyman within its precincts — which

* The remainder of this sketch by the editor.

led to a celebrated trial before the Supreme Court of the United States, in which Mr. Daniel Webster made one of his ablest arguments against the character of the bequest as a charity — made the position of president trying and uncomfortable for the incumbent. But Dr. Allen has proved his Christian character by the religious influence he has exerted without ecclesiastical functions; this, added to his fidelity, energy, his admirable presence and genial manners, have made that which under a different administration might have proved an evil, to be far otherwise to the city.

A pleasant and honorable testimony to his weight of character has been borne by his election in 1872 to the presidency of the American Bible Society.

The published addresses, essays, and reviews on philosophical, literary, and educational topics which have been given to the public by Dr. Adams are numerous. Among them is an elaborate eulogy on Daniel Webster, delivered at the request of the councils and citizens of Philadelphia.

Dr. Adams has received honorary degrees of M. D. from his own Alma Mater and from the College of Medicine of Philadelphia, and of LL. D. from Union, N. Y., and Emory and Penry (Va.) Colleges.

Dr. Adams has been married more than once and has had six children, of whom three are living. P.

Thomas Parnell Beech was born in Canaan, Vt., May, 1808, and probably owed his name to the admiration of his parents for the gentle author of the "Hermit." He seems to have been a person of peculiar temperament. "His college life was marked rather by zeal in missionary labors among the neighboring towns than by devotion to his college duties. He 'preached' a great deal. I believe he was held by his classmates generally as a devout and good but rather weak man; his scholarship was very low." After leaving college he taught awhile, and then, though he had no regular theological education, was settled over some church. This was a bad beginning, and ended still worse. He was deposed from the ministry and ran into wild excesses. In the words of another classmate of his, "We charitably hope that his reason was in eclipse, and that his culpable acts were not strictly voluntary." He died in 1846.

John Morland Cummings, born in Portland, March, 1814, was a brother of Nathan (1817). He studied medicine and graduated from the Medical School in 1836; began practice in Portland, and was city physician for a time. For many years he has resided on Richmond Island near Portland, which was his property. He died March, 1878.

P.

Charles Duren was born in Portland, June, 1815. After taking his degree he spent two years in teaching at Wakefield and Wolfeboro', N. H. He studied theology at Bangor, graduating from that seminary in 1839. After preaching in different places he was settled for two or three years in Sangerville and its vicinity. In 1843 he removed to Vermont, which has been his field of labor in several churches until 1878, with the exception of four years in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The last four years he has been settled in Granby.

Mr. Duren has cultivated the habits of a student. What few, it is supposed, of his brethren can testify of themselves, in a note bearing date of September, 1878, he wrote: "Within the five years past I have twice read through the 'Iliad' and have nearly completed the third reading in course of the Hebrew Bible. Occasionally I am reading the Odes of Horace."

In 1841 Mr. Duren married Serena, daughter of Rev. Silas McKeen, then of Belfast, who died in 1862 leaving three children, of whom but one now is living. In 1864 he married Mrs. Sarah Lyman Atherton, Sheldon, Vt. P.

Charles Calvin Farrar was born in Waterford, October, 1808. He sustained an honorable rank as a scholar. After graduation he went to New Orleans, and died of pulmonary disease the following year.

Ezra Bourne Fuller was born in Vassalboro', January, 1807. After he took his degree he went South, and for a few years taught school in Natchez, Miss.; he then became a teller in a bank in that city. Investments which he made proving unfortunate he lost all he had acquired, and then "became a private banker with no capital but industry, honesty, and the confidence of the community." He rapidly recovered more than he had lost. Just before the late war he returned to the North and settled in Trenton, N. J., resuming with success his business as a banker, and "was beneficent in the use of his property." He was an elder in a Presbyterian church. He died in 1874. P.

John Goddard was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April, 1813, and was well trained by parents of more than common intelligence. His bright talents appeared early. After he was fitted for college his father, fearing to expose him so young to the perils of collegiate life, placed him for a year in the hardware store of John C. Proctor of Boston. "In college," writes one who knew him and roomed with him (Rev. Charles Beecher), "he was convivial and full of genius. I

always loved and admired him; I thought him one of the first minds I ever knew. His perceptive faculties were prodigiously developed, and he was in no degree deficient in the reflective. As a mathematician he was unsurpassed, and in the other departments he had the ability to distinguish himself." "In the early part of his course," says one of his class, "Goddard was rather unstable, much given to novel-reading, a great devourer of nuts and candy, yet social, joyous, inoffensive, and of more than ordinary intellectual ability." Whatever at that time may have been the exuberance of his youthful spirits, it seems to have done him no great harm. He soon became an earnest, thoughtful, working man. In the autumn of 1833 he went to Portland, united with the church under Rev. Dr. Tyler, and began with him a preparation for the ministry. A year later he accompanied Dr. Tyler to East Windsor, Conn., and was one of the first graduates of the seminary there. As the state of his voice made it doubtful whether he would be able to preach, he accepted the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Jackson College, Tennessee, and held the office three years. He then came back to New England; married Catharine Tyler, the daughter of his instructor, and settled as pastor of the church in Egremont, Mass., a small town among the Berkshire hills. A few months afterward, while on a visit to his parents in Roxbury, a brief illness terminated his life. He died Nov. 4, 1841, aged twenty-eight, leaving a widow and infant son. "Mr. Goddard," says Dr. Tyler, "was a scholar of unusual attainments, a good linguist, and a very superior mathematician. In his religious character there was great simplicity. No one could be farther from parade and ostentation. In his prayers and in his sermons, after he became a preacher, there was a simplicity of language, a directness and explicitness which no one could fail to notice, and which was peculiarly pleasing to those who could appreciate such excellence. His kindness and affability of manners won the affection of all, so that when he was called away the elders mourned as though they had lost a son, and the youth as though they had lost a brother."

Alfred Goldsmith was born in Gardiner, December, 1809. He pursued theological study in the seminary at Andover, Mass., two years, third in a class under the direction of Rev. Dr. Beaman and Mr. Kirk in Troy, N. Y., and a fourth again at Andover. In 1837 he was ordained pastor over the Congregational Church, Great Falls, N. H. Subsequently he exercised his ministry in Little Compton, R. I., Princeton, Mass., Walpole, N. H , South Abington, Mass., and West Avon, Conn. He is now (1878) residing at Unionville, Conn.

September, 1839, he married Miss Sarah Merrill, Haverhill, N. H. They have a son and daughter. P.

Samuel Harris was born in East Machias, June, 1814. Immediately after graduating he became principal of Limerick Academy, and remained there one year. He was principal of Washington Academy, East Machias, for the same period, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1838. Being invited to resume the charge of the academy at East Machias, he held the position three years. In 1841 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Conway, Mass., and after a service of ten years was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Mass. From 1855 to 1867 he was professor of systematic theology in the seminary at Bangor. In 1867, on the retirement of Dr Woods from the presidency of the college, Dr. Harris was elected to succeed him in that office, with the addition of the professorship of mental and moral philosophy. The responsibilities now devolved upon him were discharged with conspicuous ability. Overtures having been made to him from Yale College, he retired from the presidency in 1871, accepted the chair of systematic theology in that institution, and now occupies that position to the great satisfaction of its members and friends. Of singular simplicity and sincerity of character and manners, with entire absence of the arts of vanity and self-assertion, he is distinguished for broad culture and wide range of thought, and for the clearness, power, and frequent beauty of his writings. He has admirable power of illustration, possesses uncommon excellence in extemporaneous speech, a gift which he was led to cultivate at an early period of his ministry in consequence of weakness of the eyes, his efforts in this way being as marked by thorough discussion and depth of thought as in any of his more formal written discourses. To his ability as a teacher of theology and of moral and intellectual philosophy, those who have experienced it or who have observed it will bear unanimous and cordial testimony.

Dr. Harris published in a volume in 1874 a course of twelve lectures delivered before the students of Andover Seminary, with the title "The Kingdom of Christ on Earth," which has given him a place among the ablest of our writers in the department of Christian literature. He has given to the press several sermons and addresses, and been a frequent and valued contributor to the *New Englander* and the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. A list of his publications in the report made to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 at Philadelphia of the publications of the presidents and professors of the college, numbers thirty-two.

His addresses delivered during the late war, while he was connected with the seminary at Bangor, were a power in rousing and sustaining a spirit of loyalty to the government in its bitter struggle for life. From Williams College he received the honorary degree of D. D. in 1855; and when he retired from the presidency of the college, the respect and strong regard of his Alma Mater were testified by conferring on him the degree of LL. D. Dr. Harris has married twice, but has never had children. P.

Henry James Jewett was born in Portland, April, 1813. He was a brother of the late Hon. Jedediah Jewett, mayor of the city and collector of the port. Having graduated with honor he entered upon the study of law, and attended the Law School at Cambridge. Having completed his course he went to the West, and soon settled in Austin, Texas, where he attracted notice by his genial disposition and professional ability. He held the positions of county attorney and judge of probate. He was on the staff of Governor Houston. In 1870, while on a visit to New York, he died. He was married and left children. P.

John Slemons Lunt, born at Portland, September, 1815, entered the law office of Fessenden & Deblois, and engaged in the practice of the profession. For many years he lived in what is now Deering. He died in 1870, leaving a wife and one child. P.

Edward Martin, born in Limerick, November, 1814, entered very young, "a boy of pure character and gentle disposition." He assisted Mr. S. H. Shepley for a while in the North Yarmouth Academy, and was looking forward to the gospel ministry; but his health failed, and he died in 1836 at Limerick, his native town.

James Means, born in Amherst, N. H., April, 1813, was son of Col. David McG. Means and nephew of Robert Means (1807). Having been led during his college course, at a time of religious interest, to consecrate himself to his Redeemer, after a year spent in teaching a school in Ellsworth he pursued theological study first at Bangor and then at Andover, graduating in 1838. He was ordained over the Congregational Church in Concord, Mass., where he remained a few years until, bronchial complaints compelling him to suspend constant ministerial labor, he took charge of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., which had been established on a liberal foundation by the munificence of the brothers Lawrence of Boston, natives of the town.

He occupied this position with usefulness and reputation until an advantageous offer induced him to make a foreign tour of two years with pupils. On his return he supplied vacant pulpits in Massachusetts and Detroit, Mich.; was agent for the Theological Seminary at Andover in an effort to procure additional endowment. It becoming plain that he could not safely resume the pastoral office, he took charge of a young ladies' boarding school in Lebanon, N. H., whence he removed to be associated in the Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Early in the civil war, of a truly public spirit, an ardent patriot and of generous sympathies, he entered the service of his country in 1862 and went out to Newbern, N. C., as chaplain of the Academy Green Hospital. Manifesting deep interest in the instruction of the contrabands, of whom several thousands were congregated at Newbern, and engaging personally and with great success in efforts for this end, he received the appointment from Gen. Foster of "superintendent of contrabands"; subsequently from Governor Stanley a commission as captain, under which he built barracks and otherwise provided for his charge. In the midst of abundant and exhausting labors he was stricken down by typhoid fever, and died in 1863 sincerely mourned and deeply regretted. In January, 1840, he married Miss Elizabeth P. Johnson, and his wife, three daughters, and a son survive him. The son, Prof. David McGregor Means of Middlebury College, has distinguished himself by contributions to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. P.

Isaac Palmer was born in Fayette, September, 1807. He was a successful teacher during his college days, and also during his professional studies which he completed in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., where he graduated in 1837. He engaged in the practice of his profession for a year in Augusta, and then removed to North Anson, where he has since lived. At an early period of his practice he visited Europe for professional study, and had just completed his forty-third year of successful practice when he died Feb. 28, 1880, greatly respected in his profession and as a Christian man and citizen. In 1873 he was elected to the Senate of the State, and served in that position two terms. He married a daughter of Gen. Alden Blossom of Turner, and had two sons and two daughters. The sons graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861. P.

Ebenezer Greenleaf Parsons was born in Westport, May, 1813. During his college life he participated in common with others in the special religious interest which signalized that class. After graduation

he taught school in Reading, Pa , and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1837. He was at once ordained over the Congregational Church in Freeport, where he remained fourteen years. He was then installed over the church in Derry, N. H., and continued eighteen years. Retiring from active service of the pulpit, he became principal of Pinkerton Academy in that town for three years, and then of the ancient Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., where he still resides. He has been for several years on the Board of Overseers of the college. In all his fields of usefulness he has been highly respected and esteemed. In 1840 he married Caroline Mellen Nye, who died in 1862, by whom he had three children, of whom two now are living. In 1865 he married Sarah Dana McMillan. P.

John Pike was born in Newburyport, Mass., July, 1813, son of Richard Pike and Mary Boardman; was fitted for college in his native town and at Woburn Academy, Mass. After taking his degree he remained a year at home engaged in private study, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., and graduated in 1837. He was a "stated supply" in North Falmouth, Mass., three years, and in 1840 was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Rowley, Mass. On account of partial loss of sight he retired from the pastorate in 1868. He still resides in Rowley. He has published several sermons, among which is the annual election sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1857. He has contributed to the *Congregational Review*, and published a volume of essays entitled "Bud, Blossom, and Fruit; or, Early Piety, Permanent and Progressive."

Dr. Pike has been several years on the Board of Overseers of the college, and in 1866 received the degree of D. D.

In 1841 he married Deborah Adams of Newbury. P.

Warren Rundlet was from Newcastle, where his father was engaged in navigation. "In college he was easy and jovial. His cheerful countenance and pleasant sayings are still remembered by his classmates. He became a lawyer and obtained considerable influence at the bar." Another of his class, himself an able member of that bar, says of him, "Rundlet had some most excellent traits of character, and was highly esteemed by the profession as an honest, faithful, intelligent lawyer." He died of consumption in 1850. His wife, a daughter of Roger Merrill of Brunswick, and his two children survive him; the son, Leonard, graduated in 1868.

William Thomas Savage was born in Bangor, November, 1812. After taking his degree he taught the academy at Alfred, and then entered on the study of theology at Bangor; completed his course at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he enjoyed the instruction of Dr. Lyman Beecher, and graduated in 1837. The year following he assisted Prof. Calvin E. Stowe in teaching Hebrew in the same institution. His first labors in the Christian ministry were in Robbinstown and Pembroke, where he spent two years "with cheering success." He received ordination as an evangelist at Dennysville in 1838. His first pastorate was in Amherst, N. H., where he was installed in 1841. "A period of conflict followed on account of the prevalent discussion of American slavery, and important members were lost to the church; but it proved also a day of "the right hand of the Most High," and one of the most fruitful periods in the history of the church. Having been dismissed in 1863, he was for five years pastor of the Congregational Church, Houlton. Then followed a pastorate of twenty-five years in Franklin, N. H., where he was installed in 1849.

In 1866 Mr. Savage with his wife and sister travelled extensively in Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. After his return, and continuing his work in Franklin for a time, "in obedience to an early impulse he resolved to leave that field of labor, and in 1875 became pastor of the Church of Christ in Monticello, Godfrey, Madison County, Ill., with which the Monticello Female Seminary was associated in worship," where he remained two or three years. He has since resided in Quincy, Ill.

Dr. Savage — for he had now been honored with the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College — has always been active in promoting the interests of popular education. In Houlton he was a member of the State Board of Education for the county. He also originated academies at Houlton and Patten, and secured for them endowments from the State. In Franklin he was on the board in charge of the schools, and was also a member and at one time president of the State Teachers' Association of New Hampshire. He was also on the Board of Overseers of our college. During his foreign tour he contributed "Notes of Travel" from Europe, the Nile, Mt. Sinai, and the Arabian Desert, and from Palestine and Asia Minor to the Boston *Recorder* and the Boston *Review*. He has published several discourses and reviews, all giving evidence of an active, fruitful life.

In 1851 he married Mary Langdon Bradbury, daughter of Jeremiah Bradbury, Esq., of Alfred. They have had three children, all dying in infancy. His wife died in 1872. P.

Edwin Seabury was born in what is now Yarmouth, December, 1812. Fond of music and a good singer, he was prominent in the college choir. He graduated at the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and was licensed to preach by the Penobscot Association in 1837. He was employed as a teacher a year or two after leaving the seminary, and in 1840 was ordained over the Congregational Church in Newcastle, where he remained seven or eight years. He supplied the pulpit in Byfield, Mass., one year, and then removed to Gloucester, Mass., and supplied the church at Lanesville five years; from 1855 to 1858 he was acting pastor of the church at Westminster, Vt., and from 1858 to 1862 was installed over the church in South Royalston, Mass. He next was stated supply from 1863 to 1869 over the church in East Falmouth, Mass., and from 1870 to 1875 in Berlin, Vt. He was reported of as having "a rich style and an agreeable manner," and as having been often greatly favored in the work of the ministry. He married Elizabeth Nason of Yarmouth, who died in Berlin, Vt, 1874. They had five children, one dying in infancy. He died in Walpole, N. H., June, 1879. P.

Samuel Howard Shepley was born in Quincy, Mass., March, 1810. He was principal of North Academy two years, and of Washington Academy, East Machias, one year. He graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1838, and was soon ordained over the Congregational Church, New Gloucester, where he remained nearly nine years. Skilled as a teacher and manager of youth and loving the work, he accepted an invitation to resume the headship of North Yarmouth Academy, which he held three years. In 1850 he accepted an appointment at Steubensville, Pa., in a seminary for ladies, for two years, and then became proprietor of a similar institution at Blairsville in the same State, where he continued thirteen years, all these years exercising his ministry as opportunity offered. Of a gentle, sympathetic temperament, he won confidence, respect, and affection, was of a high tone of character, and ever ready for any service of his Master.

After a lingering and severe illness he died greatly lamented in 1874.

P.

Benjamin Tappan was born in Augusta, June, 1815, son of Rev. Dr. Tappan and Elizabeth Bowdoin-Temple Winthrop, daughter of Hon. T. L. Winthrop of Boston, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He prosecuted theological study at Bangor, graduating in 1837, and immediately after became for a time assistant of Prof. Leonard Woods in the department of Hebrew. He was ordained pastor of the Con-

gregational Church in Hampden in 1838; was installed over the Winthrop Church, Charlestown, Mass., in 1848; and in 1858 over the church in Norridgewock, where he is still in active service, an able minister of the New Testament and a man of culture.

He contributed in 1837 an article on "Miraculous Powers in the Establishment and Propagation of Christianity," to the *Literary and Theological Review;* to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, in 1858, on "Dr. Arnold's Theological Opinions"; and in 1865 to the *Congregational Quarterly* a memoir of his father. He has also published two sermons commemorative of deceased officers of the Winthrop Church, Charlestown, Mass. He has been for some years on the Board of Overseers of the college. In 1874 he received the degree of D. D. from the college.

In 1838 he married Delia, daughter of Judge Williams Emmons of Hallowell. They have had five children. P.

Charles Coffin Taylor was born in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 16, 1805, and was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, under N. Cleaveland (1813). He is pleasantly remembered by his college contemporaries for his musical talent and his efficient and welcome leadership of the college choir. The organ was placed in the chapel very much through his instrumentality. The second year after graduating he began theological study at the seminary in Bangor, where he spent two years. The last year of study was passed with Rev. Dr. Lewis, Marblehead, Mass., subsequently of Brooklyn, N. Y. He received ordination from Bishop Griswold in 1837, and after exercising his ministry for a while in Northampton, Mass., took charge of a church in Amesbury, Mass., for two years, and then in Lonsdale, R. I., four years. The health of his family making it expedient, and feeling that the West had "strong claims upon the talent, enterprise, and piety of the church," he removed to Michigan in 1844, and became rector of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor. In 1853 he accepted the charge of St. Luke's, Kalamazoo, where until his death in 1855 he labored with great acceptance and success. He was in the prime of life. As a preacher he was faithful and eloquent. He became prominent as a clergyman, had long served on the standing committee of the diocese, and was repeatedly delegated to represent it in the general convention. He was cultured in mind and manners, was a true counsellor and a true man, with qualities which gave him influence, and "in his death the diocese and the church at large have lost one of their most able and active ministers."

In 1838 Mr. Taylor married Miss Henrietta S. T. Smith, daughter of Rev. Phineas Smith of Western New York. They have had three children. He died after a brief illness, February, 1855. P.

George Franklin Tewksbury was born in Oxford, February, 1811. After graduation he taught school a year, and then entered upon a theological course at Andover, graduating in 1837. Early in 1838 he was ordained over the Congregational church in Albany, where he remained fifteen years. He has been acting pastor in his native town five years, in Gorham, N. H., as a pioneer missionary, beginning his work in a school house with no church organization, and after nearly six years' labor, leaving a church with a church edifice, the result largely of his instrumentality. After exercising his ministry three years in Naples and South Bridgton with Casco, he accepted an invitation to return to his former people in Gorham, and continued with them eight years. In 1876 he became acting pastor of a church in Lyman, where he still resides happy in his work, in full vigor of health and spirits, and in the fortieth year of laborious and useful service, having received repeated proofs that his work has not been in vain.

In 1838 Mr. Tewksbury married Sarah Ann Cutter of Yarmouth. They have had five children, a son and four daughters, of whom four are now living. The son was pastor of the West Chapel Church, Portland, several years, and is now in the ninth year of his pastorate over the Church of the Pilgrimage, Plymouth, Mass. P.

Nathan Weston was born in Augusta, February, 1813, son of the late Nathan Weston, LL. D., chief justice of the State. He studied law in the office of Reuel Williams, Esq., was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1836, and opened an office in Orono. In 1846 and 1847 he was paymaster in the army on the Rio Grande in the Mexican war. He represented Orono in the Legislature of 1848 and 1849, and was clerk of the courts of Penobscot County six years, when he removed his residence to Bangor. In 1860 he removed to Needham, Mass., and subsequently to Newton, where he now resides. He married Catherine B. Webster, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Webster of Orono. They have three children. P.

Nathaniel McLellan Whitmore was born in Bowdoinham, October, 1812. Immediately after graduating he received the appointment of teacher of mathematics in the navy, and spent a year in the service. He then began the study of law in the office of Judge Groton

(1814) in Bath. In a few months, with straitened means, he took charge for two years of Monmouth Academy, and then for the time of Waterville Institute, meanwhile prosecuting legal study with the late S. P. Benson, Esq., of Winthrop (1825), and Timothy Boutelle, Esq., of Waterville. He was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1838, and opened an office in Gardiner, where he has continued in his profession with the reputation of an able, astute lawyer. P.

1834.

John Wheelock Allen, son of Rev. Dr. Allen, president of the college, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., November, 1813. After graduation he pursued a theological course at Andover in the class of 1837. In the following year he received ordination from the Presbytery at Homer, Mich., then returned to the East and preached two years at Trenton Falls, N. Y. In 1841 he was installed over the Congregational Church at Wayland, Mass., where he remained nine years. In 1850 he was commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society to labor in Wisconsin, and after a service of five years returned to New England and exercised his ministry in Chesterfield and other places in Connecticut. In 1862 he was commissioned chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, and served one year. He has since preached in different places in Wisconsin and Connecticut.

In 1839 he married Ellen Miranda Rice of Bangor, who died in 1855. They had eight children, of whom two survive. In 1857 he married Sarah Miranda Briggs of North Woodstock, Conn., by whom he has had four children, of whom three are living. P.

John Appleton was born in Beverly, Mass., February, 1815, but entered college from Portland, whither the family had removed. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He at once became an editor of the Portland *Argus*, and having popular talents soon rose in favor with the Democratic party. He was register of probate for some time. In 1845 he became chief clerk in the Navy Department, Washington; in 1848 he accepted the post of *chargé d'affaires*, Bolivia. Having been superseded on the elevation of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, he returned to Portland and formed a partnership in the practice of law with Nathan Clifford, Esq., subsequently a justice on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1850 he represented his district in Congress, and in 1855 was appointed secretary of legation at London under Mr. Buchanan, United States

minister at that court, discharging the duties of that position with credit to himself and to the country. On the retirement of Mr. Buchanan, at his request Mr. Appleton was appointed *chargé d'affaires ad interim;* but declining the service he returned home. Under Mr. Buchanan's Presidency he was appointed minister to Russia, and also assistant secretary of state. In consequence of failing health he returned to Portland, became principal proprietor of the Portland *Argus*, and was contemplating to become sole proprietor, when his health forbade the care it would involve. He died of a lingering pulmonary disease in 1864.

Mr. Appleton married Miss Dodge, Salem, Mass. They had one son, Eben D.

James Ayer was born in Newfield in October, 1815. In the fall after graduation he taught in the academy, Wakefield, N. H., and in the year following that in Limerick. He then entered on a course of medical study with Dr. L. I. Ham of his native town, and attended the lectures at Hanover, N. H., and at Brunswick where he received his medical degree in 1839. He began the practice of the profession in Lebanon, but not long after removed to Sandwich, Mass. In 1846, on the death of his brother Joseph C. (1832), he removed to Boston, where he has since lived in honorable and successful practice. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1840.

In 1843 Dr. Ayer married Miss Martha Bourne of Sandwich, who died in 1855 leaving two sons, the elder a physician associated with his father in the profession. In 1862 he married Mrs. M. A. Storms. Dr. Ayer has published medical essays and occasional addresses. P.

Charles Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., October, 1815, a son of Rev. Dr. Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. He became a communicant in Hanover Street Church, Boston, in 1828. He was fitted for college in Boston Latin School and Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., then under the charge of his brother George. He prosecuted a theological course at Lane Seminary, Ohio, was licensed by the Presbytery, Indianapolis, Ind., and ordained pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, in 1844. Dismissed in 1851, he became pastor of the First Congregational Church, Newark, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1857 he was installed over the First Congregational Church, Georgetown, Mass. From 1870 to 1877 he resided in Florida, where he was for two years State superintendent of public instruction.

Mr. Beecher has published several volumes, the most noticeable of



Peleg W. Chandler

PELEG WIVIRMAN CHANDLER.

which are "The Incarnation," 1846; "David and his Throne," 1855; "Redeemer and Redeemed," 1864; "Autobiography and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher," 1864; "Spiritual Manifestations," 1879. A lover of music and an adept, he selected the music for the "Plymouth Collection."

Mr. Beecher married in 1840 at Jacksonville, Ill., Sarah Leland Coffin, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Porter) Coffin. They have had six children, of whom Frederic Henry (graduated at Bowdoin College, 1862) was killed by Indians while on a scouting party of United States troops in 1868; and Charles McCulloch, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1866. P.

Hamilton Moore Call, born in Dresden, 1805, spent several years in the West in teaching, meanwhile reading law. He opened an office in Dresden for the practice, but does not seem to have done much. His townsmen intrusted him with offices of trust and responsibility. He had lived a few years in Lewiston, where he died in 1876. He was never married. P.

Peleg Whitman Chandler was born in New Gloucester in Maine, April 13, 1816. His paternal grandfather, Peleg Chandler, emigrated from Duxbury in Massachusetts some time during the last century. His maternal grandfather came from Gloucester in the same State. His name was Parsons, and he was related to that great lawyer and judge, Theophilus Parsons. Mr. Chandler's father, Peleg Chandler, was a graduate of Brown University, and a lawyer of fair standing. He was much valued through life for his good sense, his integrity, and his amiable qualities.

The subject of our sketch was fitted for Bowdoin College at the classical department of the Bangor Theological Seminary, passed through college with credit to himself, and was graduated in 1834 at the early age of eighteen. He studied law partly with his father, partly at the Law School in Cambridge, and partly in Boston in the office of Theophilus Parsons, Esq., now one of the professors in the Law School at Cambridge.

In 1836, while yet a student, he became associated with the Boston *Daily Advertiser* as reporter of legal proceedings, and this connection continued for several years. The reporting of adjudged cases had not previously formed a part of the regular contents of a daily newspaper, and this novel feature added both to the interest and circulation of the highly respectable journal in which they appeared. Mr. Chandler's reports were from the first marked by neatness, precision,

and terseness, and gave proof of a good legal understanding and a native capacity for comprehending legal distinctions.

In 1837 he was admitted to the bar in Boston. He had a reasonable success from the beginning, but as his business did not occupy all his time, he established in March, 1838, the *Law Reporter*, a monthly law journal, and conducted it for about ten years. It was an original idea, for there had before been in the country quarterly law journals, but a monthly periodical of a rather lighter and more popular character was a new thing. It was conducted with ability and judgment, and its success was proportionate to its merits. It had a large list of subscribers, nearly every State being represented among them. It is still carried on under the able management of John Lowell, Esq., of the Boston bar.

In 1841 he published the first volume of a work called "American Criminal Trials," and the second volume in 1844. It was highly creditable to his industry and literary faculty, and was well received by the public both in England and America. In 1843 he was chosen a member of the common council of the city of Boston from Ward Six, and in 1844 and 1845 he was its president. In 1845, 1846, and 1847 he served as a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. He showed a ready aptitude for the discharge of public business, and made friends and gained influence by the ability, decision, and tact which he displayed while in the Legislature and the city government. In 1846 he was chosen city solicitor of Boston, and rechosen by the city council every year till 1853, when he resigned his post. The various and difficult duties of that office were discharged by him to the entire satisfaction of the city government and of the community at large. In 1854 he was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts. In 1842, when the United States Bankrupt Act went into operation, he was appointed one of the commissioners for Massachusetts, and published a useful edition of the law with notes. In 1844 he pronounced the usual Fourth of July oration before the municipal authorities of the city of Boston, which was a sensible and well-written performance; and in 1850 he prepared a revision of the ordinances of the city of Boston, a laborious work and thoroughly well done. In the year 1853 he passed some months in Europe, returning with improved health and a mind enlarged and enriched by his observation of nature and art. In 1837 Mr. Chandler was married to a daughter of Prof. Cleaveland of Bowdoin College. The surviving children of this marriage are a daughter and two sons.

Mr. Chandler's professional progress has been uniform and rapid, and his distinguished professional success has been fairly earned by

persevering industry, by zealous fidelity to the interests of his clients, by a courage that shrinks from no emergency, by a presence of mind that is never taken by surprise, and by uncommon discretion and tact in the management of causes. Of late years an infirmity of deafness has compelled him to withdraw in some measure from the conduct of jury trials, but has not impaired his faculty of doing a large and important business as chamber counsel. The patience and gentleness with which this affliction has been borne have turned to the growth and elevation of his moral nature; and what he may have lost in a struggle for the prizes of life has been made up to him in what he has gained in a nobler contest, and in those "purer palms" which crown a spiritual victor. Mr. Chandler's influence and position in the community, and his place in the hearts of his friends, are to say the least as high as the rank he holds at the bar; but as his own eyes might see the record, it would be hardly in good taste to set forth all his claims to the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens and the love of his friends. Long distant may the day be when this feeling of reserve shall be removed, and it shall be permitted to his friends to make full proclamation of his energies, his worth, and his virtues. His success in life has been the work of his own hands, and is an encouraging proof of what may be accomplished by energy, integrity, good sense, good principles, and an amiable temper.

The preceding sketch was prepared at Mr. Cleaveland's request by the late Hon. George S. Hillard of Boston. I add that since Prof. Cleaveland's death Mr. Chandler has occupied his house as a summer residence. He received from the college the degree of LL. D. in 1867; became a trustee of the college in 1871. The improvements which were made by him in Massachusetts Hall are stated in the history. In November, 1881, Mrs. Chandler died suddenly of pneumonia in the home of her childhood, greatly lamented. P.

Henry Theodore Cheever, born in Hallowell, February, 1814, was a brother of George B. (1825). He was fitted for college at the academy in his native place Two years after leaving college were passed in Louisiana in travel and teaching. He then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1839; remained as resident graduate, supplying the Congregational Church in Oldtown. A bronchial affection disabling him from pulpit service, in 1842 he sailed on a voyage to the Pacific, and for three years was correspondent of the New York *Evangelist* from the South Seas and Sandwich Islands. Returning in 1846, he resumed the labors of the pulpit, supplying the Broadway Church, Norwich, Conn., several months, was ordained pastor of

the Congregational Church at Lodi, N. J., in 1847, and the year following was installed over the Chrystie Street Congregational Church, New York, but resigned after a year's service, and then devoted himself for three years to literary labor. During this period he published "The Whale and his Captors," "Island World of the Pacific," "Life in the Sandwich Islands," "Life of Capt. Congar," "Memoir of Nathaniel Cheever, M. D.," "Life and Remains of Walter Colton," "Reel in a Bottle for Jack in the Doldrums." In 1852 he was installed over the Congregational Church, Greenport, L. I., where he remained three years, supplied the church in Westbrook, Conn., a year, and in 1856 became pastor of the Congregational Church, Jewett City. About this time he published "The Pulpit and the Pew: Trials and Triumphs of a Year in the Old Parsonage." In 1861 his state of health led to a resignation of his pulpit, and he removed to Worcester, Mass., where after supplying neighboring pulpits for a time, in 1864 the Mission Chapel Church was organized through his instrumentality, and he was its pastor nine years. Subsequently he has resided in Worcester without any charge.

Mr. Cheever enlisted with characteristic zeal in the antislavery movement, was active in organizing the Church Antislavery Society at Worcester, and was its secretary until it was disbanded in 1865. In furtherance of its objects he published "Waymarks in the Moral War with Slavery." He has also been zealous in the cause of temperance in private as well as in public efforts. In 1857 he married Miss Jane Tyler, daughter of Lucius Tyler, M. D., and Olive Johnson of Jewett City. They have had five children, daughters. P.

John Milton Clement, whose name was changed after he left college to John M. Clement, after studying law and editing a paper in Portland, went to Mississippi and settled in Lexington, Holmes County. Here he married a Miss Dillingham, and engaged successfully in the practice of his profession, holding at one time the office of district attorney. Asthmatic complaints soon induced him to give up the law, and he went upon a plantation in the same county. In 1851 he visited Florida in quest of health, returned to Mississippi, and died early in 1852.

John H. C. Coffin was born in 1815 at Wiscasset. In 1836 he was appointed a professor of mathematics in the United States navy. On the reduction of this corps in 1848 he was retained as senior professor. In the discharge of his duties he made several cruises among the West India Islands, and served for a time in the Norfolk Navy

Yard. Upon the organization of the Naval Observatory at Washington he was stationed there, and was placed in charge of the mural circle, and devoted his time to that instrument exclusively until 1851, when his eyes began to suffer from the severe usage to which they had been subjected, and he made but few observations after that time. In 1853 he was transferred to the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and had charge of the mathematical department, as also of astronomy, navigation, etc., in that important national institution.*

Albert Cole was a brother of George W. Cole (Bowdoin College, 1830). He received his professional training at Bangor, and was soon after settled over a Congregational church in Bluehill. There "he was greatly useful and greatly beloved, as he also was wherever known. His pastoral labors were arrested by disease, but so strong was the attachment of his flock that it was not till after one voyage to Europe, and one winter spent at the South, without affording promise of restoration, that they could be brought to surrender him, and consent to the dissolution of the connection." The failing strength of his last days was given to the memoir of his brother George. He died March, 1845, at the age of thirty-six. From materials before me it were easy to dilate on the merits of Albert Cole. I prefer to give them as summarily sketched by the pencil of Rev. Dr. Shepard: "Mr. Cole was a most charming man, with a finely constituted mind, and sensitively delicate. He was a chaste, fervid, beautiful writer. His were not the bold qualities, but the winning, the gentle, the persuasive. He was eminent for his piety, and ever presented a most admirable type of Christian character."

Samuel W. Dennis of Litchfield. All that I can learn concerning him is that he died at Natchez, Miss., Feb. 21, 1836, aged twenty-two.

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* From 1866 to 1877 he was superintendent of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," supervising the preparation of the volumes for 1869 to 1881. He is now on the retired list of the navy, still residing in Washington. "Portions of prefaces relating to the mural circle and other parts of the volumes of the Washington observations for 1845 to 1849, as well as a large part of the observations with the circle, were prepared by Mr. Coffin, and also a text-book on 'Navigation and Nautical Astronomy,' which has been used in the United States Naval Academy for several years." He communicated articles to "Johnson's New Cyclopædia," Lanman's "Notices of those in the Civil Service," and "Childs's National Almanac," 1864. Mr. Coffin has been made a member of the American Academy, Boston, the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and of the National Academy of Science, Washington. In 1845 he married Louise Harrison of Washington, who died in 1871, leaving two sons and three daughters still living. P.

JOHN CALVIN DODGE was born in Newcastle, November, 1810. He studied law in part with Judge Sprague; was admitted to the bar in Lincoln County, where he practised a short time, and then removed to Boston and opened an office in 1842. His practice has been for the most part in the departments of admiralty and marine insurance, in which he has gained reputation and has had a large proportion of the important cases in the Suffolk District.

He has represented Cambridge in the House of Representatives and the district in the Senate of Massachusetts, but has avoided public life, devoting himself to the calls of his profession.

He has been on the Board of Overseers of the college for some years and is now its president. In 1875 he received the degree of LL. D.

In 1843 he married Miss Lucy Sherman of Edgecomb, sister of Joseph Sherman (1826). They have three sons, all in the practice of law. P.

ELIJAH HEDDING DOWNING was born in Lynn, Mass., April, 1810. The year after graduating he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, in consequence of which he went to the South, and was for some years in a precarious state of health. From 1838 to 1844 he was for the most part employed as a teacher in South Carolina. During this period his only brother died, and he edited a volume of his "Remains," which was published in New York. In 1845 he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Gadsden, was a missionary and a teacher at Lyndewood, S. C., and in 1848 was admitted to the priesthood. 1847–1851 he was rector of St. Philip's Church, Kirkwood, Miss., and for six years subsequently in mission service in Texas; 1857–1866 he became again rector of St. Philip's Church, Kirkwood, Miss. He was then rector of St. Philip's, Epping, N. H., two years, and December, 1869, became rector of Grace Church, Galena, Ill., where he still remains, acceptable and successful in his work.

Mr. Downing married Miss Mary A. Converse, Salem, Mass. P.

CALVIN FARRAR was born in Waterford, May, 1814. After graduating he entered on a theological course at Cambridge, Mass., but it is believed never upon the active ministry. His health was infirm, which interfered with any plans of life he may have formed. He experienced so much benefit himself from the "water cure" in Brattleboro', Vt., that he was led to a careful study of that method of treatment, and to the opening of a similar institution in his native town, which,



with competent physicians to co-operate with him, proved successful for a few years.

He was esteemed for social qualities, pure character, and philanthropic spirit. He was a man of considerable culture, a contributor to the press, gave lectures on various subjects, was active in the cause of education, and generous to young men in their efforts to secure its advantages, and was zealous in promoting the movement in favor of temperance. The writer is indebted for these statements to one who had opportunities of ascertaining their truth. Mr. Farrar was never married. He died in 1859. P.

Luther Farrar came from Waterford. He died in 1843 at New Orleans. This is all that I can gather.

Samuel Clement Fessenden, brother of William Pitt Fessenden (1823), was born in New Gloucester, March, 1815. He pursued the theological course at the seminary in Bangor, graduating in 1837. He was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Thomaston (now Rockland) in the year following, where he remained until failure of health led to his resignation in 1856. He then established the *Maine Evangelist*, which advocated antislavery views. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar in what was then Lincoln County, engaged in the practice of his new profession in Rockland, and was soon after elected judge of the municipal court in that city. In 1860 he was chosen representative of the district in Congress. In 1865 he removed his residence to Stamford, Conn., and was soon appointed by President Johnson on the Board of Examiners in Chief in the Patent Office, Washington. Resigning this position in 1870, he resumed the work of the ministry, supplying as occasion offered vacant pulpits in Connecticut, New York, and Maine.

In 1869 he published a selection from his speeches in Congress and elsewhere, his lectures and sermons.

In 1838 he married Miss Mary A. G. Abbe of Bangor. They have had four sons and seven daughters. One of his sons is brevet captain, United States army; another in the practice of law, Stamford, Conn, both having served in the war of the Rebellion; a third is a lawyer in Chicago, Ill.; and the fourth a machinist. P.

Cyrus Hamlin was born in Waterford, January, 1811. His father was twin brother of Vice-President Hamlin. He was fitted for college under Rev. Charles Soule at Bridgton Academy. His memory is fresh among his college contemporaries for strength of character, ver-

satility of talent, calm energy, unflinching courage, and unquestioned Christian devotion; and so the youth was remarkably father of the man. He left a memorial of mechanical skill and persistence which is one of the curiosities of the college, — a steam-engine constructed by himself in Portland during a winter vacation instead of keeping school, without his having seen a complete one (he had seen for a few moments the upper works of the "Chancellor Livingstone") except in such drawings as he could find, which he used in a few attempts at lecturing in different towns, with the result of more compliments for his ingenuity and perseverance than of money for his purse; but the engine was made one of the college treasures at a price that perhaps was as much as he could have earned by school keeping, and has been used in college lectures. He graduated with high honor in his class. In 1837 he graduated from the Theological Seminary in Bangor, was soon appointed on the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Turkey, and after a year's delay in consequence of the financial crisis of that time arrived at Constantinople early in 1839; he thus entered on a work which gives him a name to be remembered among the philanthropists and benefactors of his race. By energy, enterprise, and uncommon versatility in expedient, in many ways outside of ordinary mission work, he has won distinction in the band of American missionaries to whose influence in the dominions of the Sultan the Earl of Beaçonsfield has recently borne most emphatic testimony. His adroitness, persistence, and courage in thwarting Jesuit and French intrigues and the opposition and hostility of more open foes; his intervention and personal effort in behalf of the sanitary condition of hospital service during the Crimean war; his energy and mechanical contrivance which furnished wholesome bread for the British army, — an enterprise prompted by the purest benevolence in order to furnish employment for Protestant Armenians thrown out of it by relentless persecution, — by which he was enabled to turn over to the treasury of the missionary board the profit of his bakery to the amount of $25,000; and then his last most important enterprise, the establishment of Robert College, the result of years of conflict and diplomacy, — all constitute a rare chapter in the history of missions. He exhibited a remarkable power of organization, and rare forecast and administrative faculty in the establishment of an institution, the buildings and grounds of which on their magnificent site are a conspicuous object and ornament of the Bosphorus. Mr. Hamlin with his coadjutors has, it is well known, been instrumental in awakening in the Oriental mind a strong regard for the United States, their people and institutions. Dr. Hamlin's connection with the American Board

ceased when his efforts for Robert College began in 1860. He had visited his native land twice in furtherance of this great object, and was engaged in a special effort to increase the endowments of the institution when, "the threatening aspects of the Eastern question" and consequent uncertainties of all things Turkish making further efforts fruitless in that direction, as also the financial condition of our own country, he accepted an invitation to the professorship of systematic theology in Bangor Theological Seminary, which he held three years, and then accepted an invitation to the presidency of Middlebury College.

In 1837 Mr. Hamlin published an article in the *Literary and Theological Review*, Vol. III., on the "Ancient Limits of the Negro Race"; in Vol. IV. one on "The Prospects of Western and Central Africa"; and a third in the same volume on "Philosophy and Science Auxiliary to Christianity in Pagan Lands."

Dr. Hamlin has contributed much to the general cause of missions and particularly to his own special work by public addresses in this country and in England. He has the faculty of singularly clear, compressed, and yet exhaustive statement, and a manner calm and self-possessed, which, free from the arts of rhetorical embellishment and any studied effort at impression, appeal to the understanding with convincing power. His address before a crowded assembly in the Madison Square Church, New York, in 1856, the object of which was to set forth the need and outline of such an institution as Robert College was designed to be, is an admirable specimen of his skill and power in such efforts. In 1854 he received from the college the degree of D. D., and LL. D. in 1880; from Harvard, D. D., in 1861; and from the University of New York, LL. D. in 1870.

Dr. Hamlin married Miss Henrietta Ann Loraine Jackson, Dorset, Vt., who died in 1850, leaving five children. He married again Miss Harriette Martha Lovell, Palmyra, N. Y., by whom he had two children. His third marriage was with Miss Mary E. Tenney of Tokat, Asia Minor, a native of Plymouth, N. H., by whom he has had five children. Of his children eight now survive.

Dr. Hamlin is a corresponding member of the American Oriental Society. P.

William B. Hartwell "was born in Augusta, where his worthy father John H. Hartwell still lives. In his happy and indulgent home William grew up a strong, bright, sportive boy, more fond of boating than of books, of play than of study. Nevertheless he was a fair scholar, and at sixteen entered college, through which he passed

creditably. He began the study of medicine, but after a while laid it aside for mercantile pursuits. Meeting with some reverses in business he took the office of assistant secretary of state for Maine, and was subsequently made secretary, performing well the duties thus imposed. In 1845 he was appointed a purser in the United States navy. His first cruise of two and a half years was on the coast of Africa, and he returned from those deadly latitudes in safety and health. After a year of happiness with his family and friends, the call of duty separated him again and finally from them all. He died of apoplexy, July 12, 1849, on board the sloop-of-war 'Falmouth,' and was buried at sea, adding one more to the long list of the young, the brave, and the true who sleep beneath its waves. His sorrowing messmates transmitted to the family their hearty testimony to his merits; and the surgeon, Dr. Harlan, in a letter to the father, dwelt with earnestness on Mr. Hartwell's many excellences. He possessed indeed fine social qualities, unchanging cheerfulness, and a most engaging address. His amiability was inexhaustible. Malice was a stranger to his heart, which seemed to have room for the gentlest affections only. It is but just to add that he was a man of unimpeachable integrity and of great business capacity, and performed with faithfulness and industry the varied duties of the responsible posts which he held." In 1837 he married Miss Eliza Johnson of the city of New York. They had four children.

William Burnham Haskell was a native of Gray. He was still young when he joined the church in Essex Street, Boston, then under the charge of Rev. Samuel Green. After duly completing the classical and the theological course, the latter at Andover, he began to preach. For several years, with occasional intervals, he continued to occupy the pulpit in different places; but "his intellect became clouded, and decisive marks of mental derangement at length appeared. For several years before his death he was unable to preach or engage in any occupation." He died in 1856 in Boston. Before his mental trouble came he is said to have been quite acceptable as a preacher. "His talents and acquisitions, if free from any special embarrassment, would have enabled him to command an honorable position of usefulness."

Bela Thaxter Hitchcock, born in North Yarmouth, now Yarmouth, November, 1811, was son of Dr. Gad and Mary C. Hitchcock. He studied medicine with his father, and then went South and practised the profession for a time in Mississippi. He then renounced

medicine and became a teacher for several years. He died in Princeton, Dallas County, Ark., in 1876. He married in 1837, and left one child, a daughter. P.

Theodore Herman Jewett of South Berwick was born March, 1815. He studied medicine with Dr. William Perry, Exeter, N. H., took his medical degree in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and settled in his profession in his native town, where he resided with an extensive practice in that and neighboring towns and with high reputation. He was for three years professor of obstetrics in the Maine Medical School. He died very suddenly at the Crawford House in the White Mountains, September, 1878. Premonitions of his fatal disease had been felt for a year or two. He was a member of the Congregational Church, active and prominent in whatever tended to the welfare of the church and religious society and the community. He was president of the Maine Medical Association, and delivered the address before that body in June, 1878, which has been published, and gives evidence of broad views of the scope, and of his own earnestness, intelligence, conscientiousness, and ability in the practice, of the profession. He was also a member of the Maine Historical Society. Few men have enjoyed more universally confidence, respect, esteem, and love, whether in professional or social life. He married Caroline F. Perry, daughter of his teacher, Dr. Perry. They have had three children, daughters, one of them well known as an authoress. P.

Amos Morrill was born in Salisbury, Mass., August, 1809. On leaving college he was employed as a teacher in Tennessee one year, and returned to his native town, where he read law two years with R. Cross, Esq. He began the practice of law in Murfreesboro', Tenn. In 1839 he removed to Clarksville, Texas, opened a law office, and continued in the practice of his profession eighteen years. In 1857 he removed to Austin, capital of the State, and remained there until 1872. In 1867 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and in 1872 was appointed by President Grant district judge for the eastern district of Texas, a position which he still holds, his residence being in Galveston. In 1843 Judge Morrill married Miss A. Dickson, Clarksville, but has no children. P.

Reuben Nason was born in Gorham, October, 1816, son of Rev. Reuben Nason, the accomplished and well-remembered principal of Gorham Academy. On leaving college he went South and engaged in the work of a teacher for three years in Clarkson, and in Jefferson

College, near Natchez, Miss ; 1837 and 1838 was editor of a newspaper at Clinton, Hinds County, in the same State. Returning to the work of a teacher three or four years, meanwhile reading law, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office; but becoming discontented with the profession he relinquished the practice in 1843, and again became a teacher for a few years. In 1853 he undertook the enterprise of printing and editing a newspaper at Okalona, Chickasaw County. In 1857 he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he has since resided, having found occupation as an editor of three or four newspapers, one year of the time being in charge of the *Clarion*, Jackson, Miss. He is a prominent Mason, having ascended through the several gradations of the craft to the highest. He married at Aberdeen, Miss., Gabriella Brinker Hansell, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1871, leaving four children, — a son and three daughters, — of whom one has deceased. Another has died since the above was written. P.

John Orr was born in Topsham, September, 1813, son of Hon. Benjamin Orr, an eminent counsellor and advocate in the courts of Maine, and for many years a trustee of the college. He went through the theological course at Bangor, graduated in 1838, preached for a time in Gouverneur, N. Y., and was then ordained over the Congregational Church in Alfred, where he labored nearly thirty years. Of more than ordinary mental capacity and culture, of independent thought and decided opinions, of high moral excellence, illustrating his teachings by his life and conversation, he commanded the respect of all that knew him. He retired from the ministry and removed to Melrose, Mass., where he proposed to engage in literary pursuits which had a charm for him in earlier life ; but was seized by a paralytic affection, which was repeated and in a few months terminated his life, January, 1869. He married Miss Mary Moore of Gardiner. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The daughters alone are now living. P.

Charles Henry Peirce was born in Frankfort, now Winterport, April, 1810. He studied law partly at the Law School, Harvard College, was admitted to the bar in Boston, and opened an office in his native town where he has since lived. He has been in the employment of the government as collector of the port and in the internal revenue service. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In 1837 he married, and has had four children, of whom two are now living, — a son, Rev. W. K. Peirce, and a daughter.

Benjamin Proctor, a native of Rowley, Mass., was born July, 1811. He was fitted under Mr. Cleaveland at Dummer Academy. After leaving college he went to Cincinnati to engage in business. He thence removed to Louisville, Ky. The last years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits on a large and productive estate in the vicinity of Madison, Wis. He died in 1861. These statements were obtained from notices of his death, and we have not had access to those who might have given a more particular account of him.

P.

William Stinson Sewall was born in Sangerville, June, 1807. For some months after taking his degree. he taught in the academy at Limerick. He entered on the theological course of study at the Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1838, and at once began his work in the ministry as a missionary in Clinton and Fairfield. In 1839 he was ordained to the pastorate in Brownville, where he continued his labors (a portion of his time being spent in mission work in neighboring towns) twenty-three years. Receiving a dismission from the church in Brownville in 1862, after supplying the pulpit awhile in Garland he became "stated supply" in St. Albans, where he has continued until the present date (1878), fifteen years. A portion of his labor during this period has been devoted to Kenduskeag, Plymouth, and Athens. In 1840 he married Miriam, daughter of James Purinton, Esq., of Topsham. They have had six children, of whom three sons and a daughter are now living. P.

John Duguid Smith was born in Gorham. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Smith of Portland, was an important personage in his day, and is still historically famous. His father was Col. John Tyng Smith. John D. Smith graduated with honor, and went soon after to East Windsor, Conn., where he joined the Theological School. He did not stay long; failing health compelled him to seek a more active pursuit. He applied for a chaplaincy in the navy, but every place was filled. Directing his steps southward he found a resting-place in Alabama. Under milder skies his health for a time seemed to improve. His home was in Livingston, where he became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Sumter Gazette*. He was beginning to make himself favorably known as not only an able writer, but as a man of kindness and true worth, when his disease reappeared and soon cut him down. He died May, 1836, in his twenty-third year.

Henry Boynton Smith was born in Portland, November, 1815. After graduation he at once entered upon a course of theological study at Bangor, Andover, and then at Halle and Berlin in Germany, his attention being particularly directed to philosophy and church history. A frequent guest at the house of Neander, and in relations with Tholuck and Ulrici especially intimate, he returned home with rare accomplishments for his life's work. He had been a tutor in the college in 1837; and in 1840, when the president was absent in Europe, he was invited to the charge of his department of instruction. In 1842 he was ordained over the Congregational Church, West Amesbury, during a part of the period of his pastorate teaching classes in Hebrew in the Andover Seminary. In 1847 he was invited to the professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy in Amherst College, in which position he at once gained highest esteem and respect, and was pronounced by a competent judge "the life of the college." In 1850 he was elected to the chair of church history, Union Theological Seminary, New York; in 1854 was transferred to that of systematic theology, which he filled with eminent success until 1874, when a frail constitution and ill health caused by overwork compelled his retirement from its labors, as one declared, "the pride and joy and crown" of the institution. The seminary, which was enjoying the lustre of his name and loath to relinquish entirely its hold on him, made him professor emeritus, in the hope that less exacting duties might await returning health and strength. Indeed, after an interval of relaxation he began a course of lectures on apologetics; but his enfeebled strength soon refused the strain put upon it. But no relief from responsibility induced relaxation of mental activity; one of his ablest articles, that on Strauss, being written at Clifton Springs when he was under the strictest injunction to abstain from intellectual labor. He died February, 1877.

Dr. Smith, notwithstanding the frailty of a constitution sensitive to any exaction, accomplished a great amount of work demanding the highest exercise of intellectual power. Of his many publications, that which probably cost him most labor is "History of the Church in Chronological Tables," of which a second edition was issued in 1861. Besides articles in reviews of which he was associate editor, always on topics of fundamental importance, he published discourses and addresses, of which that on "Christian Union," which he delivered as the retiring moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, was declared to be the keynote of the movement which resulted in the union of both the schools of that church. He translated two church histories with extensive notes,



Henry B. Smith

and furnished articles for Appleton's Cyclopædia on Calvin, Hegel, Kant, the Reformed Church, and Schelling. His learning was pronounced immense. It was said of him that "Whatever the subject treated he easily penetrated to its central principles. Like an experienced navigator, he passed at once beyond the eddies of the shore and dealt with the main current and tendency of the theme. The rich treasures of his mind were at entire command, and were presented with admirable and equal facility from the professor's chair, the pages of the review, and the columns of the religious journal." Prof. Park of Andover, in a private letter after the death of Dr. Smith, expressing regret that he failed to see him when he visited New York a year or two before, says, "I desired to ask him many questions, some of which he was the only man capable of answering. I have this winter desired to propose some other questions to him, and I do not know any man who can answer them as well as he could. In certain departments of study he had traversed ground which few persons in this country have ventured upon." (*Congregational Quarterly*, October, 1878.) A high authority, Hon. George Bancroft, is said to have pronounced him to be the most accomplished philosophical critic in the country. Of exceedingly active mind, great acumen and analytic power, a devourer of books, with a memory faithful to its trust, all in union with a most genial temper, respected, beloved, confided in, of childlike simplicity of character and manners, from early manhood he was recognized as one to be a leader among men of thought. He had been appointed to deliver the course of the Ely lectureship, which, as affording an opportunity to avail himself of his studies in apologetics, he gladly accepted and had resolved to discuss the materialistic doctrines of the time, for which he was eminently fitted and furnished; but to the great disappointment and grief of many, his untimely removal frustrated that hope. As was once said of another, his mind consumed his body. On the announcement of his death it was the general sentiment that a burning light had gone out, "while yet it would leave a wide track of effulgence behind it." Testimonials from all sides, from abroad as well as at home, were borne to the great vacuum caused by his death in social and public life alike. Prof. Dorner of Berlin testified that he regarded him as among the first, if not the first, of American theologians; and Prof. Godet of Neufchatel, Switzerland, paid a similar tribute to his eminent standing.

A large octavo volume of Dr. Smith's publications, addresses, discourses, and reviews has been issued since his death. The *British Quarterly* of July, 1878, in a notice of this work, remarks: "Dr. Smith was evidently an acute metaphysician as well as profound theo-

logian, thoroughly versed in the questions and controversies of his time and seeing them at their roots and in their principles." After referring to particular articles illustrating both his metaphysical acumen and his power in theological discussion, the reviewer adds: "Dr. Smith, though cosmopolitan in culture, was an American, and deeply appreciated the precise elements which America has contributed to theology. He was one of its finest products."

In 1863 Dr. Smith received the highest honor the Presbyterian Church has at its bestowal, as moderator of its general assembly. In 1867 he was chosen a delegate from that body to the evangelical alliance at Amsterdam, and communicated a paper on "The State of Religion in the United States." He received from different colleges the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL. D. Besides his first residence in Germany, he made in later years two extensive tours in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. He married Elizabeth L., daughter of Rev. Dr. William Allen, president of Bowdoin College. They have had two sons and two daughters. His sepulchre is in the historic churchyard at Northampton, Mass., where were interred not long before the remains of Rev. Dr. Allen, his father-in-law. P.

Charles Widgery Thomas was born in Portland, February, 1816. On leaving college he entered on a course of medical study with Dr. J. T. Gilman of Portland, graduated in the Medical School of Bowdoin College in 1837, and then attended courses of lectures in Pittsfield, Mass , and Philadelphia. He engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city, where he always lived. During the civil war he was United States surgeon for the congressional district, his duty being to examine persons liable to be drafted into military service, — a duty demanding sagacity and decision, which he discharged conscientiously and efficiently. He was city physician for some time, until increasing practice compelled him to relinquish the position. He was rapidly gaining reputation by his devotion to his profession and his skill and facility, when after a brief illness from blood poison, — contracted it was thought in the surgeon's office, where his labors were often severe and onerous, — he died March, 1866. He had a great fund of humor which often "healeth like a medicine." "The long and doleful faces greeting him on his entrance were often in a broad grin at story or jest of the funny doctor." His sympathetic, benevolent spirit won esteem, as was manifested at his burial, when a throng, — many, it was noticed, of the poorer class, — unable to gain admittance into the crowded house, stood without during the service, and many tears were shed over the remains of the beloved physician. Dr.

Thomas had collected a large and valuable medical library, which was destroyed by the great fire of July, 1866. He was never married.

P.

Charles Horace Upton was born in Salem, Mass., August, 1812. His father was an active and energetic merchant, and a resident of Belfast when the son entered college. After graduating he was afflicted with a serious trouble in his eyes for several years, which prevented his studying a profession. Notwithstanding this infirmity, he contributed articles for the press and had success as a journalist. In 1835 he removed with the family to Virginia in Fairfax County, near Alexandria, where he resided several years. In 1861 at the opening of the Rebellion he was elected member of Congress from the county, "as a protest against the right of a State to forbid the election. During the war his property was destroyed, his house sacked, and his family more than once compelled to flee for their lives. He rendered valuable service to the Union cause; but his health was much impaired. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul at Geneva, and held that position at the time of death in 1877. During his service he was repeatedly appointed minister *ad interim*, and at the time of his death was acting *chargé d'affaires* for Switzerland. He was a benevolent man, with heart and hand ever open to the voice of distress. In his official life he was strictly upright and honorable, always courteous and beloved." May, 1836, Mr. Upton married Martha Ellen Page, daughter of J. Lee Page, Esq., of Fairfax County, Va. They had four daughters, of whom one is now living.

P.

Daniel Coney Weston was born in Augusta, February, 1815, a brother of Nathan (1833). He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised in his native town five years. He then left the profession, and pursued theological study under Bishop Burgess at Gardiner, received ordination in 1851, and became successively rector of Trinity Church, Saco; Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn.; Christ Church, Stratford, Conn.; and is now rector of Grace Church, Madison, N. J. In 1867 he received the degree of D. D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He married Mary C. North, daughter of Col. Wm. A. S. North of Duanesburg, N. Y. They have five children.

P.

George Melville Weston was born in Augusta, August, 1816, brother of Nathan (1833) and the preceding. He studied law with J. L. Child, Esq., and with Williams & McCobb, Esqs., Augusta,

and was admitted to practice in 1837 in his native town, where he remained five years. He was appointed county attorney for Kennebec in 1839 and 1842. He edited the Augusta *Age*, the State paper, four years, and was prominent and influential in the politics of the State. In 1855 he was appointed on the commission at Washington in charge of claims of Maine against the United States, which position he held several years. While in Washington he edited for some time the Washington *Republican*. He was a leading scholar in his class while in college, and has always shown decided ability. In maturer life, departing from the prevalent doctrines of his party in former years, he engaged in the discussion of the system of slavery, presenting its economical and social aspects with admirable skill and convincing power. In 1878 he published a work on the "Silver Question," pronounced the best argument for silver yet given, — clear, forcible, candid, and exhaustive.

In 1838 he married Ruth Roberts, who died in 1841. He then married Bathsheba H. Moore. They have two children now living; a son graduated Harvard, 1870. P.

Albert Thompson Wheelock was born in Readfield, December, 1813. He took his medical degree at the Medical School of Harvard College in 1838, and settled in his profession at Belfast, where he continued in practice nearly forty years. He was appointed by Governor Anson P. Morrill on the commission from the State of Maine to the Paris Exposition of 1867. He died March, 1876. P.

Edward Woodford was born in Westbrook, August, 1810. After graduation he entered the Theological Institute, East Windsor Hill, Conn., in order "to obtain some knowledge of theology and the Bible which might be of advantage in the business of teaching." He had a faint hope of being able to enter the ministry, but he soon found reason to abandon such a hope, and left the seminary at the close of the second year and opened a private school in the place, which he was compelled to close after two years in consequence of the illness of his wife. He returned to Maine, was employed awhile in the Teachers' Seminary at Gorham, and then his health requiring a change of occupation, he engaged in business pursuits for a few years. He then resumed work as a teacher in the schools of Saco and Biddeford for a year or two, at last opened a family school for boys in Swampscott, Mass., and had continued in this position thirteen years when the school was broken up by the war of the Rebellion, many of his pupils from the South being called home, and others entering the Union service. He

was then clerk in the provost-marshal's office, Lawrence, until the close of the war, and since that has been a clerk in the cashier department of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence. He connected himself with the Eliot Church in that city, and is one of its deacons.

He married in 1838 Anna H. Johnson, daughter of Col. Jacob Johnson, Brunswick, who died in 1841, soon after the birth of a daughter. In 1843 he married Elizabeth H. Coffin, daughter of Edmund Coffin, Esq., of Biddeford. They have had four daughters, two of whom now survive. P.

1835.

George Washington Adams was born in Limerick, May, 1808. After graduation he took the theological course at Bangor, graduating in 1838; was settled in the ministry at Brookville, then successively in Hillsboro', N. H., Dracut and Shirley, Mass., in Jaffrey, N. H., and lastly in Riverpoint, R. I., where he remained five years and died in 1862. He was a man of energy and directness of purpose. He began his college course at an age when most students are graduating, and entering the ministry mature in character and aims, he gave himself wholly to the service of his Master; and what can be said of few, was always in advance of his work, at his death in 1862 having on hand several sermons which he had never preached. Such diligence and fidelity were rewarded with success. He suffered long from impaired health, not sparing in his labors when he needed rest, and was borne to his burial with the respect and regard of all good men that knew him. P.

Stephen Allen was born in Norridgewock in 1810, brother of William (1828), and son of William Allen, Esq., a prominent citizen through a long life, who wrote a valuable history of the town, and gave proof of his estimate of a public education by sending three sons to the college; one of whom, of great promise, died just as he was entering the legal profession, and the others have honored the college and themselves by important service to the State as teachers and ministers of the gospel. Stephen after graduation was principal of the High School, Bucksport, one year. He then spent a year in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, New York. In 1837 and 1838 was classical teacher in the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur, N. Y.; 1839 to 1841 was mathematical instructor in the Troy Conference Academy, West Poultney, Vt.; and for three years was principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield. In 1844 he engaged in the work of the ministry and was successively stationed in

several of the leading towns of the State. From 1857 to 1864 he was financial agent of the Readfield Seminary, during which period the institution was greatly enlarged in its buildings, in the establishment of a collegiate department for girls, and the seminary brought to a substantial financial condition. During the last two years of this period he had also a pastoral charge. During the subsequent years he has exercised the pastoral office in several places until 1876, when he became superintendent of the industrial school for girls in Hallowell.

Dr. Allen has been a member of the trustee board of the Readfield Seminary for thirty-seven years, of the Maine Wesleyan Board of Education from its organization in 1850, and for twenty years on the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He has been repeatedly a delegate from the Maine Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1869 he received the degree of D. D. from the college.

In 1838 he married Miss Rachel Sturdevant of Cumberland. They have had five daughters, of whom two are living. P.

Charles Edward Allen was born in Gardiner, November, 1815. He studied law and opened an office in Boston, where he has since resided.

Edward Welch Bailey was born in Wiscasset, July, 1815, son of Hon. Jeremiah Bailey. He began the study of law in his brother's office, but never engaged in the practice in consequence of a malady which has affected his mental faculties, disqualifying him for any employment. P.

Joseph Blake was born in Otisfield, son of Dr. Silas Blake, January, 1814, and was prepared for college at the academy in North Bridgton. Immediately after graduating he entered on theological study in the Bangor Theological Seminary. His course was interrupted by his employment as a teacher for more than a year in Mississippi, but he returned and completed his course with the class of 1840. In the early part of the year following he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Cumberland, and remained there eighteen years. In 1860 he was installed pastor over the church in Gilmanton, N. H. In 1867 he undertook, in connection with his pastoral duties, the office of principal of the academy in the place; but the work was too much for him, his health failed, and he sought and obtained dismission from his pastoral charge. The needed rest and relief from care renewed his health, and an urgent request from

the people induced him to consent to resume his relation to them, and he was reinstalled in 1871. In 1878 he resigned the pastorate, removed to Andover, Mass., where he now resides.

Mr. Blake has contributed occasionally to the periodical press. He published a Thanksgiving sermon in 1853. He has cultivated the science of botany, and, though outside of the sacred profession, as himself affirms, he has been, "if not a better, a happier and healthier man because of it." A valuable herbarium, collected by his own hands, through the liberality of his brother Hon. Samuel H. Blake of Bangor, enriches the collections of the college. In 1872 Dr. Blake was made D. D. by his Alma Mater.

In 1843 Dr. Blake married Hannah Little Clark, daughter of Theodore Clark of Wells, a descendant of Rev. Tristram Gilman, for many years pastor of the church in what is now Yarmouth. They have had eight children, all but one now living: the eldest, Maurice B. (Amherst, 1866), a lawyer in San Francisco; the second a merchant in Bangor; the third (a graduate of the Technological School, Worcester, Mass.) adjutant professor of chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. P.

George Washington Cressey was a native of Rowley, Mass., born December, 1810, and was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield. He took the course in theology at Andover, graduating in 1838; was ordained pastor of the Union Church, Kennebunk, where he remained nearly twelve years, and then became stated supply of the church at Buxton Centre until his death, February, 1867. Humble, modest, self-distrustful, amidst hindrances from inadequate support and infirm health all his days, he maintained the character of a faithful and successful student. He had the entire confidence, respect, and affection of his people. He was of great loveliness and purity of character, and a firm, consistent, devoted Christian. He endured a protracted organic disease with patience and submission, sustained by buoyant hope.

He was married, and left a son who graduated with honor from Bowdoin College, 1875, and a daughter. P.

Josiah Crosby was born in Dover, N. H., November, 1816. He prepared (although as he states, imperfectly) at Foxcroft Academy. The first few years after graduation he suffered from ill health, but notwithstanding studied law with Hon. Alfred Johnson, Belfast, Hon. Frederic Hobbs, Bangor, and Hon. Charles P. Chandler, Dover; was admitted to the bar of Piscataquis County in 1838, and entered on the

practice as partner for a time with Mr. Chandler. He then removed to Levant (now Kenduskeag); in a short time removed to Exeter, and in 1845 to Dexter where he has since resided, practising in the courts of Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset Counties, and in the United States courts for Maine.

Mr. Crosby's political relations have been in the Whig and Republican parties. He represented Dexter and Corinna in the Legislature of 1857, 1863, and 1865, and in 1867 and 1868 was in the Senate from Penobscot County, and president of that body during the last of those years. He was on the judiciary committees of both branches during all his terms of service except the last, took an active part in legislation, and his influence was felt in several important measures. Besides several speeches in legislative debates he has delivered eulogies and addresses which have appeared in the public press.

But his efforts at the bar have been various before jury and the court, in criminal as well as civil cases. He was largely instrumental, mainly by public addresses, in forwarding the enterprise of the Dexter and Newport Railroad. He has also contributed to newspapers articles on topics of local or more general interest.

In 1863 he was elected member of the Maine Historical Society. Mr. Crosby has led a busy life, and has won respect and esteem by his ability, energy, and genial temper and manners.

He has twice married: in 1844 Henrietta Hill, daughter of Henry Hill, Esq., by whom he had two children, both dying in infancy, and his wife in 1846. He then married in 1849 Mary Bradbury Foss, daughter of Simon Foss, Dexter, by whom he has had nine children, five sons and four daughters, eight now living. One son is now a member of Bowdoin College; two have graduated from the State Agricultural College, Orono.

Mr. Crosby is now president of the *Φ. B. K.*, vice-president of the Alumni Association, and a member of the Overseer Board. P.

Charles Dame was born in South Berwick, September, 1810, but entered college from Acton. He graduated from the Theological Seminary, Andover, in 1838. Having been invited to preach as a candidate to the First Church and people in Falmouth, he began his ministry with them immediately; was ordained to the pastorate in the following May, and remained there fifteen years. His labor was not without tokens of the Divine favor in promoting union where there had been division, and in accessions to the church. At his own request he was dismissed from that charge, accepted a call from the church in Brentwood, N. H., and was installed in 1854. After a service of

nearly three years, in consequence of failing health he discontinued active work of the ministry; removed to Exeter, N. H., and was employed in an agency for a publishing house in Boston until 1870, although preaching occasionally. Near the close of that year he went to Iowa, engaged in active business two years, then with renewed health resumed the work of the ministry in different places four or five years, and at last accepted an invitation from the First Church in West Newbury, Mass., where he still resides at this writing, 1878.

In 1840 he married Nancy J. Page of Acton. They have had five children. Four — a son Samuel P. (Bowdoin College, 1862) and three daughters all graduates of Mt Holyoke Seminary — are now living.

P.

Ebenezer Dole of Hallowell had charge of Hebron Academy for one year. The next three years were spent in the seminary at Bangor. He then passed a year in the city of New York and attended lectures in the university; but with all this preparation he lacked courage for the pulpit, and never preached but once. His health also failed him; he sought the shelter of home, and there in 1846 he died. One to whom I am much indebted for his friendly aid in these little memoirs, and who was a classmate of Dole, thus speaks of him: "He was a fine scholar, and something of a poet. If I were to mention any peculiarity, I should say he was distinguished for his child like diffidence and unpretending modesty. He was remarkably sensitive, had a nice appreciation of the beautiful, and always appeared to me like some delicate house plant, — too delicate and frail to be exposed to the storms of every-day life."

Edmund Flagg was born in Wiscasset, November, 1815. He went South after graduating, and taught in Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo.; then read law with Judge Gamble, St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar of that city and subsequently of other States where he resided. He was reporter of debates in the Constitutional Convention of Missouri in 1846, and of the courts of St. Louis; was secretary of Hon. M. Hannegan, minister to Berlin, United States consul at Venice, and a fruit of his position was "The City of the Sea," a history of Venice, two volumes; was in charge of the bureau of statistics, and prepared under Secretary Marcy a report on the relations of the United States with foreign nations, highly commended; was librarian of copyrights.

Mr. Flagg has cultivated literary tastes. Besides what has been just referred to he has contributed to the newspaper press, has edited

several newspapers in the South and West, has published "The Far West," two volumes, most of the letter-press of Myer's "United States Illustrated, West," romances and dramas.

He married in 1862 at Washington, Kate A., daughter of Sidney S. Gallaher of Virginia, and has had three sons and a daughter who died in infancy. The last twelve years he has spent on a farm at Highland View, near Falls Church, Va. P.

William Flye was born in Newcastle, October, 1814. On taking his degree he engaged in teaching one year as principal of St. Alban's Academy, and two years as master of the Young Men's High School at Eastport. From 1838 to 1841 was attached to the United States seventy-four "Ohio," Commodore Isaac Hull, as captain's clerk, on the Mediterranean station, and was then appointed by the commodore acting professor of mathematics. On his return after a three-years' cruise he passed examination, his appointment was confirmed, and thus he was permanently connected with the navy. From 1841 to 1857 he served in that capacity in the "John Adams," during a cruise of three years on the coast of Brazil, again for the same time in the "Jamestown" on the west coast of Africa, and then was attached six or seven years to the United States Naval Observatory, Washington. While in Europe in 1855 he took command of a large clipper ship on a voyage around Cape Horn to the west coast of South America. Resigning his commission in 1857, he connected himself with the merchant marine in command of large-class vessels.

At the opening of the war he returned to the navy as a volunteer lieutenant, and served in various positions involving at times important responsibilities, as commander of gunboats and ironclads on the North Carolina coast and the Mississippi. Wrecked on the "R. B. Forbes" on the North Carolina coast, and taken off with officers and men by the frigate "Roanoke," he was on board that frigate when the rebel "Merrimac" sank the United States frigates "Cumberland" and "Congress," and the United States "Monitor" to the astonishment of friends and foes appeared for the rescue. After Capt. Worden of the "Monitor" was wounded, Flye was ordered to join her as first lieutenant and executive officer, and served in her several months. Subsequently he served for a time as first lieutenant, United States Navy Yard, Memphis, on the ironclad "Benton," as commander of the fifth division of the Mississippi squadron, and again on the gunboat "Lexington" and seventh division of the same. After the surrender of Gen Lee, sixty-four vessels of that squadron were placed under his command to be dismantled and prepared for sale out

of the service. In 1866 he was honorably discharged from the service "with the thanks of the department." Capt. Flye passed through the exposures and perils of such active service unharmed by shot or shell, but was unfortunate in suffering serious injury to his hearing caused by the discharge of heavy guns. From 1866 to 1871 was engaged in business in Georgia, and from 1872 to 1879 has been cashier of the First National Bank, Damariscotta.

In 1844 he married Mary E. Perkins of Topsham. They have had two children, one of whom is now living. P.

Pearson Follansbee was born in 1808 at Vassalboro'. After graduating at Brunswick and Bangor he went to the South and the West. For several years he was employed by the American Tract Society as a colporteur in Kentucky. "For this work he was eminently fitted, both by the amiableness of his disposition and his attainments in piety." He died, as was reported of Asiatic cholera, in a deserted hovel near Louisville, Ky., in 1846.

Luke Hill was born in Minot, June, 1812. He pursued medical study and graduated in medicine in 1841. Most of his professional life was spent in Biddeford, and he was respected as an intelligent, well-read, and successful physician. In obedience to the call of his country he entered the public service as assistant surgeon, and contracted the disease which in a few weeks after his return proved fatal, December, 1863. He was of retired habits and reserved manners, but maintained a consistent Christian character. P.

Alexander Johnston was born in Wiscasset, December, 1815, son of a respected and successful merchant. After graduation he followed for a time the example of his family of two generations in the building and ownership of ships, and during his father's life engaged in the business with him. He had a decided turn for construction. During the late war he built two steamers and several yachts. His talent and taste have been made available to others in the erection of buildings. He was active in the enterprise of the bridge connecting Wiscasset and Edgecomb. He made himself an accomplished surveyor, and his known accuracy and skill have led to his frequent appointment by courts to run lines which were in controversy. He has a taste for books, especially of a scientific character or treating of agriculture or mechanics. He has of late years given himself somewhat to horticulture. His ability in whatever attracts his attention and interest is without question, and "his information and knowledge of them is in an eminent degree extensive and accurate, even to minut-

est details. His singular habits of reserve and a retiring disposition have probably prevented him from seeking a sphere in which his peculiar talent would have found wider scope and freer expansion."

He married Miss Neal of Wiscasset, but has no children. P.

Edward Miranda Emerson Keating was according to the college record a native of York (the obituary notice of him from which the facts of his life are derived gives Portland as his birthplace), born August, 1816. He read law with Judge Goodenow of Alfred. In 1837 he went West, and established himself in his profession in Alton, Ill., which, as the obituary written by his pastor, Rev. J. G. Forman of the Unitarian Church, informs us, he prosecuted with eminent ability and success, and was accounted one of the best lawyers in the State. He possessed a clear and logical mind, and always appeared before the highest legal tribunals to the best advantage, arguing his cases with signal ability. He filled offices of public trust as member of the common council, mayor of the city, and a member of the Legislature. He was at one time superintendent of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and was retained as its counsel to the time of his death. The inception and completion of that work were largely due to his energy, capacity, and influence. He was generous in support of religious institutions, constant in attendance on public worship, and liberal in private benefactions. He cultivated literary tastes, had fine social qualities, and was gifted in conversation. The writer of the obituary deemed it proper to add that he had the common infirmities of our nature, and from his early death may be derived a solemn lesson of warning to the living, teaching us, in the language of sacred writ, "so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." In 1839 he married Miss Hannah Miller Moody, daughter of Capt. George Moody of York. He died in 1857, leaving a son and two daughters. P.

Edwin Leigh was born in South Berwick, September, 1815. His career has been a varied one. After graduation he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1838. He had cherished the desire to become a missionary, and had received an appointment from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Asia Minor; but the health of his wife compelled a change of his plans. After acting as "stated supply" in Kennebunk and Winchendon, Mass., he was ordained pastor over a Congregational church in Woonsocket (Smithfield), R. I., but in the following year at his own request was dismissed. He was employed in teaching two years in Bristol,

R. I., and then engaged in the study of medicine in the Tremont Medical School, Boston, attended the lectures of Harvard Medical School, and took a medical degree in 1850. A portion of this period he was with Prof. Agassiz, prosecuting studies in natural history. He did not practise the medical profession more than three or four years. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he became a teacher of natural history in the High School, and then was connected with a department in the City University. For several years he has been a zealous advocate of the phonetic system, has published text-books to promote it in primary schools and to facilitate the acquisition of the language by foreigners. His present residence is Brooklyn, N. Y. P.

Nathan Longfellow was born in Whitefield, December, 1804. On leaving college he was employed in teaching nine years, for the most part in Georgia. He then returned to New England and established himself in Needham, Mass., as a manufacturer of paper, at the same time cultivating a farm. His residence of late years has been Newton Lower Falls, Mass. In 1844 he married Eliza W. Southwick of Vassalboro', and has four children, two sons and two daughters. He has been on superintending school committees twenty-five years.

Thomas Newman Lord was born in Newburyport, Mass., August, 1807, but entered college from Winthrop, where was then his home. He was prepared for college at Farmington and Monmouth. After graduating he pursued theological study with Rev David Thurston of Winthrop, and was ordained over the Congregational Church in Topsham in 1837, where he remanied five years. He then entered on a pastorate of nine years over the Second Church, Biddeford. From 1851 to 1862 he was pastor over the church in West Auburn. He has since been at two different times pastor over the church in Limerick, and for two years over the church in North Yarmouth. He now (December, 1878) resides at Limerick, but is doing what he regards his last work in the active ministry at Kittery Point.

Mr. Lord married Mary E., daughter of Dr. James Tupper of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., subsequently of Dresden. They have had one child, a daughter; but have adopted two sons and a daughter. The eldest son lost a limb in the late war, and is now lieutenant in the United States army. The second graduated from Bowdoin College in 1866, graduated in medicine in Chicago in 1871, was acting surgeon in the war, and was on the staff of Gen. Custer when the whole force was slain by the Indians in 1876. P.

Asahel Moore was born in Gardiner, November, 1811. After graduating he spent a few months teaching in the high school in his native town. In 1836, having connected himself with the Maine conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Portland, he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Calais. In 1837 and 1838 he exercised his ministry in Castine. He was then called to be principal of Clinton and Vassalboro' Academies, and continued in the office two years. He has since received appointments successively in several of the principal towns of the State, was presiding elder of the Bucksport district, was pastor of a church in Newbury, Mass., one year, and then, while on a visit to friends in the West, connected himself with the Wisconsin conference, with which he still remains in the city of Sheboygan, where he has for the third year received an appointment. In 1837 he married Miss Charlotte A. McAllister of St. Stephens, N. B. She died in 1874. In 1878 he married Mrs. Williams of Brunswick. P.

Edward St. John Nealley was born in Lee, N. H., December, 1811. He did not complete his course, but was subsequently admitted to a degree with his class. He read law with his relative Hon. Jonathan Cilley, Esq. (1825), and practised for a short time; but being appointed by President Van Buren deputy collector of customs at Bath, he relinquished the profession, and continued through successive administrations in the office until his death in 1881, then being the oldest collector in service in the country, ever respected for integrity and ability. He was repeatedly a member of the city government of Bath, and held other positions of responsibility. He married twice: first, in Thomaston in 1836, Lucy C., daughter of Hezekiah Prince, who died in 1853; second, to Sarah A. Pope of Spencer, Mass., who survives him. He had six children. His oldest son graduated at Bowdoin College, 1858, and a younger son is now a member of the college. P.

Sewall Paine was born in Mercer, November, 1806. He entered on a theological course at Bangor, graduating in 1838; began his work at Westminster, Vt.; was ordained over the Congregational Church in Montgomery, Vt., in 1843, and remained there till 1872; was laborious, earnest, and faithful, notwithstanding an infirm constitution. Compelled to relinquish active labor, he gave his later years to the cultivation of a small farm, preaching occasionally. Of steadfast faith in God and his truth, of a retiring, humble spirit, he was known as a sincere and devoted servant of his Master. No account of his family has come to us. P.

Albert Whitman Parris was born February, 1818. He entered college from Portland. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He went to Wisconsin, where for a time he was registrar of the land office at Mineral Point. He married and had children. P.

Henry Varnum Poor was born in Andover, Me., December, 1812. Upon leaving college he engaged in the study of law at Bangor, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and opened an office in that city, where he remained ten years. He then removed to New York to take charge of the *American Railroad Journal*, and held that position until 1862. He soon after removed to Brookline, where he has since lived.

In 1868 he published a "Manual of the Railroads of the United States," which has been issued yearly. In 1877 he published "Money: Its Laws and History," a large octavo volume, as also a work entitled "Resumption and the Silver Question." Besides these more important works he has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers and periodicals on a great variety of topics, and is now, it is said, engaged on a "History of the United States."

Mr. Poor has never held political office. In 1841 he married Mary Wild Pierce, daughter of Rev. Dr. John Pierce of Brookline, Mass., and has had seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom a son and three daughters are now living. P.

George Lewis Prentiss was born in Gorham, May, 1816; was fitted for college at the academy in that town under Rev. Reuben Nason. The two years after graduation he was Mr. Nason's assistant. From 1839 to 1841 he prosecuted theological study at the universities of Halle and Berlin in Germany. In 1845 he was ordained over the South Trinitarian Church in New Bedford, Mass., from whence in 1851 he was called to the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church in New York. In 1858 impaired health lead to his resignation, and he spent two years in foreign travel. The fact of his anticipated release from his pastorate over the Mercer Street Church led to the following testimonial in a leading newspaper: "No man was ever more loved than he; and nothing has been wanting on the part of his people to retain him in his position, — a long vacation of two years, assistance of every kind, relief in all forms, — but such is his feeble health that he has felt obliged to resist them all." On his return from abroad a new church and congregation were gathered on Murray Hill, city of New York, and he was installed its pastor in 1862. In 1873 he accepted an invitation to the Skinner and McAlpine professorship of pastoral

theology, church polity, and mission work in the Union Theological Seminary, which he still holds.

In 1854 Mr. Prentiss received the honorary degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater. Besides being an active, efficient pastor, Dr. Prentiss has given proof of talent and culture in several publications, as in a memoir of his distinguished brother, Hon. Sergeant Smith Prentiss (Bowdoin College, 1826), in two volumes, 1855, and occasional discourses and addresses, among which are a discourse in memory of Thomas Harvey Skinner, D. D., LL. D., and a eulogy on the life and character of Gen. Zachary Taylor, 1850; a sermon in memory of Anson G. Phelps, 1854. An ardent, decided, and eloquent advocate of the Union and its institutions, he published several addresses called forth by our national trial: "A True Christian State: The Present Struggle," before the alumni of Bowdoin College, 1861; "The Providential Events of 1861," and "How to meet the Events of 1862"; "The National Crisis," before the *Φ. B. K.*, Dartmouth College, 1862; "Lessons of Encouragement from the Times of Washington," 1863; "The Political Situation," 1866; "The Political Crisis," 1866; "Our National Bane; or, The Dry Rot in American Politics: A Hint for the Times touching Civil Service Reform," 1877.

In 1845 he married Elizabeth Payson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Edward Payson of Portland, whose reputation as a writer is widely extended in this country and in Europe; most of her works having been republished in England, and some of them having been issued in French and German translations. She died suddenly in 1878. Two sons, members of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and two daughters are living. P.

Joseph Prince from Thomaston went after he graduated to Georgia, and for a number of years was principal of a high school in Monroe, Walton County; he was also a licensed and well-approved preacher of the Baptist persuasion. At the time of his death in 1843 he was on the point of entering the medical profession. In the region where he lived Mr. Prince stood high as a man, a scholar, and a Christian. He left a wife and two children.

George Purinton was born in Poland, November, 1809. After taking his degree he engaged for two years in the study of the law in the office of John Neal, Esq., Portland, and then removed to Baltimore. On a visit to Washington he met with a member of the Senate from Illinois who opened to him alluring prospects in the West, and he resolved to try his fortune in that direction, bearing letters from the

senator and others. The senator introduced him to the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who gave him employment as a private tutor in his family while he continued his legal studies. In due time admitted to practice in the courts of the State, in 1840 he opened an office in Freeport, Stephenson County, where he has since resided. In 1842 and 1843 he was appointed on the council of revision of the laws of Illinois, and in 1848 was elected by the popular voice presiding judge for a term of four years of the County Commissioner's Court, with probate jurisdiction. Declining a re-election he retired to private life, though acting frequently as a justice of the peace.

In 1850 he married Miss Bayer of Lewisburg, Pa. They have had two daughters, now (1878) living. P.

Augustus Coggswell Robbins was a native of Union, born June, 1816. He read law with John Stevens Abbot, Esq., then of Rockland; was admitted to the bar and settled in the practice in Thomaston. He subsequently removed to Brunswick, where he continued in the practice several years. He became cashier of the bank in the town and was highly reputed for skill and accuracy. He held offices of trust, was commissioner of banks for the State, was a member of the Board of Overseers of the college, and its secretary; a man of purest integrity, trusted implicitly by all, a high-minded citizen, and greatly esteemed. He was a member of the Congregational Church and for a time superintendent of its Sabbath school. He is remembered for his humor and ready wit. For the last few years he was subject to epileptic attacks, the result as was thought of an injury in childhood, and which caused his death in December, 1868. He married Maria T. Curtis, daughter of a respected ship-master and citizen of the town. They had a son Charles Augustus (graduate of Bowdoin College, 1864), and daughter Harriet, wife of Augustus F. Libby (Bowdoin College, 1864). P.

Frederic Southgate was a son of Horatio Southgate of Portland. The Rev. Dr. Prentiss thus refers to his college life: "Southgate was my chum for one or two years. He was a most estimable and worthy man in every respect. His intellectual gifts were not brilliant, but they were solid and practical, while his personal qualities were uncommonly fine. I cherish the most agreeable recollections of him." After a year spent in the Theological School at Bangor, Mr. Southgate studied medicine with Dr. Mussey, first in Hanover and then in Cincinnati; having taken his degree he went to Texas and practised awhile. In 1841 he settled in Burlington, Iowa Territory; but a sense of duty

still followed him which could not rest satisfied with what he was doing. He soon after went to Jubilee College, and in 1842 was admitted to deacon's orders by the venerable Bishop Chase. He spent the severe winter of 1842–3 as an itinerant missionary in the southern part of Illinois. In the summer of 1843 he took charge of the Episcopal Church at Edwardsville, near Alton; but his health, which had long been precarious, soon after broke down. He died February, 1844, in Quincy, Ill., at the house of Rev. Dr. Giddings. He had married a few months before Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Moore of Gardiner, Me. Mr. Southgate seems to have been a modest, amiable, and excellent man, exemplary in his inner as well as social life, and devoted to his sacred calling. He died at the age of thirty.

Albert Gorham Tenney was born in Newbury, Mass., July, 1814. He has given himself for the most part to journalism. Soon after graduating he went to Baltimore, Md., where he taught a school for young ladies three years. He there began the special work of his life, in connection with another establishing the Baltimore *Transcript*. In 1840, returning to the North, he became connected successively with different prints, as the *Daily Times* and others; was on the staff of the *Daily Journal* for seven years, and was assistant reporter for it. He was private secretary three years to Commodore John Downes on the "Ohio" receiving ship, and held a position in the custom-house four years. In 1855 he came to Maine, edited the Bath *Daily Tribune* until 1857, when he became and still is proprietor of the Brunswick *Telegraph*. He has served on the school committee of Brunswick, and is a member of the Maine Historical Society.

He has married twice: in 1836 Frances Ann Estabrook, daughter of Col. Thomas Estabrook, who died in 1858, leaving a son who died in 1867; second, in 1867, Mary Caroline, daughter of Rev. Charles Packard (1817). P.

William Williams was born in Newburyport, Mass., August, 1814. He was fitted for college at Dummer Academy. Soon after he left college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Asa W. Wildes, and afterwards in Marblehead, where he also for a time taught the high school. In 1840 he represented that town in the Legislature, and then removing to Gloucester opened a law office in the same year. He continued the practice of his profession steadily, declining a seat in the governor's council, a nomination to the Senate of the State, and other positions, until 1845, when through the agency of Governor Morton he accepted a clerkship in the customs in Boston,

which he held until 1877, when the office was discontinued by the government, declining meanwhile repeated offers of the deputy collectorship. He then resumed his profession in Gloucester. He has repeatedly served on the school committee, and has been the present year (1878) elected mayor of the city. In 1851 he edited the *American Cabinet*, a literary and scientific paper; and in 1855 published in Boston a work entitled "The Unity of Man in Creation and the Universe no Desert, the Earth no Monopoly."

In 1843 he married Miss Abby K. Brown of Gloucester. They have had four sons and a daughter, of whom one son and the daughter alone survive. P.

Timothy Roberts Young is a native of Dover, N. H. In 1838 he went to Illinois and settled as a lawyer at Marshall on the eastern border of the State. His professional career was quite successful. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, "but not finding politics congenial to his taste, he retired at the expiration of his term." Since that time, with the exception of two or three years devoted to railroad enterprise, Mr. Young has been principally engaged in farming. In all his pursuits thus far he seems to have been prospered.

1836.

Howard Brooks Abbot was born in Sidney, September, 1811. He studied law in Calais and engaged in the practice of his profession in Columbus, Miss.; but, affected unfavorably by the Southern climate, after two years' residence he returned to Maine and became partner with his brother Hon. Nehemiah Abbot of Belfast. The purpose which he formed while a student at law, when he was led to embrace with the peculiar intensity of his nature the faith of the gospel, but which was hindered by pecuniary circumstances, he was able to accomplish in 1847, when, abandoning a lucrative practice, he devoted himself to the ministry in the Methodist communion, in which he labored with characteristic singleness of aim and energy and with marked success. He died in Waterville in 1876.

In 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth J. Moody, Readville, who survives him. They had one child, a son, who died a few years ago.

P.

Samuel P. Abbott, a brother of the well-known authors Jacob and John S. C., "as a scholar was distinguished more for industry than brilliancy, yet ranking above the medium. His modesty and urbanity, his elevated sentiments and purity of character, won the hearts of

many, and secured for him, what few can boast, the unqualified respect of all. He was a youth of ardent but unostentatious piety, and by his cheerfulness of spirit and freedom from austerity he so commended it to others that his influence in college was pre-eminently happy. While conscientious in the discharge of every duty, none more than he loved to share with friends in the pleasures of social intercourse and innocent amusement. It is one of the sweetest recollections of my college life that I enjoyed largely the confidence and friendship of 'Sam Abbott.'" Mr. Abbott studied at Andover, and was settled at Houlton, where he stayed five or six years, much respected and beloved. Finding his physical strength insufficient for this position, he opened a school for boys in Farmington, and was soon known as a very successful teacher. But this task also proved too severe for a constitution naturally feeble. He died in 1849. To the genial tribute given above I must add a few words from another of his classmates: "He had the characteristics of his family, was endowed with very respectable mental powers, and with a great talent for winning his way to the hearts of all. All loved him and spoke well of him. He was a sunny, kind-hearted, useful man. In his Christian experience he never seemed to have anything to do in the deep, dark waters. He was handed gently through life."

Aaron Chester Adams was born in Bangor, April, 1815, son of Deacon Eliashib Adams and brother of Rev. Dr. George E. Adams, pastor for forty years of the Congregational Church near the college. He entered at once upon theological study at the seminary in his native town, graduating in 1839, and was ordained the same year pastor of the Congregational Church in Gardiner. Subsequently he has been in the pastorate at Gorham, Auburn, and since 1867 or 1868 over the church in Wethersfield, in each field of labor approved as a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Mr. Adams married Harriet S. Johnson of Brewer. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. P.

Joseph Baker was born in Bloomfield, June, 1812. After graduation he taught in the High School in Augusta, and in 1837 began the study of law in the office of Williams & McCobb, completed his preparation with Messrs. Vose & Lancaster, was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1839, and has since continued in the practice in Augusta. In 1847 was in the State Senate, and in the House in 1870. In 1856 and 1870 was commissioner to revise the statutes of Maine. He was county attorney in 1864. He has been for several years on the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1841 he married Frances G. Rogers of Augusta. They have had one child, a son, Orville D., who graduated from the college in 1868.

P.

Sandford K. Ballard "was in college five years, having entered the class before us. He was a man of decided ability, and of a poetic temperament. [See Athenæan List of Poets.] He practised law for a short time in Gardiner. He was a man of excellent qualities, ardent indeed and impulsive, but generous and frank. A true man and a Christian, he was beloved by all." Mr. Ballard died of consumption in 1841.

Daniel Dole was born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, September, 1808. He graduated at the Theological Seminary in Bangor in 1839, received ordination at Bloomfield in the following year, and under appointment from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions embarked for the Sandwich Islands, arriving in the spring of 1841. He was made principal of the Punahou School, and when it was incorporated as Oahu College was appointed its president, and held the position until 1855. He then removed to Koloa in the island of Kauai, yet continuing his work as a teacher, in which he was highly successful. His fondness for classical study led him to prepare students for the colleges of his native land. An associate for many years in the islands writes of him: "Many pupils scattered over the world will learn of his death with unfeigned sorrow. He was a pure-minded, thoughtful, scholarly, devout Christian missionary, whom we truly loved and who enjoyed the esteem of all missionary associates and the respect of the public. He will be remembered not only as a teacher, but as an acceptable preacher. His sermons were thoughtfully and carefully prepared, and enforced by a pure and holy example as a minister of the gospel."

He revisited his native land two or three years since, and was greeted at the Commencement of the college.

Mr. Dole married Emily K. Ballard of Gardiner, who died leaving two sons. He subsequently married Mrs. Charlotte Knapp (*née* Close) of Stamford, Conn., who died in 1874. Mr. Dole died August, 1878.

P.

Nathan Dole was born in Bloomfield. I take the following from a published sketch by his classmate, the Rev. James Drummond: "He had attained to majority before entering college, and was mature even beyond his years. He was ever doing good by private conversa-

tions, and above all by *being* good. He rarely came into collision with students, had a faculty of gliding through the rough passages of college life and getting no blows. No student ever doubted *his* piety. He early took a high rank in the class, and maintained it to the close. After leaving college he taught the academy at North Yarmouth for two years with good success." Two years more were passed at the Bangor school. Early in 1842 Mr. Dole was settled at Brewer. After eight years of faithful and successful labor there he went to Boston, and took charge of the *Journal of Missions* and of *Youth's Day Spring*. These publications he edited much to the satisfaction of all concerned until the close of 1854, when he was attacked with hemorrhage from the lungs. Consumption followed, and he died at Brewer in the following summer.*

JOTHAM DONNELL, born November, 1814, came from Alna. He at once entered on medical study, attended lectures of the Medical School of the college, graduating in 1839. He has practised his profession in Houlton with success and reputation, respected as a man. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society. No reply having been received from Dr. Donnell to circulars sent to him, the writer has only this brief notice to give. P.

JAMES DRUMMOND was born in Bristol, April, 1815. Graduating with distinction, he was for two years principal of Newcastle Academy, which he managed with great success. He then prosecuted theological studies at Bangor, and graduated in 1841. He was settled in the ministry over the Congregational Church in Auburn in 1842, where, notwithstanding severe and almost constant bronchial affections, he labored with reputation and success nearly fifteen years, when he was induced to listen to a call from the North Church in Springfield, Mass., and to resign his pastorate in 1858. During this period he contributed largely to the Lewiston *Journal*, and was for a time editor of the Maine *Evangelist*. He left a people deeply regretting his removal, entered with characteristic energy upon his new field of labor, and had won the respect, confidence, and affection of a large church and congregation. Mr. Drummond was a student and thinker, fertile and copious in thought and diction; conversant with men, and readily gaining confidence by his honesty, firmness, quick sympathy, and genial disposition. For a large portion of his active

* He married and left a son, now Rev. Charles F. Dole, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass. P.

life he was subject to physical infirmity. At the last he was seized with fever, which, though not violent, preyed upon the sources of strength, and after a few weeks, while on a visit to a relative near the coast at Swampscott, Mass., whither he had gone in hope of repairing his wasted energies, ended in death in 1861. A volume of his sermons was published after his death. He married Esther Ann Swett, daughter of Edward S., Esq., and Abigail (Mason) Swett, Dedham, Mass. They had one child, a daughter, now wife of Rev. Mr. C. F. Dole of Jamaica Plain, Mass. P.

Thomas Parsons Emerson was born in Parsonsfield, May, 1809. On leaving college he was employed as a teacher for some time in Virginia. He then pursued theological study in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, when Dr. Lyman Beecher was at its head, and was ordained into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He held pastorates for limited periods, but for thirty years labored earnestly and successfully in the service of the Home Missionary Society, a chosen service, though involving toil and self-sacrifice. In his manifold ministrations he rode thousands of miles, once declaring that his most effective sermons were "thought out on horseback as he drove from church to church." He thus labored in the States of Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio. In 1860 he was appointed delegate from his presbytery to the general assembly which met at New Orleans. In 1870, having resigned a pastorate in Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill., he was commissioned by the Home Missionary Society for service in Kansas; but soon after reaching his field of labor his health failed, and he returned to the home he had left, and died in November of that year. He bore the reputation, we are informed, of more than ordinary ability as a thinker and preacher. His self-denying spirit and his earnest devotion, as already stated, led him to choose his field of effort among feeble and destitute churches, thus seeking not his own honor, but the honor of Him whom he served.

Mr. Emerson married Mrs. Stella Nearing in 1847, and had two sons, neither surviving; the younger, a member of Cornell University, and intending to follow his father in the ministry, being drowned in 1874. P.

George Freeman Emery, son of Hon Stephen Emery (1814), was born in Paris, Me., November, 1817. On leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of his father in his native town, with whom, on being admitted to the bar, he formed a copartnership, was also appointed register of probate for the county, and held

that office by reappointment until 1846, when he removed to Portland, where he continued in the practice of the profession. In 1848 he received from Judge Woodbury the clerkship of the United States Circuit Court, and held the office until 1876, when he resigned and removed to Boston to take charge of the Boston *Post*. He had before had experience in his new and responsible work, having edited the Oxford *Democrat* during the heated canvass pending the senatorial canvass of his brother-in-law, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and had subsequently contributed editorials to the *Eastern Argus*. Judge Clifford appointed him master of chancery in his court, and he had the same position in the Supreme Court of the State. He was once the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of Portland; was pension agent under appointment from President Pierce; and during the civil war was actuary of the Maine War Claim Association. Mr. Emery, with his wife, united in 1855 with the Free Street Baptist Church, Portland. In 1841 he married Abby W. Appleton, daughter of John W. Appleton, and sister of John Appleton (1834). They have had six children, four sons and two daughters. One son, George F. (Harvard College, 1866), has died; another, Hannibal H. (Bowdoin College, 1874), studied law, but is associated with his father on the staff of the Boston *Post*. P.

Ephraim Wilder Farley was born in Newcastle, August, 1817. After graduation he read law with his relative, William J. Farley, Esq., in Thomaston, and practised the profession a few years in that place. He then removed to his native place, where he has since resided His tastes and independent means led him more into political than professional life, in which he became prominent and influential. He was most of his life a Whig in politics, but at the dissolution of that party his strong conservatism declined to unite with the Republican party, and he fell in with the Democracy. He twice represented his town in the House and his district in the Senate of the State. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-third Congress. He was a member of the national Whig convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and of the national Democratic convention of 1860. Mr. Farley cultivated literary tastes. He was president for some years of the trustees of Lincoln Academy in Newcastle. Our college library bears evidence of his interest, and the Commencement platform every year exhibits a venerable chair of English oak, his gift, brought from England in 1635, from which the honors of the college are conferred. Mr. Farley was never married, and has occupied until within two or three years the

paternal mansion, ever ready to show generous hospitality to kindred and friends. His genial temper, liberal disposition, intelligence independent spirit, and spotless integrity won friendship, affection, and respect. His health was manifestly failing for a year or more, and he died very suddenly at Newcastle, April 12, 1880. A large assemblage at his funeral testified to the affectionate respect cherished for its first citizen by the community. P.

Alonzo Garcelon was born in Lewiston, May, 1813. Immediately after taking his degree he took charge of the academy at Fryeburg for a year, meanwhile beginning medical study under the advice of Abiel Hall, M. D., of that town. He prosecuted his professional study under Dr. and Prof. Reuben D. Mussey, Hanover, N. H., and attended two courses of medical lectures in Dartmouth College. He accompanied Dr. Mussey as his demonstrator of surgical anatomy to the Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated at that institution in 1839. Returning to Maine he established himself in the profession in his native town, where he has won reputation, especially in the department of surgery.

Dr. Garcelon has led an active life as a professional and public man. He established and conducted for four years the Lewiston *Journal;* he has represented the city and district in both branches of the Legislature; has been alderman and mayor of the city; has for several years been president of the Androscoggin Railroad; was surgeon-general of the State, and rendered very important service in hospitals and in the field, repeatedly bringing order out of confusion during most of the late war; has been secretary of the surgical section of the American Medical Association, and president of the Maine Medical Association; for several years has been president of the Androscoggin Agricultural Society; has been trustee of literary institutions, and is at this writing governor of the State of Maine.

Dr. Garcelon married in 1841 Ann Augusta Waldron, Dover, N. H., who died in 1857, leaving four children, three sons and a daughter. In 1859 he again married Olivia N. Spear, Rockland, by whom he has a daughter. P.

John Goodenow was born in Paris, February, 1817. After leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession in Hiram, South Paris, and Auburn, and subsequently in Boston. He had a position for some time in the customs in the city of New York. In later years he has resided in Baltimore. He has suffered through life from a defective vision. He

married Miss Appleton of Portland, sister of Hon. John Appleton (Bowdoin College, 1834), and has had a son and three daughters.

P.

Edwin Hall, son of Dr. Abiel Hall of Alfred, for a year after his graduation was private tutor in a family of Albemarle County, Virginia. His medical studies were completed under Dr. Mussey. He practised several years in Newcastle and then went to Saco. In 1845, while making a post-mortem examination, he unwarily took some virus into his circulation through a small puncture in one of his fingers. From the part first affected the evil gradually spread over the whole frame, and his health became so much impaired that he was often unable to comply with professional calls. He died in 1852 of apoplexy. "He possessed a quiet and amiable disposition; he was enthusiastic in the study and duties of his calling, and enjoyed a high reputation for one of his age, particularly as a surgeon."

Thomas Stetson Harlow is a native of Bangor, born November, 1812. After graduation he engaged in legal study in the office of Messrs. Kent & Cutting in his native town, a few months of 1838 being spent in Dover where he edited the Piscataquis *Herald*. In the latter part of that year he went to Louisville, Ky., completed his course of study, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice in Paducah, where he remained three years. He held for a time the office of police judge. Returning to New England he opened an office in Boston, where he still prosecutes his profession. In 1843 he married Lucy J. Hall, daughter of Ebenezer Hall of Medford, Mass., which has since been his residence. They have had two daughters and a son. The son died in 1872 on his return voyage from Europe, whither he had gone in quest of health.

Mr. Harlow has shown his interest in popular education by serving on the school committee in Medford several years. He now has the position of special justice in the District Court of Middlesex County. He has contributed from time to time to the periodical press. P.

Leonard Hawes was born in Weld, December, 1808. Graduating with the respect and esteem of his instructors and his class, he entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. His mind became unsettled and incapacitated him for professional life. He returned to his home but never recovered healthy action, and the promise of usefulness which he had given was irretrievably blasted. He died in 1877.

P.

Joseph S. Hovey was from Berwick. "After passing through college amiably and harmlessly," he went to the South. Of his three years there I can tell nothing. He died in 1839.

William Merrill was born in Portland, September, 1816. After graduation he went to the Southern States, and for more than thirty years devoted himself to the work of teaching. In 1854 he was reported of as principal of the College for Young Ladies, Aberdeen, Miss.; he was regarded as a thorough and accomplished teacher, "of indomitable perseverance and tireless energy," as was testified in an obituary notice in the *Daily Clarion*, Jackson, Miss., of December, 1866, having been principal of the Institution for the Blind in that city for seven years. "He was a consistent member of the Christian Church." P.

Albert P. Nickerson "had sufficient ability to have attained a high rank, but his tastes did not incline him to study. He was a true friend to those who shared his confidence, and there was no one in the class whose frankness and generosity I more admired, or whose company in hours of relaxation his associates more enjoyed Though never degraded by dissipation, he possessed the social qualities in an eminent degree. In the technical language of the days in which I had the good fortune to share his friendship, he enjoyed a 'scrape' infinitely more than he feared a 'screw.' He returned to Belfast, read law a short time with Judge Johnson, and then went into mercantile business, which he pursued with success until his death in 1848."

Richard Pike was born in Searsport (formerly Prospect), June, 1813. He pursued his preparatory course under difficulties and embarrassments which nothing but a firm purpose and energy of character could have surmounted. Graduating with honor, he became principal of Belfast Academy, and after two years' service entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, whence at the end of a year he accepted a tutorship in the college, which he held two years; he then received a license to preach, and was settled in the ministry at Dorchester, Mass., where he labored faithfully twenty years. He was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Mr. Pike married Frances West Atherton of Portland, and left four children, three daughters, and a son now professor of engineering, etc., in the Agricultural College at Orono. P.

Isaac Randall is a native of Wilton, born February, 1810. After graduation he was the first principal of Gould Academy, Bethel, where

he taught more than a year. He then studied law in Phillips and Paris, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar and settled in the practice in the pleasant village of Dixfield, where he has since resided. Besides the labors of his profession, he has given himself to agricultural pursuits, having acres attached to his residence sufficient to afford healthful occupation and ample returns for his care and skill, while the village is indebted to him for the beautiful row of trees planted by himself that shade its street.

He married Mrs. Mellissa Eaton of Topsham, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph K. White, one of the early physicians of Dixfield. They have one son, now a partner with his father in the law.

Mr. Randall has never cherished political ambition. He has been for several years on the superintending school committee of the town and supervisor, and on the board of selectmen, and served one term in the Legislature of the State. P.

David Brainard Sewall, son of Rev. Jotham Sewall and grandson of Rev. Jotham Sewall, well known and honored in his generation as an able and faithful missionary from Maine to Georgia, was born in Newcastle, January, 1817. After graduating he taught Lewiston Falls Academy two years, then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1841. He was ordained pastor over the Congregational Church in Robbinston, January, 1842, and remained there eighteen years. He then was installed over the church in Fryeburg, December, 1859, and labored in that field fourteen years, when, having been dismissed at his own request, he became acting pastor over the church in York, where he now resides.

Mr. Sewall married Mary Drummond of Bristol, sister of Thomas (1830), and James Drummond his classmate. They have two daughters and one son. P.

Stephen Titcomb was born in Farmington, September, 1809. After graduation he taught school for a few months in Phillips, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Hiram Belcher of his native town, was admitted to the bar of Franklin County in 1839, and engaged in the practice of law in Farmington and East Wilton. After a few years he changed his plan of life and pursued theological study at Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1854. In the year following he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Weld, where he remained twelve years and resigned the pastorate. He has since been employed as a missionary in that county until 1871, when a bronchial affection compelled him to relinquish the labors of the pulpit and retire to a farm in his native town.

In 1839 he married Apphia Hobbs, daughter of James Stanley, Esq., of Farmington, who died in 1843. He was married a second time to Harriet, daughter of Rev. Manning Ellis of Brooksville. He has had seven children, three sons and four daughters, two now living. P.

Cyrus Woodman was born in Buxton, June, 1814, son of Joseph Woodman and Susanna, daughter of Rev. Dr. Paul Coffin, a clergyman of note in the earlier part of the century. After graduation he entered on the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and then of Hubbard & Watts in Boston, and after a course in the Harvard Law School opened an office in partnership with George Barstow, Esq. In 1840 he became assistant agent of the Boston and Western Land Company, and resided in Winslow, Stephenson County, Ill. In 1844 he formed a copartnership of several years' standing at Mineral Point. Wis., with C. C. Washburn, Esq , subsequently member of Congress and major-general in the late war and governor of Wisconsin. In 1856 he travelled with his family in Europe two or three years, in 1861 was elected representative to the Legislature of Wisconsin, and in 1863 removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he now resides.

He has published a memoir of Rev. Dr. Paul Coffin in the Maine Historical Collections, and "The Woodmans of Buxton," etc., which does credit to his patience and accuracy.

In 1842 he married Charlotte, daughter of Ephraim Flint of Baldwin. They have had six children, five sons and one daughter, two of the sons died in infancy. Mr. Woodman is a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, has been on the Board of Overseers of the college, and is among the benefactors of the college.

P.

Jabez Howard Woodman was born in New Gloucester, April, 1815. Constitutional infirmity hindered his fulfilling the promise of his college life. For twenty years after graduation he was a teacher most of the time in different towns in the State. New Gloucester has been his home until 1878, when he removed to Boston, where he now resides. He has served on the superintending school committee several years. For the last twenty years, while doing something in the cultivation of a small farm, he has given attention to classical and Oriental languages and literature, to which he is inclined, but failed to utilize his acquirements.

He married in 1854 Rosetta Crowell, and has had three children. He died March 15, 1881, suddenly, of disease of the heart. P.

1837.*

JOHN ALBION ANDREW was born in Windham, May, 1818. The writer is indebted largely to the admirable memoir prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society by the intimate friend of Governor Andrew, Peleg W. Chandler, LL. D. (1834). He was fitted for college at Gorham Academy under Rev. Reuben Nason. On leaving college he pursued legal studies in the office of the late Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and settled in the profession in that city, which became his permanent residence. "He was a faithful and painstaking lawyer, looking up his cases with care and industry, and probably never lost a client who had once employed him. No man at the bar studied harder. He tried a case with courage, persistence, spirit, and a dash of old-fashioned but manly temper. Those who have been associated with or opposed to him in the courts know very well that he was a dangerous opponent." His college friends were not surprised when he at once showed interest in politics and reform movements, entering largely into moral questions of the time with characteristic ardor. Attracted by the ministry of Rev Dr. J. F. Clarke, he was a constant attendant at the meetings and Bible classes of the society; and, lay preaching being a custom of the church, he sometimes conducted the public service and always to general acceptance. With a generous store of what is termed personal magnetism, abounding in wit and anecdote and of most genial temperament, he had great power of influence.

His is a conspicuous name in the political annals of Massachusetts. In 1859 he was in the lower house of its Legislature, and at once took prominent position. In 1860 he was elected governor of the State at a critical emergency in State and nation, involving great responsibility and requiring vigorous, prompt action, and by his uncommon executive ability, his administrative faculty controlled by strong practical sense, by clear foresight of coming events, unflinching courage, and by what seemed strong religious faith, and by his superiority to ordinary ways of mere politicians, placed himself in the foremost rank of the governors of States, and by general consent acquired the title of "the great war governor." His official communications, which in the stress of affairs were frequent, commanded great respect, and his address to the Legislature on retiring from office in 1866 "was worthy of the man and the occasion. In logical acumen, clearness of statement, breadth of view, it is as remarkable, as for moderation and firm-

* Sketches henceforward by Mr. Cleveland will be indicated by the letter "C."



ness" Declining various honorable and lucrative offices, he resumed the practice of law, which became extensive and remunerative; but his career of professional success and honor was drawing to its close. On the evening of the 30th of October, 1867, he was seized with apoplexy while sitting with his family, and survived but a few hours. His remains were interred in Hingham. His death produced a great sensation throughout the country, and was noticed by numerous public meetings; that by the Suffolk bar being presided over by H. W. Paine, Esq., and addressed by Richard H. Dana and George S. Hillard, Esqs., and others. Strong testimonials of respect and regard were rendered to his memory. Governor Andrew left a property too small for the support of his family. On the morning after his decease, at a meeting of gentlemen called in Boston, a fund was raised to be held for the benefit of his sisters and family. A statue of marble has been placed in the State House. The degree of LL D. was conferred on him by Amherst and Harvard Colleges in 1861. He was a member of the historical societies of Maine and Massachusetts. In 1848 he married Eliza Jane, daughter of Charles Hersey of Hingham, and he left two sons and two daughters.

Fordyce Barker was born in Wilton, May, 1818. He entered immediately after graduation on the study of medicine with his father, Dr. John Barker; the year following with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch and Dr. Charles Stedman of Boston; attended two courses of lectures in that city and one course in the Medical School of the college, graduating at the latter in 1841, and settled in the practice in Norwich, Conn. In 1843 he went abroad and spent two years in Paris in study, and received there the degree of M. D. In 1846 he was lecturer on obstetrics and the diseases of women in the Medical School of the college. Having been elected professor of that department in the New York Medical College in 1850, he removed from Norwich and became henceforward resident in the city of New York. In 1857, on account of a laryngeal trouble, he resigned his position; but in 1860 accepted the professorship in the same branch in Bellevue Hospital College, which he still holds.

Dr. Barker has attained eminent reputation and standing; has been vice-president and president of the New York Academy of Medicine, president of the State Medical Society, first president of the American Gynæcological Society, and has been physician or consulting physician of different hospitals in New York. He is a fellow of the Obstetrical Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the London Medical Society, the Harveian Society of London, the Imperial Academy

of Medicine of St. Petersburg, the Royal Medical Society of Greece, and of several State medical societies. In 1878 he received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, N. Y. He has contributed papers largely on his special subject in medical journals, many of them having been collected and translated and published in a volume in Berlin in 1866. A collection of more recent papers has been published in Genoa in 1879. In 1874 his work on the puerperal diseases was published, of which four editions have been issued. It has been published also in England, and versions of it in the leading languages of the Continent, including the Russian. In 1843 Dr. Barker married Elizabeth L. Dwight of Norwich, Conn.

Elias Bond was born in Hallowell, August, 1813. After taking his degree he entered upon a theological course at Bangor Seminary, and graduated in 1840. In November of the same year he set sail for the Sandwich Islands under commission from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; arrived at his destination in May, 1841, and being assigned by the mission to the district of Kohala on Hawaii, began his work of nearly forty years. It is due as it is honorable to him to quote a passage from his letter in reply to the circular of inquiry, even though his lowly spirit may demand an apology for giving to the reader what was meant for one eye alone: "It has not fallen to my lot to seek engagement beyond this circumscribed field of our life-long labor. Here the Master sent us, and here his providence has seemed to hold us, with a single vacation of two months in 1869. My life has been one of quiet, steady work; of some benefit, I would fain hope, to this our own people, yet of no special interest probably to the world beyond us. . . . Invitations and solicitations to other spheres of labor have not been wanting; but constitutionally averse to frequent change, and ever impressed with the thought that steady effort in one field would afford more satisfactory results than desultory attempts in many, I have always judged it best to hold on here to the end."

Mr. Bond married September, 1840, Miss Ellen M. Howell of Portland. They have had ten children, of whom nine still survive. One son has graduated from Yale College.

Nathaniel Bowman was a native of Bath, born July, 1817; was admitted to the bar in New Orleans in 1839. He died in 1847 at St. Francisville, La. In 1842 he married Catharine Ball of New Orleans. He left two children. "Bowman was a man of warm heart, noble impulses, gentlemanly manners, and good intellectual faculties."

C.

Ammi Ruhamah Bradbury was born in Minot, December, 1810. He was led while in college to consecrate himself to the work of the Christian church. After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, but did not complete the course. While there he supplied the pulpit of the Freewill Baptist Church. In the following year he received ordination. He was employed as a teacher in the seminary at Parsonsfield, exercising his ministry meanwhile two years. He then went to the Yale Theological School, graduated, and was resident a year after. He became associate principal in Smithville Seminary, R. I., and held that position four years, still preaching as occasion presented. In 1849 he served as an evangelist at Springvale, Sanford, and North Berwick, and then became pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church, Portsmouth, N. H., where he labored successfully four years. He then was successively principal of Strafford Seminary, N. H., for some years, and pastor for some time of a church in Biddeford. In 1861 he was invited to the charge of a church in Providence, R. I., which under his labors received enlargement and strength, and where he still resides. He has been a member of the Board of Missions and the Education Society of the denomination, and being one of the first to have enjoyed the privilege of a collegiate education, he has held a prominent position and has honored his communion and his college.

Mr. Bradbury has published sermons, has contributed hymns to the public press, and will give to the world a volume containing a course of discourses on the Ten Commandments, besides other occasional addresses, and has in hand a volume of ballads and hymns awaiting a favorable opportunity. In 1844 he married Caroline Livermore Johnson, daughter of Rev. Mr. Johnson of Farmington, at the head of the female department of Smithville Seminary. They have had three sons and a daughter. The sons have graduated from Brown University.

John Jay Butler was born in Berwick, April, 1814. On leaving college he was assistant teacher in the seminary in Parsonsfield for some months, principal of the academy in Farmington in 1838 and 1839, and of Clinton Seminary, N. Y., in 1841 and 1842. He prosecuted theological study at the seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1844. He has maintained high position in the denomination with which he has been connected, having held the professorship of systematic theology in the seminary at Whitestown, N. Y., ten years, in that at New Hampton, N. H., sixteen years, in Bates College, Lewiston, three years, and is now professor of sacred literature in Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Dr. Butler received the degree of D. D. from Bowdoin College in 1860. He has been a diligent student and worker, has published a system of theology, commentaries on the gospels, the Acts, on Romans and Corinthians, as also minor works, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H., for many years. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Everett, who died in 1877, leaving a son and two daughters. The son (Dartmouth College, 1873) is now professor of Latin in Hillsdale College.

William Henry Clark, born in Hallowell, April, 1819, was son of William Clark (1810). On leaving college he taught a school in Exeter, Me., and a classical school in Philadelphia. He then studied law in Hallowell with his father and in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar. He engaged in the practice in Hallowell a few years, and then took passage in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn for California, arrived at San Francisco in 1849, and prosecuted his profession for several years. He retired a few years since from the bar, and settled on a farm at San Mateo, not far from San Francisco, engaging in agricultural and kindred pursuits, in which he is reputed to be successful. While in San Francisco he held the office of judge of the city and county court. He has never married.

George Washington Cleaveland was born in Salem, Mass., December, 1815. After graduation he entered upon the course of study at Andover Theological Seminary and graduated in 1841, having suspended his professional studies one year to teach the academy at Orleans, Mass. He supplied the pulpit of the First Church in Marblehead, Mass., several months during the absence of the pastor. He then exercised the pastoral office for seven years in the Presbyterian Church, Waterford, Erie County, Pa.; and since 1849 in the Presbyterian Church in Harbor Creek in the same county. In 1843 he married Kezia S. Doane, daughter of Capt. Seth Doane of Orleans. They have had seven children, of whom five are now living. One of his sons is now in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

John Reed Coffin was born in Damariscotta, November, 1817. He read law with his father, was admitted to the bar of Lincoln County, and engaged in the practice of the profession. He died October, 1861.

John Lewis Cutler was born in Farmington, December, 1816. On leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of his

father, Hon. Nathan Cutler, and his brother-in-law Hon. Robert Goodenow, and at the Harvard Law School under Professors Story and Greenleaf, was admitted to the bar in Franklin County, and began the practice of his profession in his native town. He held the office of county attorney from 1842 to 1849, was elected to the State Senate in 1854, removed to Augusta and formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. Joseph H. Williams, and in the management of the Maine Insurance Company, of which he was for a time president. He was for several years a trustee of the Maine Insane Asylum. In 1865 and 1866 he travelled in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. On his return from abroad he settled on a cotton plantation in Brooks County, Ga., and in 1848 was a member of the convention for framing a constitution for that State. In 1870 he again went abroad and travelled with his children in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. For the last few years he has been interested in meteorological observations, communicating monthly with the Smithsonian Institution or the chief signal office.

In 1843 he married Abby Dougherty, daughter of Hon. Hiram Belcher of Farmington, who died in the spring of 1847, leaving two sons. In 1848 he married Zelpha Ingraham, daughter of Hon. Reuel Williams, who died in 1851, leaving two daughters. The oldest son, Col. Nathan, is a lawyer in New York, and the second a physician in Boston. The elder daughter died in Paris, France, 1872, the younger was married to William Allen, son of Prof. H. B. Smith (1834) and Elizabeth L. Allen (*née*), daughter of Dr. William Allen, president of the college.

Joseph E. F. Dunn was born in Poland, March, 1815, son of Hon. Josiah Dunn, an active, enterprising man of business, and an influential politician, who represented his town in the Legislature of Massachusetts before Maine became a separate State, was high sheriff of Cumberland County some years, and afterwards was a member of the House and Senate of Maine. After taking his degree he entered upon the study of law, took two terms in the Law School at Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in Portland in 1839, and formed a copartnership with Hon. Joshua A. Lowell in Machias, Mr. Lowell being at the time a member of Congress. He afterwards practised for a short time in Dixfield and Hallowell. He entered with much earnestness upon the business of his profession, which during his connection with Mr. Lowell imposed much responsibility on a young man. The care proved too severe for him, and failing health requiring change of employment, he engaged in business with a brother, demanding less

confinement, which he prosecuted with characteristic energy until the disease which had been lurking in his system terminated in his death in 1854.

Honorable mention was made of Mr. Dunn in the papers of the State, and he is remembered by friends "as a man of energetic and industrious business habits," as singularly affectionate and kind-hearted, and one who had gained a large circle of personal friends. He was just entering political life when his career was suddenly arrested, being in nomination for the State Senate, with the assured prospect of an election.

In 1839 he married a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Badger of Brunswick, and left one child.

Andrew Dunning was born in Brunswick, July, 1815. After graduation he entered upon a course of theological study in Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1840. He was soon after ordained over a Congregational church and society in Plainfield, Conn. In 1860 he was installed over the church in Thompson, Conn., where he ministered until his death in 1872. A man of ability and culture, and a faithful servant of his Master, respected and beloved. He died of lingering and painful disease, a cancerous affection.

He married twice. His first wife was Miss Ruth Coit of Plainfield, Conn., who died leaving two children; his second, Miss Annie Ketchum of New York, who died leaving two children.

Jordan G. Ferguson was born in South Berwick, and was fitted for college in the academy there. He passed the year 1834 at Cambridge as a university student. He then entered Bowdoin College. His mind was mature, his tastes refined, his scholarship highly respectable, while his character commanded respect and love. He studied with Messrs. Fairfield & Haynes in Saco, at the Cambridge Law School, and in New York, where in 1841 he settled. He went at once into active and successful practice, having at one time for his partner the Hon. George Folsom, and still later William P. Lee, Esq. In 1848 a difficulty in his throat which made speaking painful induced him to seek relief in a sea voyage and in foreign travel. He visited the South of Europe, and saw and enjoyed much amid scenes whose fame and history were familiar to his mind; but that which he chiefly sought he did not find. He returned the evident victim of consumption. The following two winters were spent on the island of St. Thomas, and the summer of 1851 among the hills of Berkshire. The mountain air and the tropic breeze only prolonged awhile and soothed his declining days. "The last few

weeks of his life were spent at Middletown, Conn., in the family of his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, where he expired on the 30th of October, 1851, in the communion of the church, and as we have reason to believe, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope. . . . Though his life was marked by no striking event, he held from the first an enviable position among his competitors at the bar, not only by his abilities, but by his high-toned honor." He was perhaps too diffident for entire success in a profession which requires a good deal of self-reliance, if not of assurance. But this impediment he might in time have got over. Though devoted to his professional duties, he found time to gratify his tastes for general literature. Few men of his age have read so much and so judiciously. Affable manners and rare powers of conversation made him a most agreeable companion. For still better qualities he was warmly loved and truly mourned. C.

George Warren Field was born in Belfast, December, 1818. He spent some years as a teacher in his native town, in Bangor, and Gorham; then pursued the theological course at Bangor, where he graduated in 1846. He was first ordained over the Congregational Church in Brewer, whence he was called to the pastorate of the Salem Street Church in Boston, and from thence to the Central Church in Bangor, where he is still in active service. In 1869 he received from the college the doctorate of divinity. Dr. Field is accounted among the most earnest, faithful, and able of the ministry of Maine. He has always been studious and scholarly in his habits and tastes. An attractive preacher of the Word, singularly free from all disposition for more public efforts, he chooses to confine his labors at home, and as one result of his retiring disposition he has published few sermons, or, as he prefers to express it, "the few have been published for him."

In 1876 he married Mrs. Lucy Humphrey, and is without children.

John Orr Fiske was born in Bangor, June, 1818. After graduation he spent two years in Vernon, Miss., as a private tutor in a family. He then pursued a theological course in the seminary in his native town, graduating in 1842. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Winter Street, Bath, where he still remains in the thirty-sixth year of his service. He has always been a diligent student, and distinguished for unwearied energy, devotedness, and success, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. He has been honored by his brethren, of which his presidency of the Maine Mis-

sionary Society is the highest proof. In 1868 he received the degree of D. D. from the college, has been from an early period of his ministry a member of its Board of Overseers or of Trustees, and continuously on its examining committees. Dr. Fiske has been a contributor to the public press and has published sermons on various topics.

He married Miss Mary A., daughter of Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta. They have had two daughters and a son The eldest daughter died in 1877. The son is a graduate of Amherst College.

Mark Gould was born in Wilton, December, 1811. After graduation he was employed for a year or more as principal of the Academy at Alfred, and of a high school in Canton, Mass. He then took the theological course at Andover, Mass., graduating in 1841. He went to Ohio, engaged in teaching in Georgetown and in Blendon, where he was principal of the preparatory department of Central College, supplying at the same time the church in that town; he supplied churches in the Western Reserve at Huntington and Wadsworth. In 1851 he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Andover, Me., and remained there seven years; he subsequently supplied the churches in Standish, Monmouth, Chichester, and Nelson, N. H, in all nearly eighteen years. His present residence is Ashburnham, Mass. In 1872 he published a funeral sermon, and in 1878 a volume, "Pictures of Zion Terrestrial and Celestial," of which a second edition is soon to be issued; and has contributed several articles in prose and poetry to the public press. While in service in Maine he was scribe of the Oxford Conference, and has been superintendent of schools for several years where he has resided. He has been a faithful, diligent servant of his Master, and his labors have been blessed with repeated tokens of Divine favor.

Mr. Gould has married twice: first, in 1847, Electa Radly of Jersey, Ohio, who died in 1850 without children; second, Abigail A. Carter of Bethel in 1852, by whom he has had three daughters, — the eldest a graduate of Glenwood Seminary for Ladies, who died April, 1880.

Albert Ruter Hatch was born in Greenland, N. H., October, 1817. After graduation he was principal for a year of Bracket Academy in his native town. He then entered on the study of law in the office of Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H., was admitted to the bar of Rockingham County, and settled at once in that town, where he has been in active practice from that time and prominent in the profession. In 1847–8 he represented the town in the Legislature, was county solicitor and clerk of the United States courts. In 1874

he represented that city in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was Speaker of the House. He took interest in whatever related to education, and held several positions of responsibility in the city.

In 1848 he married Miss Margaret R. Harris of Portsmouth, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son is counsellor-at-law in Portsmouth, and the second, Francis March (Bowdoin College, 1873), counsellor-at-law in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

William Hawes, born in Boston, April, 1817, on leaving college entered on the study of medicine, graduated at the Medical School of Harvard College, and settled in his native city for the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He died in 1854.

Eliphalet Smith Hopkins was born in New Portland, September, 1812. After graduating he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduated in 1840, and was ordained over the Congregational Church in Rumford, where he labored successfully nearly twelve years. Failing health compelled him to resign the pastorate and to retire to a farm in his native town, although he still exercised as occasion offered the ministry he had received in that and neighboring towns. After a short and painful illness he died in 1861. He was greatly esteemed and respected in college, and ever gave proof of a sincere, unostentatious piety, while his general excellence of character secured for him the confidence and regard of the community.

George W. Lamb was born May, 1818, son of Rev. George Lamb of Brunswick; "suffered much during his college course from ill health; but his talents and perseverance enabled him notwithstanding this drawback to take a high stand as a scholar. After two years in the Cambridge Law School he went to New Orleans and settled. There he gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. In the midst of the most favorable prospects and while making himself highly useful by his talents and integrity, he was suddenly cut down by the yellow fever, August, 1853. His remains were conveyed to the place of his birth. Resolutions passed soon after his death at a meeting of the New Orleans bar pay a just tribute to his classical scholarship and to his high attainments in modern literature; and speak of him as one "who though young in years had already obtained an honorable rank at the bar, and whose talents and industry justified the expectation that he would in due time rise to eminence." He married Jane Fales, daughter of Stephen Fales, Esq., of Boston, and had a son and daughter both living. C.

Horace Lunt of York "was a jovial youth, a fluent, constant talker, a joker and a wit. He died at home of fever a few days after our Commencement." He was nineteen years old. C.

Albert Merrill was born in Frankfort, March, 1812. After graduating he taught school in Bath for a time and then studied law; was admitted to the bar and engaged in the profession in that city; subsequently he removed to Portland. He took an active part in politics and edited the *Northern Tribune* in Bath during the administration of President Fillmore. He fell dead in the streets of Portland, February, 1876.

Edward F. Mitchell was born in Waldoboro', where his father, Rev. D. M. Mitchell, now of Roxbury, Mass., then lived. He was fitted at North Yarmouth Academy and passed honorably and virtuously through his college course. Having consecrated himself to the gospel ministry he went to the Bangor Seminary and stayed awhile. To relieve himself from debt he resolved to engage temporarily in teaching, and for this purpose opened a private school in Brooklyn, N. Y. After two successful years thus spent, he entered the Theological School in Princeton, N. J. But in the spring of 1841 he became alarmingly ill; he started on a Southern journey, was advised at Philadelphia that it was too late, returned to Princeton, languished there a few weeks more, and was then conveyed home to die among those who were most dear to him. "Through all his sickness and in the near view of death he was the same calm, resigned, cheerful Christian." This truly pious and promising youth was cut off at the age of twenty-four. C.

William D. Morrin was from Quebec, where his father was an eminent physician and also at one time mayor of the city. From Brunswick he went to Europe and attended medical lectures in Paris, London, and Edinburgh. On his return his father obtained for him the position of government physician to the blacks (just then emancipated) in one of the West India Islands, and there he soon after died. C.

Bryce McLellan Patten was born in Topsham, March, 1814. After graduation he went South and engaged in teaching in Covington, Ky., for two years, and in Louisville from 1839 to 1871. Since the last date he has resided in Bentonsport, Iowa, on a farm, interspersing his agricultural pursuits with occasional lectures. His career

as a teacher has not been in the usual sphere of such labors. The singular fact that three of his father's family were blind from cataract, it is very probable, excited his sympathies and turned his attention to those who were suffering from that infirmity; and in 1840 he began to teach a class of blind pupils in Louisville, and with such success that in 1842, when the State Institution for the Education of the Blind was established, he was appointed a trustee and its superintendent. He held that position twenty-nine years, and then retired. In 1858 the American Printing House for the Blind having been chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky to print in raised letters for their use, he was appointed on its trustee board and its managing director and secretary. In this position he edited and printed fables for children, some of Shakespeare's plays, the Æneid of Virgil, and other books.

Mr. Patten married in 1851 Mary Earle of Brunswick, who died in 1856. In 1870 he again married Josephine Burns of Iowa. He has three children, a son and two daughters.

Thomas Fitch Perley was born in Bridgton, February, 1816. After graduation he entered on the study of medicine at Portland, under the direction of the well-known and highly esteemed Dr. Timothy Little. He took his medical degree in the Medical School connected with the college in 1841, and settled in his native town for the practice of his profession. In 1843 he married Sarah F. Barrows, daughter of William and Mary P. (Fessenden) Barrows, who died February, 1865, without children. In 1853 Dr. Perley removed to Florida and settled at Hazzard's Bluff, near Jacksonville. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he left Florida and entered the army of the Union as a brigade surgeon under Gen. Grant in the Army of the Cumberland. For a year or more during the war he held the position of medical inspector-general, residing in Washington, and did much to rectify abuses in the hospital service. Since the death of his wife and the close of the war he has divided his time when at home between Bridgton, Portland, and Naples, much engaged in microscopy and the study of natural history, particularly of entomology, but has not practised in his profession except in response to the calls of particular friends and of those who insisted on availing themselves of his well-known skill and knowledge. Dr. Perley has travelled from time to time in the Southern States, in Europe, and the West Indies. He has been a constant reader, especially of scientific works, in English and other modern languages, but has refrained from publishing anything himself.

Charles E. Pike was born in Calais, April, 1816. After graduation he spent two years in teaching a private school in Machias. He then read law in his native town with the late George Downes, Esq , and Mr. Granger, and at the Law School, Cambridge, Mass. He has devoted himself to the practice of the profession successively in Machias, Boston, and Oshkosh, Wis., where he now resides. He represented his town in the Legislature of Maine in 1847, and the city of Boston in that of Massachusetts in 1856. He was solicitor of internal revenue at Washington in 1865 and 1866.

Mr. Pike married Mary K. Bowles, daughter of S. J. Bowles, Esq., of Roxbury. They have had seven children, of whom five are now living.

William Wilberforce Rand was born in Gorham, December, 1816, son of Rev. Asa Rand, so long pastor of the church in Gorham, who on retiring from that pastorate established the *Christian Mirror* and afterwards had charge of the Boston *Recorder*. After graduation he entered on a theological course at Bangor and graduated in 1840, during his course teaching the preparatory classes of that institution. He was ordained into the pastorate of the Dutch Reformed Church in Canastota, N. Y., where he remained three years. He was then stated supply at Richmond and Standish, and supplied some months the pulpit in Bethel during the illness of its pastor. In 1848 he entered upon the service of the American Tract Society in its publishing department, as assistant editor of its publications, and at length became secretary for that department, a position of responsibility and constant labor. He preaches still as occasion requires. Modest and retiring, he is of superior intellectual powers and sterling qualities.

Mr. Rand married in 1841 Miss Marcia S. Dunning of Brunswick, by whom he has had a son and daughter. He has published a Bible dictionary, "Songs of Zion," and minor publications, besides editing the issues of the society.

Charles Alexander Savage was born in Bangor, October, 1814, brother of William T. (1833). After taking his degree he read law in the office of William Abbott, Esq., Bangor, was admitted to the Penobscot bar, at once went to the West and entered on the practice of his profession in Quincy, Ill. Having been appointed Illinois agent of the Munn Land Company, New York, he abandoned active practice of law, and engaged in this together with a general land agency. In 1848 with others he established a banking house in Quincy, and prosecuted the enterprise with vigor. With extensive

acquaintance with that part of the country, with its leading men and its interests, he discerned the capabilities of the Mississippi Valley and the importance of railways, and enlisted with energy and public spirit in the new field of enterprise open to his far-seeing eye; became connected officially with the origin, construction, and management of most of the railways that have contributed largely to the prosperity of Quincy. He was instrumental and efficient in securing the charter of the company which threw at Quincy the first iron bridge that spans the Mississippi. In all the positions he has held "he has acted with uniform integrity and intelligence and with an overruling public spirit." His connection with the railway system of Illinois enabled Mr. Savage to furnish, at a critical period, important facilities for the operations of the government in the Civil War, and his prompt efficiency was conspicuous.

Mr. Savage has proved himself a citizen worthy of all honor for active effort in the moral and social welfare of the community. "Long a member of the First Presbyterian Church, he is a Christian gentleman of the noblest type. He has munificently aided the charitable, educational, and religious institutions of our city, and has at all times been the friend of science and art. Of affable address, rare judgment, and a sagacious observer, he wields a large influence with the leading men of Quincy, and is admired and esteemed by all who know him." (From a history of Quincy.)

Mr. Savage first married in 1842 Elvey Wells, daughter of Levy Wells, Esq. She died in 1873. He again married in 1875 Mrs. Olivia T. Murphy, daughter of William Thomas, M. D., late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John Quincy Adams Scamman was born in Saco, December, 1814. On leaving college he read law in the office of John Shepley, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1842 and practised law in Saco a few years. He then removed to Boston, and again to New York, and subsequently Philadelphia. Of late years Saco has been his home.

In 1846 he married Julia, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Cutts, who died in 1868 leaving five children, three daughters and two sons.

Rufus King Sewall was born in Edgecomb, January, 1814. He entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, graduated in 1840, was licensed to preach, and for a year supplied the Third Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; then supplied some months at East Cambridge, Mass., at Burlington, Mass., and also the Robinson Church, Plymouth, Mass., to the pastorate of which he was invited as he had

been at St. Johnsbury, but weakness of lungs forbade and prevented his exercising his voice for several months. While thus disabled he prepared a memoir of Joseph Sewall, D. D., pastor of the Old South, Boston, which, with his lectures on "The Holy Spirit and his Converting Power," was published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society in 1846. The condition of his health led him to go to St. Augustine, Florida, where he resided five years. During this period, with occasional aid and so far as his health permitted, he sustained services in the Presbyterian Church in that city. He also a part of the time employed himself as a teacher of the children of Gen. Worth, then in command of the post, and of neighboring families. He also wrote "Sketches of St. Augustine, and its Advantages for Invalids," New York, 1848. The uncertainty of health, and the state of his wife's property requiring special care, led him to relinquish ministerial work and to enter upon the study of law with his relative, Kiah B. Sewall, Esq. (1829), in Mobile, Ala. The disturbed condition of affairs at the opening of the war rendering Florida uncomfortable as a residence, he returned North and established himself in the practice of law in Wiscasset, where he has since lived. He has practised in the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts.

Besides Mr. Sewall's minor publications, as "The Christian Miniature," Boston, 1844, an "Address on Temperance at Jacksonville, Fla., July 4, 1848," "Sketches of St. Augustine," before referred to, "History of Lincoln Lodge," his most considerable work is "Ancient Dominions of Maine," octavo, Bath, 1859. He has contributed to the collections of the Maine Historical Society, of which he is a member and on its standing and publishing committee, as well as to the local press, articles on questions of our early history.

Mr. Sewall has been twice married: in 1843 to Mrs. Anna E. Hanson (*née* Whitehust) of St. Augustine, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, and in 1862 to Emeline Matilda Barnes, principal of the female department, No. 12 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he has had a daughter and a son.

John Rutledge Shepley was born in Saco, June, 1817, son of Hon. Ether Shepley, formerly chief justice of Maine. Repeated attempts by our circulars to obtain particulars of his career since graduation having failed, the following statements are derived from other sources: He studied law, and has devoted himself to the profession in St. Louis, Mo., where he is a prominent and successful lawyer. He has declined offers of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and on that of the United States Circuit Court, as also of

political positions. In 1868 he received the degree of LL. D. from the college.

Samuel Silsbee was born in Alfred. He pursued the study of theology in the Oberlin Institute, Ohio, and in the Bangor Seminary. He wished to be a missionary in the foreign field, and was accepted as such by the Baptist Board. In consequence, however, of some peculiar opinions which he was ascertained to hold, he was pronounced ineligible. He then taught school, first in East Machias, then in Calais. He died June, 1842, at Jackson, aged twenty-five. The following charitable estimate is from the pen of Prof. Shepard:

"I should say the key to Mr. Silsbee's character was excess: excess in labor, sacrifice, goodness. That is, he was an extremist in his doctrine of attainment, held the perfectionist view, and claimed to have reached the sinless point. I think it was so. He *was* an eminently good, devoted man." C.

Gustavus Adolphus Steward, born in Anson, was fitted for college by Rev. James Hall. His law studies were prosecuted under the Hon David Bronson and in the school at Cambridge. After spending a winter in Cuba for his health, he engaged in business as a partner of his late instructor; but he was too feeble for a profession so arduous, and soon relinquished it. In 1852 he was chosen with great unanimity a member of the State Senate for the county of Somerset. From the winter session which he attended he went home greatly enfeebled, went back to Anson, and died Aug. 2, 1853. He married Nancy Hapgood of Waterford. They had no children. Mr. Steward appears to have been a very popular man, and one who well deserved his popularity. C.

Ebenezer Stockbridge was born in Freeport, October, 1807. Soon after taking his degree he went to Connecticut, where for a few months he taught school, and then to Georgia where he was engaged in teaching twelve years. He was embarrassed in his work by what he attributed to sectional prejudice, not unfrequently causing him severe annoyance. With his regular work he combined somewhat miscellaneous reading in law, medicine, and theology, his ultimate object being the last. In 1850 he removed to Tennessee, and took charge of what was called Holston College, and held the position five years, meanwhile continuing his attention to theological reading and Hebrew. During the war of the Rebellion he maintained his allegiance to the Union, and in consequence himself and family were

exposed to trial and sometimes danger, and himself was once arrested and thrown into prison. No further particulars have been received from him.

Lorenzo D. M. Sweat was born in Parsonsfield, May, 1818. He pursued legal studies after graduation with Hon. Rufus McIntire in his native town, attended a course at the Harvard Law School, completed his studies in the office of Howard & Osgood in Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in 1840. He spent the winter of 1840–41 in the office of Pierre Soulè, New Orleans, and practised law a few months in that city. He then removed to Portland, where he has since resided. In 1855 he took a European tour. He has been twice city solicitor of Portland. In 1861 and 1862 he was in the Senate of Maine. In the latter year he was elected to represent his district at Washington, served through the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was subsequently twice renominated by the Democratic party, but failed of election. In 1873 and 1874 he travelled abroad again, visiting Europe and Egypt. In 1849 Mr. Sweat married Margaret J. Mussey, daughter of John Mussey, Esq , of Portland. They have had no children.

Moses Erastus Sweat was born in Parsonsfield, January, 1816. He at once began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Moses Sweat of his native town, and took his degree in the Medical School of the college in 1840. He settled in his profession in Limington and remained there until 1862, when he removed to Parsonsfield where he still continues in the practice. In 1849 he married Rebekah P. Hubbard of Lowell, Mass. They have had five children. Besides town offices he has represented his town in the State Legislature.

George Foster Talbot was born in East Machias, January, 1819; after graduating became assistant teacher in Washington Academy in his native town, at the same time pursuing legal studies in the office of Hon. Joshua A. Lowell, which he completed in that of Hon. J. W. Bradbury of Augusta. He was admitted to the Kennebec bar and began practice in Skowhegan in 1840. The year following he removed to East Machias, where and in Machias, the county seat, with the exception of a year in Columbia, he continued practice until in 1864 he removed to Portland, where he has since resided, excepting the interval of a year when he was solicitor of the treasury in Washington. Mr. Talbot has been superintendent of schools and county attorney in his earlier residence, United States attorney for Maine

several years, commissioner to investigate what were known as the "paper credits," 1870 and 1871, and to revise the Constitution of the State in 1875. Mr. Talbot contributed articles among other prints to the New York *Tribune*, which were valued for their vigor and keenness. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Leavitt Niel, daughter of John G. Niel, Esq., of Skowhegan, who died in the following year, having given birth to twin daughters of whom one survives. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Bayliss Lincoln, daughter of Theodore Lincoln, Jr., of Dennysville, a descendant of Gen. Lincoln of Revolutionary fame. By this second marriage he has had four daughters and three sons, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. Mr. Talbot has contributed to magazines and newspapers articles and addresses on literary and economic topics.

Isaac Winslow Talbot was born in Turner, May, 1813. The circular having failed to reach him, I learn from a source on which I rely that he studied law and practised for a time in Andover; that he abandoned the profession, removed to the West, and engaged in some kind of business. He is not married.

Francis William Upham, born in Rochester, N. H., September, 1817, was brother of Prof. Thomas C. Upham. After graduation he taught the academy in Stratford, N. H., one year. He then read law with Hon. Judge Upham, his uncle, in Concord, N. H., was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1840, but after a few years retired from the practice and removed to the city of New York, where he has since resided. For some years he has been professor and lecturer on philosophy at Rutgers College in the city of New York. In 1869 he received the degree of LL. D. from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Prof. Upham has published "The Church and Science," Andover, Mass., 1861, anonymous, "The Wise Men," "The Star of our Lord," and "Thoughts on the Holy Gospels," works showing learning, ability, and culture. He has quite recently travelled abroad. He has married twice: Elizabeth Brewer of Taunton, Mass., and Elizabeth R. Kendall of the city of New York.

William Warren was born in Waterford, October, 1806, and was fitted for college for the most part at Phillips Academy, Andover. Entering college much older than is usual, at twenty-seven and of infirm health, he did not graduate with his class but hurried into the Theological Seminary, Andover, and graduated in 1838. His standing subsequently justified the boards of the college in restoring his

name to his class. In the fall of 1839 he took charge of a high school in Windham, preaching meanwhile as occasion presented. Early in 1840 he was ordained to the pastorate in that town and remained nine years; each fall teaching the same school always with marked success. In 1859 he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Upton, Mass., and after a labor of seven years was then employed for a few months in the service of the American Colonization Society. In 1867 he was appointed district secretary for Northern New England of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and held the position until advancing years and enfeebled health compelled his resignation in 1878, with a record of unwearied, faithful, and efficient service in the three States embraced in his field of labor. At an early period he was afflicted by pulmonary affections with which he struggled through all subsequent life. In the spring of 1878 he suffered an attack of pneumonia from which his system but partially rallied; his strength gradually failed until, prostrated by the disease which had so long been doing its fatal work, he died January, 1879.

Dr. Warren received the degree of D. D. from the college in 1870. He was of strong native powers which he always cultivated; was addicted to ethical and metaphysical inquiries, the fruits of which appeared in occasional contributions to the press which attracted the notice of thinking men. He had a facility in discussing abstruse topics, whether as a preacher of the Word or as advocate of the cause to which he was specially devoted, with clearness and force. Some of his efforts are remembered as excelling in point, energy, and convincing power and effect In the interests of education in schools where he resided, or as an overseer for several years of the college, he was active and influential. He was a lover of children, and as is affirmed by one who knew of what he affirmed, the Sabbath schools of his whole district in his death lost a friend to be remembered. His quick discernment and acute discrimination of character were shown by sketches of his contemporaries communicated to the public press. A keen observer, he knew as he was known of men throughout New England, and wherever known was respected as a faithful, laborious, earnest, hopeful servant of his Master; ready for every good work, efficient and enterprising. Besides being a frequent contributor to the public press, he published "Household Consecration," "The Spirit's Sword," "Twelve Years among the Children," "These for Those."

Dr. Warren married Mary Hubbard Lamson, Beverly, Mass.; he had six children, of whom two sons and one daughter survive.

George Albert Wheelwright was born in Bangor, December, 1818. On leaving college he was employed as a teacher in Hampden and South Carolina. He began the study of law in Fredericksburg, Va., but ill health deranged his plans of professional life. He attempted the work of teaching a private school in Portland, but was compelled from the same cause to abandon the undertaking. The last few years he has lived in Wells on a farm. "My life," he writes in a sad, disappointed tone, "has been much broken up by ill health, at two periods disablingly; one when I was about commencing business in the law, and again some years subsequently." He has contributed, though anonymously, to the public press. In 1857 he married Miss Katharine McKay. They have no family.

George Woods was born in North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth), January, 1813. After graduation he was a teacher two years in the seminary in Gorham; from 1839 to 1841 was professor of mathematics in Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn.; from 1843 to 1850 was principal of North Yarmouth Academy, and from 1850 to 1854 of the Institute in the same town; and in 1855 and 1856 he was principal of Lewiston Falls Academy. In 1859 he was elected chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg. Mr. Woods has shown energy, enterprise, and persistence in his successful efforts to raise the institution "from a mere school of thirty-three boys with two professors, no regular classes, whose whole property was not worth $50,000," to an institution numerously attended, and with ample means of instruction in the several departments that enter into the American collegiate system. Mr. Woods has published addresses and lectures. In 1863 he received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Pa.

In 1843 he married Caroline Haynes, daughter of Rev. John Haynes of Livermore, by whom he had five children, of whom three are living. In 1864 he married Ellen C. Crane, daughter of J. A. Crane, Fall River, Mass. They have had three children, who are now living.

1838.

Dean Andrews was born in Fryeburg, February, 1808. Immediately after graduating he went to the West and taught a school in Marshall, Ill., which became his residence ever after. Although he did not take a regular theological course, he was not long after ordained, was in the active ministry, combining with pastoral labors teaching a part of the time. He was largely instrumental in establishing an advanced seminary of learning in the town, as well as in organ-

izing a Congregational church and erecting a house of worship, in which he preached more than twenty years. His classmate Prof. Lane writes that he was indefatigable in benevolent effort in every way and in all directions in Marshall and its vicinity. "His record is on *high*, and *below* in the hearts of all who knew him. His death was sudden. While reading the Scriptures at family prayers he suddenly stopped, fainted, and in the course of an hour ceased to breathe. The news of his death spread rapidly and awakened the deepest sympathy and sorrow. A general meeting was called, and a large number of the citizens of all classes assembled. Resolutions expressing sympathy for the family and the high regard cherished for him as a man, and admiration and appreciation of his character, enterprise, and usefulness, were passed."

Mr. Andrews was twice married. He had four children, two sons and two daughters.

Amander Barker was born in Waterford, March, 1810. He entered on theological study partly at the seminary in Bangor. He was settled in the ministry in Vermont for some time when his health failed, he relinquished the labor of the pulpit, and employed himself in teaching in New York and Indiana. He died, as we are informed, some years since. He married Miss Jane Clark. These particulars the writer has obtained from correspondence with friends.

Elbridge Gerry Bassett was born in Atkinson, N. H., August, 1814. His death was first made known to us by a member of 1864 as having occurred in 1850, and nothing of his course after graduation has been ascertained.

Maurice Cary Blake was born in Otisfield, October, 1815. On leaving college he had charge for some months of the academy in Bethel. He then engaged in the study of law with Charles Washburn, Esq., at Harrison, completed his studies with Messrs. William P. Fessenden & Deblois in Portland, was admitted to the bar in 1841 and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Camden, where he remained eight years. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1846. He then removed to Belfast and was collector of the customs four years. In 1853 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he still lives. He has been a member of the Lower House in California, for nearly five years was county judge of the city and county of San Francisco, and then judge of probate four years. Since January, 1872, he has been presiding judge of the municipal criminal

court of the same county, and is (1881) mayor of the city. "His reputation is that of unspotted integrity." He has never married.

Edward Augustus Dana was born November, 1818, son of the late Nathaniel Dana, Esq., for several years an officer in the Park Street Church, Boston. After graduation he entered upon the study of law in Nashua, N. H., was admitted to the bar in 1841, and opened an office for the practice in that city. In 1844 he removed to Boston and continued for some years in the profession, but soon after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he retired from active practice of law, and "devoted himself to scientific pursuits relating to ordnance, more particularly the invention of improved projectiles and explosive fuses to be used in rifled cannon."

In 1862 he married Eliza Nye Hathaway of New Bedford, Mass. They have had four children.

Edward Henry Daveis, son of Charles S. (Bowdoin College, 1807), was born in Portland, April, 1818, studied law with his father and at the Cambridge Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He practised law in Portland until 1860. Since that date he has been manager of the Portland Gas Light Company, and for a time was financial agent of the Portland Company of Locomotive and Marine Engine Builders. He published "Daveis's Reports" and an enlarged edition of "Ware's Reports." He has been commissioner of the United States courts and of the Court of Claims.

In 1853 he married Susan Williams Bridge of Augusta. They have two daughters.

Isaac Newton Felch was born in Parsonsfield, December, 1815. He resided in Belfast from 1841 to 1855, at first engaging in commercial business, and subsequently studying law and admitted to the bar in 1843. For soms years he edited the *Progressive Age* and *Waldo Signal*, and afterwards the Portland *Evening Courier*. While in Belfast he was for a time deputy collector of customs. He was a member of the State Legislature several sessions. His last years were spent in Gorham and in Hollis, where he died in 1870.

Mr. Felch married Isabella, daughter of Jacob Johnson of Brunswick.

Smith Bartlett Goodenow was born in Providence, R. I., May, 1817, entered from Waterville College into the Senior class. After taking his degree he taught a private classical school in Brunswick;

from 1840 to 1842 was superintendent of schools in Bath when the graded system was first established, subsequently was employed as an instructor in Iowa College, Grinnell. While in Bath he pursued theological study under the direction of Rev. (now Dr.) Ray Palmer, was licensed to preach by the Lincoln Association, began a varied career in the sacred office in Westerly, R. I., and was in 1844 ordained over the Congregational Church in Milford, Mass. He labored successively at Edgartown, Mass.; as city missionary under the Presbyterian organization in Newark, N. J.; in the pastorate over a Congregational church, Saugerties on the Hudson, and at Rockville, Conn.; in the service of the American Home Missionary Society in charge of the church in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1862. His health requiring rest from the labors of the pulpit, he spent three years as an editor, maintaining the cause of the country in the war and reconstruction. He was then installed in the pastorate in Earlville, Chandlerville, and lastly in Roseville, Ill., where he now resides.

Mr. Goodenow has been very active as a writer throughout in the ministry of the Word, and in literary labor for the most part closely connected with it. He published in 1843 a "New English Grammar" and a "Book of Elements" in 1848. He has contributed to the *New Englander*, *Congregational Review*, and the *Quarterly;* largely also to the public press, papers and tracts on current topics of interest to the religious public, as premium essays on the Sabbath and on slavery, discussions of church polity, future retribution, etc. A still longer list of treatises on mathematical and astronomical subjects, on the exposition of Scripture, on questions of chronology still in debate, as also on immortality and eschatology, are in manuscript awaiting publication "as they may be wanted."

In 1839 Mr. Goodenow married Miss Sarah Lang of Brunswick, who died in 1851, having been the mother of six children, of whom three survive. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline Russell Yates. They have had two children, a son and a daughter.

Stephen Hobbs Hayes was a native of Industry, born November, 1813. After finishing his collegiate course, he was principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, two years. He then pursued a theological course at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1843. He at once was engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church, Frankfort, now Winterport, in a few months was ordained pastor and remained there fifteen or more years. He accepted a call to the Congregational Church in South Weymouth, Mass., and was installed over that people March, 1858. Here he continued to labor thirteen years and six

months, when he was called to the position he now holds, chaplain of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, and pastor of Salem Street Mariners' Church. Favored with good health, he has rarely during these years of service failed to supply his own pulpit. He published in 1874 a memorial discourse of the Salem Street Church, has given to the public annual reports of the society of which he is chaplain, and has been a frequent contributor to the press and a valued correspondent.

In 1845 he married Elizabeth Bean of Belfast, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. Two of these sons have died, and one is at this writing a Senior in Williams College. In 1869 he married a second time Miss Elizabeth Cobb of Tinmouth, Vt. They have one daughter.

Claude Lewis Hemans, a son of the gifted and renowned English poetess, was born in Dublin. He had been educated in part by his uncle, Sir Thomas Brown, and came to this country under the patronage of his mother's friend and admirer, Prof. Norton of Cambridge. "In college he exhibited marks of talent, especially in the acquisition of languages. After graduation he spent a year in teaching in the Western States; he then returned to England, selected the medical profession, went to Edinburgh for the purpose of study, and there soon after died." C.

James Jeremiah Hill was born in Phipsburg, May, 1815, youngest son of Hon. Mark Langdon Hill and Mary McCobb. After graduating he spent a year or more in the service of the American Tract Society in the northern part of the State, which he always regarded as a valuable experience in preparation for what was the chosen work of his life He pursued a theological course at the Seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1843. He was ordained an evangelist in Bath in the year following, and immediately set forth on a long and wearisome journey of six weeks as one of the "Iowa Band" for his life's work in the West. He first settled in Garnavillo, Clayton County, Iowa, on the northeastern border of that State, where for five years he labored earnestly and successfully, being instrumental in organizing several churches in that region. Thus until the last year of his life he devoted himself to his loved work in different towns in Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota; active and energetic in forming churches and stimulating the people to erect houses of worship. During the last two years of his active life he was employed as general agent of the American Home Missionary Association for Iowa.

Mr. Hill was deeply interested in the establishment of Iowa College, and actually for that object contributed it is said the first dollar. A member of the Ministers' Association is authority for the statement that when the question was raised in that body, "Shall we have a college in Iowa?" Mr. Hill rose and said, "Yes, we must have a college, for I have a son three weeks old and I want a Christian college to send him to"; and he then took out his pocket-book and made the first donation to the object; and it may be added that his last donation to any object was the same amount for that institution and Chicago Theological Seminary. This incident regarding the college reminds one of a like incident in the foundation of Yale College, in a meeting of clergymen when one of them made the first contribution towards the enterprise. When Mr. Hill was stricken with death he asked his son to raise him in bed while he wrote to a friend to make sure his donation to the last church edifice he had the privilege of aiding. Mr. Hill espoused the cause of the freedmen in his later years, acting as general agent in their behalf in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and making liberal collections for the work in progress among them. His last year was one of infirmity, though not without such efforts as his failing strength allowed in the service of his Master. He died in 1870.

Mr. Hill married in 1844 Sarah E. Hyde, daughter of Deacon Gershom Hyde of Bath, by whom he had three sons, of whom the youngest died in infancy; the two older have graduated from Iowa College, of which their father was one of the founders. Mrs. Hyde died in 1852. He married again Sarah W. Harriman in the fall of 1853, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters. The oldest of his sons is now a Junior in Iowa College.

Joseph Hill "was a native of Buxton, a fair scholar, amiable and irreproachable. After graduating he engaged in teaching, for which he was admirably adapted. He was preceptor of the academy in Blue Hill. His health failing, he returned home and died of consumption in 1842." C.

George Jefferds was born in Kennebunkport, May, 1816; after graduating became principal for two years of the academy at Alfred, and then for a year or two of the academy in Nashua, N. H. Here he engaged in a course of medical study which he completed in his native town, and took one course of lectures in the Medical School of Harvard University, and two courses in the Medical School in Brunswick, where he received a degree in medicine in 1844. He entered on

the practice of his profession in his native town, whence after fifteen years of experience he removed to Bangor, where he has since resided in active practice and has been highly respected in his profession and as a Christian man.

In 1845 Dr. Jefferds married Caroline E. Gay of Nashua. They have had seven children, four daughters and three sons. Two daughters have deceased. Two sons are in mercantile business, and the youngest is in Yale College. He has published clinical reports in medical magazines. He held offices of responsibility in Kennebunkport, was superintendent of schools several years, and in Bangor has been physician of charitable institutions of the city.

Elderkin Roger Johnson was born in Plainfield, Conn., June, 1814. He pursued theological study, received ordination, but the particulars of his pastorate have never been received.

Thomas Glidden Kimball was born in Monmouth, September, 1811. After taking his degree he took charge of the Waterville Institute nearly three years, and of Hallowell Academy one year. Uninterrupted labor in his preparatory and collegiate studies, and in teaching throughout those years in intervals of study and in college vacations and during the four years following, caused failure of health which led him under medical advice to abandon teaching and the study of a profession for a more active life. He accordingly engaged in commercial business in Waterville, which proving successful he has pursued until 1876. He has been a director of the Waterville Bank from its beginning to its close in 1879. He has occasionally contributed articles to the public press. In 1842 he married Hannah Redington Esty, daughter of his partner in business. They have had three sons and a daughter. The sons are still living, and the youngest is now a member of Bowdoin College. He died in Waterville, December, 1879.

Daniel Lane was born in Paris, March, 1813. After graduation he became principal of the department of English and modern languages in North Yarmouth Academy for two years, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1843. He was one of nine young men remembered as the "Iowa Band," who left Boston in the fall of that year for Iowa, as he states "to spend our days in Christian work." The first ten years Mr. Lane was pastor of the Congregational Church in Keosauqua, the county seat of Van Buren County, during the last two years there being added to his

parochial cares the charge of an English and classical school. In 1853 he accepted an invitation to the headship of the preparatory department of Iowa College, and after two years was chosen professor of mental and moral science, but on the removal of the college to Grinnell in 1858 resigned his professorship and resumed for three years the care of the school in Keosauqua. Subsequently he was pastor successively of churches in Eddyville, Wapello County, for four years, and Belle Plaine, Benton County, six years, when on account of impaired hearing he retired from pastoral care.

Mr. Lane has been also active in the interests of Iowa College as trustee and financial agent, so prominent indeed that he is reckoned one of the founders of the institution. He has recently removed from Belle Plaine to Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Jane Staples, daughter of Capt. David Staples of Freeport.

Lorenzo Marrett was born in Standish, March, 1816: after leaving college was employed as an instructor in Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn., two years. He then pursued legal study at Harvard Law School and in the office of Hon. Nathan Dane Appleton (Bowdoin College, 1813). Admitted to the bar, he opened an office in East Cambridge, Mass., where he has since resided. He married Miss Eliza A. Winsor of Pawtucket, R. I. They have had no children. He has represented the city in the General Court of Massachusetts.

Benjamin Mead was born in Newfield, studied theology at Bangor, married in 1844 Miss F. Berry of Rochester, N. H., and immediately proceeded West. He preached for a time in Tazewell County, Ill., and then accepted a professorship which was tendered to him in Shelbyville College, Kentucky. Ill health soon arrested his labors and plans. He returned to Newfield the victim of consumption, and died January, 1846. C.

Benjamin Francis Mitchell was born in North Yarmouth, now Yarmouth, August, 1816. He devoted himself to the profession of teaching in the South; became professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn.; and subsequently president of the institution. In 1858, having resigned that office, he was president of a college for ladies in Springfield, Ill. He then removed to Memphis, Tenn., to take charge of a similar institution; but arriving there August, 1865, he suffered from the malaria of the

season, was seized by congestive chills, and died after a brief illness. In 1850 he married Miss Augusta Jones of Pulaski, Tenn., and left a wife and five children.

Charles Copeland Nutter was born in Hallowell, January, 1820. He studied law, was admitted to practice, and established himself in his profession in Boston, in which he continued several years. For some years his health has failed, and he has been for some time in the insane hospital.

Gideon Stinson Palmer was born in Gardiner, June, 1813. On leaving college he took charge for nearly two years of what was known as the Gardiner Lyceum, but which under him was changed into a high school. While teaching he began the study of medicine; then having taken two courses of lectures at the Medical School connected with the college, and one in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduated in medicine at our college in 1841. After spending the following winter in travel in the South and West, he settled in his profession in his native town in 1842. He edited and published the Gardiner *Ledger* one year, at the same time with an increasing practice. At the opening of the Civil War he was commissioned assistant surgeon of volunteers, was promoted surgeon, and then on examination by a board at Washington was advanced brigade surgeon, and by order of the Secretary of War became surgeon of United States Volunteers with rank of major. He served successively as medical director of division, surgeon in charge of Lincoln Hospital, Washington, superintendent of hospitals in the vicinity of St. Louis, medical director of the Eleventh Army Corps, surgeon in charge of St. John's College, Annapolis, and medical officer on the board for the examination of officers for the eastern division of the army. In 1865, having received an honorable discharge with rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, he returned to his professional practice in Gardiner, where with other proofs of public confidence and esteem he represented the city in the Legislature of the State in 1868 and 1869. In the latter year he was appointed professor of physiology and hygiene in the medical department of Howard University. In 1875 was chosen dean of the Faculty and appointed surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, which position he now (1879) holds.

In 1869 Dr. Palmer married Mrs. Susan S. Coolidge of Boston.

Ammi Larrabee Parker was born in Greene, May, 1813. On leaving college he taught two years in Maryland and six years in Penn-

sylvania. He studied medicine two years, but did not enter on the practice of the profession. He engaged in the business of lumbering on the Susquehanna two years, and then settled on a farm for several years. The last few years he has lived in Auburn as a contractor for raising, etc., and removing buildings, and had as he testifies a good degree of success. He has acted as supervisor of schools.

In 1850 he married Miss E. W. Grover. They have had two sons and a daughter. The oldest son has died.

Horace Piper was born in Parsonsfield, December, 1810. After graduation he taught the academy in Limerick six years, and then the High School in Biddeford ten years He read law in Washington, D. C., attended the law department of the National University in that city three years, and received the degree of LL. B. For the most part of twelve years he has been in the service of government. For some time he assisted Salem Town in preparing his series of readers, the elocutionary portion being committed to his charge, and also Benjamin Greenleaf in the revision of his arithmetic. He has contributed articles to the government agricultural reports. He was for three years on the Maine Board of Education.

In 1838 he married Josephine H. Lord of Parsonsfield, and has had two sons and a daughter.

Enoch Pond, son of Prof. Enoch Pond, was born in Ward, Mass., now Auburn, June, 1820. He pursued a theological course at the Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1842, and soon after was ordained over the Congregational Church in Georgetown, Mass., colleague of Rev. Dr. Braman. His ministry begun with promise proved a brief one, cut short by pulmonary disease which terminated in his death at Bucksport, December, 1846.

In May, 1843, he married Mary Thurston, daughter of Deacon Bliss Blodgett of Bucksport, and left a daughter who died in 1869.

David Sawyer Rowe was born in Gloucester, Mass., January, 1814. He has devoted himself to the profession of a teacher in which he has been successful, beginning in the fall after graduation with a private school in Salem, Mass., which he kept two years; and then, after a similar position for three years in Haverhill, Mass., and two in Pittsfield, Mass., he was appointed principal of the State Normal School in Westfield, Mass., of which when first established in Barre, Prof. Newman took charge when he left his professorship in the college. After eight years' service in that position he removed to Tarrytown,

N. Y., where for twenty-six years he has been at the head of the Irving Institute, combining preparation for college and for business life. From his training about seven hundred have gone out to teach, and several have graduated from college, some with the highest honors.

In 1841 Mr. Rowe married Harriet H. Poole of Gloucester, Mass., and has had five children, two now living.

Nathaniel L. Sawyer was born in Greene. "As a scholar he had no superior in his class. His natural abilities were of a very high character, and enabled him easily to excel in every department of college study. As a writer both in prose and poetry he exhibited great originality and strength of thought and vigor of style. As a friend and companion his social qualities were admirable. He was admitted to the Kennebec bar and practised a short time in Gardiner, and in this brief period exhibited such devotion to the duties of his vocation, and such capacity to excel in all its various branches, as gave gratifying assurance that had his life been spared, he would have attained to a very eminent rank in his profession." (C. C. Nutter, Esq.) He died in Greene (1845) of consumption. c.

Joseph Couch Smith was born in Waltham, Mass., July, 1819, but entered college from Kennebunk, whither his family had removed in his childhood. After graduation he spent some months in the office of a lawyer in Kennebunk as a temporary employment, although he had determined on the ministry, and accordingly entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, where he spent two years in diligent study. Having been licensed by the Middlesex Association, and the same year been ordained as an evangelist at Portland, he supplied the pulpit of a new society in Frankfort on the Penobscot. He was ordained to the pastorate over the Unitarian Church and Society in Groton, Mass., but failure of health in a short time compelled his resignation and foreign travel. On his return he was installed over the Channing Church, Newton Centre. After four years of service ill health again led to his retirement, and he sailed for the Sandwich Islands in hope of being able to act as an agent of the Unitarian Association; but he was unequal to the duty, and after a rapid decline he died December, 1857. He had won esteem, affection, and respect, "as an honored friend and pastor."

Mr Smith had lost his first wife, had married again, and left a wife and family.

Loring Blanchard True was born in Pownal, June, 1810. He had made a profession of his religious faith under the pastorate of

Rev. Perez Chapin of the Congregational Church, with the hope of entering the ministry. After graduation he taught a school in Freedom. He subsequently went to Washington, where he held a position as pension agent for some years He died in 1864.

He was twice married. His first wife was Julia, daughter of Capt. Solomon True of Freeport; his second, Lucinda Williams of Freedom. A daughter survives him, Ella, who married Mr. Edward Soule of Freeport.

Stephen Mountfort Vail was born in Unionvale, Dutchess County, N. Y., January, 1818. He fitted for college at Oneida Conference Seminary, New York, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when he came to college. Having taken his degree he was a teacher in the Amenia Seminary, New York, one year; studied for the ministry in Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he graduated in 1842 and at once entered upon his work at Fishkill, N. Y., for two years; in Sharon, Conn., two years; Pine Plains, N. Y., one year; in 1847 became principal of New Jersey Conference Seminary, Pennington; in 1849 was elected professor of Biblical and Oriental literature in the General Biblical Institute of the Methodist Church in Concord, N. H., and held that position twenty years, when failing health compelled his resignation. Having in 1869 been appointed United States consul for Rhenish Bavaria, he held that office four or five years, and then after travel in Egypt and Palestine returned and became a resident on Staten Island, N. Y., at Gifford's, Southfield; is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and professor of Hebrew in the School of Languages held in the summer months at Chautauqua, on the lake of that name in Western New York. In 1856 he received the degree of D. D. from Genesee College, New York, since removed to Syracuse and now Syracuse University. Dr. Vail has been a diligent student, and has published volumes and discourses and contributed to periodicals; as, *e. g.*, "On Ministerial Education," "Memoir of Zenas Caldwell" (1824), "The Bible against Slavery," "Essays on Church Polity," "Outlines of Hebrew Grammar," and has in hand works waiting publication.

In 1842 he married Louisa R. Cushman, New Gloucester. They have had nine children of whom six are living, three sons and three daughters, all communicants in the church.

Edward Webb was born in Newcastle, November, 1814. On taking his degree he went to Kentucky and took charge of a private academy for two years in Lewisburg, Mason County, and then for the same period of a similar institution in Washington in the same county.

He then engaged in the study of law in the latter place, meanwhile teaching pupils in Latin, Greek, and French. He was admitted to the bar, but the state of his health forbidding the confinement of professional practice he travelled in the Southern States, without however regaining health, and then turned his attention to farming in the neighborhood of his later residence until in 1857 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where with renewed health he has since resided in the practice of law and in transactions of real estate. His tastes have disinclined him to seek political office. He married in Washington, Ky., and has had three children, two sons and a daughter. A son and daughter are still living.

Robert Wyman of Cumberland "was a young man of active and independent mind. He early devoted himself to the missionary work. Having graduated at Bangor in 1841 he married the daughter of Isaac Weston of Cumberland, and sailed soon after for Ceylon. At the mission he was employed in teaching, and for a time had charge of the Batticotta Seminary. Under his exhausting labors his health failed, and finding no relief in India he sailed for the United States. He had been but a few days at sea when he was attacked with inflammation of the brain. He died Jan. 13, 1845, and was buried in the deep." C.

1839.

Charles Frederic Allen was born in Norridgewock, January, 1816. After graduation he taught in St. Albans Academy one year, and was the second year assistant principal of Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield. In 1843 he was licensed to preach in Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church In 1869 he was transferred to East Maine Conference and stationed at Bangor. In 1871 he was elected president of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Orono, occupied that position eight years and then returned to the regular work of the ministry.

He has published sermons, "baccalaureate" and other addresses before the board of agriculture of which he was a member. In 1872 he received the degree of D. D. from Bowdoin College, and from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He was chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1869. He has been appointed delegate from Maine to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married in 1844 Ruth S. Morse. They have had five children.

Samuel Hazen Ayer was born in Portland, where his father, Dr. Samuel Ayer, an esteemed practitioner of medicine, then lived. Samuel Hazen Ayer was fitted for college under the able instruction of Lyman Coleman and John Aiken at Burr Seminary in Vermont. In college he is said to have been "impulsive and ardent in no ordinary degree; but his kindly nature more than compensated for any undue vivacity of temper, and he was generally most sincerely beloved. Having graduated with a good reputation for scholarship and ability, he went into the office of Franklin Pierce at Concord, N. H. In 1842 he commenced practice at Hillsboro', where he succeeded to the business of Albert Baker, whose short life of brilliant promise had just before terminated. Here he found a fair field and entered at once upon a bright career. He was soon known as a zealous and faithful, an able and successful lawyer. No sooner had he reached the age required than the people of Hillsboro' sent him to Concord as their representative. In the Legislature his superiority instantly appeared, enabling him, youth as he was, to take conspicuous place among the leaders. In the years 1848 and 1849 he was Speaker of the House, presiding not only with efficiency but to the acceptance of all parties. In 1847 he was appointed by the governor solicitor for Hillsboro' County. In 1851 he formed a business connection with C. F. Ayer of Manchester, N. H., and removed to that busy and growing town. "To the firm thus constituted important interests were confided, and a large and increasing business was on their hands." In June, 1852, he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention and acted as one of its secretaries. To aid in nominating for the Presidency his instructor and friend was the last political act of his life. About the same time he was put on a commission for revising the State laws. To this work he gave during the summer all the time and strength which he could redeem from professional duty; but "he lacked the physical power that alone could warrant this double service, — a service which unquestionably undermined his health and hastened his exit." With little if any previous warning, on the morning of Oct. 4 he was found in his bed insensible, and died before night of congestion of the brain. On the fair hopes and large promise which were thus destroyed in a moment it is needless to dwell. Few men at the age of thirty-three attain to a position so commanding. The following extract is from the remarks of Charles G. Atherton, at a meeting of the Hillsboro' bar. It will be read with interest by those who remember that the distinguished speaker himself a few months afterward, while engaged in a legal argument, received a summons equally sudden and solemn: "It is even now difficult for us who so recently

saw him in the midst of busy life to realize that the spirit so joyous, the aspirations so hopeful, the perceptions so quick and active, the vitality which seemed to endow a somewhat fragile frame with power to defy premature decay, have been quenched in the dull lethargy of a sleep which soon proved to be the sleep of death." A few words of President Pierce must close this notice: "Soon after he left college he became my pupil, afterwards my companion, and continued ever my true and trusted friend. In all our long and intimate intercourse nothing ever occurred to disturb for a moment our delightful relations. His directness of purpose, his courage, and his manhood were always conspicuous wherever those qualities were called for. There will be for him hosts of sincere mourners, but no one can deplore the loss more deeply than myself." Mr. Ayer was a member of the Athenæan Society, and a bequest in his will of $1,000 to its treasury evinced his grateful and lasting attachment. C.

William Griswold Barrows was born in Bridgton, January, 1821. After graduation he pursued the study of law in the office of Willis & Fessenden (Bowdoin College, 1823) and Fessenden & Deblois in Portland, and afterwards with Hon. John S. Tenney (Bowdoin College, 1816) in Norridgewock, teaching private schools at intervals in Campton, N. H., and Norridgewock. He was admitted to the bar of Somerset County in 1842, and settled for the practice of his profession in Brunswick. He was elected judge of probate for Cumberland County in 1856, and again in 1860. In 1863 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and reappointed in 1870 and 1877; and in these positions has won confidence and respect by his uprightness, prompt diligence, learning, and ability. He has always cultivated a taste for letters, of which his judicial opinions in the Maine Reports afford ample proof. He edited the Brunswick *Telegraph* from 1853 to 1855.

Judge Barrows married in 1854 Huldah Whitmore, daughter of William D. and Rhoda Woodward Whitmore, who died in 1867. He contracted a second marriage with Mary P. Fessenden, daughter of Thomas Fessenden, Esq., of New York City, in 1872. He has no children.

Samuel Elliot Benjamin was born in Winthrop, December, 1818. After taking his degree he spent a year as a classical teacher in Capt. Charles J. Whiting's Military School in Ellsworth. He then entered upon legal study in the office of George Herbert, Esq., of that town, and was admitted to the bar of Hancock County. In 1843 he opened

a law office in Patten, where he has since lived in the active practice of his profession. He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1853.

In 1854 he married Miss Ellen M. Fairfield. They have had three children, all sons; two now living.

Calvin Chapman was born in Bethel, November, 1814. After graduation he taught during the fall terms of the academy in his native town, and also of that in Alstead, N. H., meanwhile pursuing a theological course in the seminary at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1842. He has been settled in the pastorate over the Congregational churches in Epping, N. H., Saccarappa, Foxcroft, West Middleborough, now Lakeville, Mass., and has been acting pastor over churches in Eliot, Andover, Standish, Mannsville, N. Y., and Windham, Vt. He has been supervisor of schools or on school committees repeatedly. In 1842 he married Lucy B. Emerson of Parsonsfield, who died in 1878, leaving two sons and a daughter, all still living. He again married, Sarah A. Ward of Kennebunkport.

Charles T. Chase of Danville "was in college unusually retiring and reserved, with few intimates, and so averse to everything like display or emulation that his scholarly attainments were not generally appreciated. He went immediately to Illinois and settled at Dixon, where he studied and practised law. He was for several years clerk of the courts in Lee County, — courteous, popular, and highly esteemed. He died of dysentery, August, 1851, aged thirty-four."

C.

Franklin Davis was born in Bangor, January, 1816. After graduating he was employed as a teacher three years in Mississippi. He then pursued a theological course in the seminary in Bangor, graduating in 1845. Under a commission from the Home Missionary Society he went to Missouri, whence after two years, in consequence of the influence of the climate, he returned to Maine. He was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational Church and Society in Warren in 1847. He has since his ministerial labors in that town been acting pastor successively in Orrington, Alton, N. H., Norfolk and Berkeley, Mass., and Newington and Tamworth, N. H., at which place he now resides.

In 1845 he married Miss Susan A. Merrill, who died in 1848, leaving an infant son. He married again in 1849 Miss Eliza J. Sewall, daughter of Deacon Oliver Sewall and granddaughter of "Father

Jotham Sewall," who died in 1861. He has since married Miss Amanda M. Ware of Norfolk, Mass. They have had one son. The son by the first marriage died in Colorado in 1876. Mr. Davis has been interested in popular education wherever he has been settled, having served on the school committees.

John Walton Davis was born in Wellfleet, Mass., Jan. 14, 1817. He entered college from Litchfield on Junior standing, having passed the first two years of college life at Amherst, Mass. After graduating he taught the Gardiner Lyceum some months, then entered upon legal study with Joseph A. Wood, Esq. (1821), of Ellsworth, and was admitted to the bar of Hancock County in 1842. He began the practice of his profession in Topsham, and in 1849 removed to Wellfleet, Mass., where he remained twenty years. In 1869 he removed to Provincetown, Mass., where he still remains in active practice. He has held different positions in the civil service of Wellfleet and of Barnstable County, and in the Revenue Department of the United States.

In 1842 Mr. Davis married Laura T., daughter of the late Hon Benjamin Orr of Brunswick, and has had six children, two sons and four daughters. Two of the daughters are still living. He died in Provincetown, June, 1880.

John Dunlap, son of Gen. Richard T. Dunlap of Brunswick, "took an unquestioned rank among the best scholars of the class, and no member besides commanded so universally a respectful and affectionate regard. He was not only a fine and critical scholar, but a firm friend *through good and evil report*. As his bodily constitution was too feeble to permit his entering a profession he remained at home, occupying his time with books and study in a way that gave promise of a harvest in future years. At our graduation we made him, notwithstanding his apparent feebleness of constitution, our class secretary, presuming as well as hoping that he would outlive the most of us. His duties as such he faithfully performed with a seemingly fraternal interest in each one of us down to the time of his death, which took place at his own dear and only home, March 26, 1848." C.

Alfred Fletcher was born in China, August, 1817. On leaving college he devoted himself to the law, engaged in the practice of his profession in his native town, and attained a respectable rank. He represented his town in the House and his district in the Senate of the

State. In 1862 he received the commission of captain of the Twenty-fourth Maine in the war of the Rebellion, but resigned in the following year. He died in 1868, a victim of pulmonary disease.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller, brother of Henry W. (1828), was born in Augusta, May, 1818. He entered the Freshman class in the second term, and subsequently by extra effort passed into the next higher class, an achievement rarely accomplished. After graduation he read law in his native town with his father, Hon. H. W. Fuller, and his brother, H. W., Jr., and at the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the Kennebec bar; was in active practice in Augusta until 1855, when for two years he had charge of the Augusta *Age*. He then was engaged for two years in railway enterprises in the West. Returning to Augusta he was placed in nomination for a seat in Congress in 1859, but failed of an election. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor Dana judge of the municipal court of the city, which position he resigned in 1854. In 1856 he represented the city in the Legislature of the State. In 1864 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., opening an office in Boston, and has continued the practice of his profession from that time.

Mr. Fuller has been treasurer of various corporations. He has occasionally contributed articles to genealogical and other magazines. In 1843 he married Harriet S., daughter of Hon. Daniel Williams of Augusta, and has had five children, a son now a lawyer in Boston and four daughters.

Ichabod Goodwin, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Goodwin, was born in South Berwick, July, 1819. After graduating he became an instructor in New York University, and also at Flushing, N. Y., in a school established by Rev. Dr. Hawks. He was appointed to a tutorship in the college in 1841 which he held one year. He then entered on the study of law, in due time was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession several years in his native town. Circumstances induced him to abandon his profession and devote himself to civil engineering for some time, we think, in the South. At length he returned to South Berwick, accepted the office of principal of the old-established academy in that town, and held the position for three years. In 1861 he received an appointment under government at Washington, where he remained several years until his health failed. He died in South Berwick, December, 1869, of general paralysis.

Alpheus Grover was the son of Eli Grover of Bethel. "It was

comparatively late in life when he entered college, with the view of fitting for the ministry. Though not distinguished as a scholar, he commanded the respect of his classmates by his Christian walk and conversation. He studied divinity at Bangor, and preached for a short time at Unity. He died of a fever at the house of his classmate Weston in Lewiston, having been seized while on his way to visit his friends in Bethel. C.

Samuel Johnson was born in Jackson, September, 1815. After graduation he taught the academy in Foxcroft two years, and that in East Machias four years. He then returned to his home and gave himself to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm until 1867. In 1869 he was appointed superintendent of the college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Orono, and held that position two and a half years. He was secretary of the trustees of that institution five years. He had been a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1871, resigning his connection with the college, he removed to California, where he still resides in Bangor of that State, engaged in farming and teaching. Mr. Johnson has been a correspondent of the newspapers.

He has married thrice: first, Ann Mary Upton, by whom he had one child, a daughter; second, Abbie A. Cates, their only child dying in infancy; third, in 1861, Marilla M. Manson, by whom he has had three children, two sons and a daughter, wife and children all living.

Hiram Kelsey was born in Nottingham, N. H., April, 1819. After graduation he taught the High School in Lee, N. H., two years. He then studied law with James Bell, Esq., Exeter, N. H., was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice in New Liberty, Owen County, Ky. He was a member of the Legislature of that State, and held a prominent position in the county.

Mr. Kelsey married Susan P. Sandy of New Liberty, and had four children. He died in 1860.

Israel Kimball was born in Wells, January, 1812. On leaving college he became principal for three years of the academy in Eliot, then taught in Dover, N. H., one year, and thence removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he was head master of the High School for boys for nine years, and principal of the academy in that town for ten years. In 1862, on the creation of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, he received an appointment under Governor Boutwell, and for seventeen years has been chief of division in that department. "charged with supervising and perfecting rules and regulations for

collecting the revenue and determining questions arising under the laws of Congress."

Mr. Kimball has published essays, etc., on internal revenue, and contributed to the annual reports of his department. While resident in Portsmouth he held office in the city government.

In 1840 he married Clara P. Bragdon of Wells. They have had six children, two sons and four daughters, all now living. His oldest son, George G., graduated from Bowdoin College in 1862.

Isaiah McMahon was born in Andover, Mass., July, 1808. During the year of his graduation he joined the Maine Conference of the Maine Episcopal Church, subsequently transferred his relations to the Genesee Conference, New York, and in 1844 was appointed to Penn Yan, N. Y. He exercised his ministry in different places until 1862, with the interruption of four years from 1856 to 1859, when he had charge of Rogersville Union Seminary, South Dansville, N. Y., and of the academic department of the High School, Mount Morris in the same State. He was also (1864 to 1869) in the New York custom-house, and one year (1873 and 1874) in the New York post-office.

In 1839 he married Margaret Todd of Brunswick. They have had seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom five are living. His third son is a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India.

Mr. McMahon published in 1846 "Hebrew without a Master."

William H. J. Marr was the son of R. P. Marr of Scarboro'. "A certain reserve and apparent haughtiness, which were in truth the effect of over-sensitiveness, and of what the phrenologists call approbativeness, produced at first an unfavorable impression on making his acquaintance. This, however, gave way before his unaffected good-heartedness, and we could joke him without offence about his descent from the stout old Scotch earl, as accounting for his aristocratic demeanor. The 'Earl of Mar' made warm friends among us, and deservedly stood high as a scholar." After reading law with Messrs. Fessenden & Deblois in Portland, and at the Cambridge Law School, he went in the autumn of 1842 to Nauvoo, Ill., and settled. He died two years later, after a brief illness, at Appanoose in the same State. C.

Joseph Pennell was born in Brunswick, September, 1812. He became a practical chemist, especially in the application of the science to the processes of photography. He was unassuming, of amiable

disposition, and of decided Christian character. He was subjected to prolonged physical suffering which he bore with patience and resignation. He died in 1868.

He married a Miss Merriam and had five children.

Charles J. Perkins, son of Dr Lafayette Perkins of Farmington, was a young man of respectable talents, and cordially beloved for his guileless and unselfish nature. Having completed in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia his medical course, he began the practice at Upperville, Fauquier County, Va., in the year 1840. Here, a little more than two years afterwards, while in the fulness of health and strength, he died suddenly of apoplexy. Short as had been his residence at Upperville, he had made there a strong and favorable impression. The citizens met after his death, and expressed in resolutions which were afterwards published their deep sense of his virtues and of their own loss. C.

Frederick Augustus Pike was born in Calais, December, 1817. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Washington County in 1842, and opened an office for the practice in his native town, which has ever been his residence. He has been active, energetic, and influential in professional and public life, has been county attorney four years, mayor of the city, has represented his town in the Legislature of the State eight years, and his district in the Congress of the United States eight years.

In 1846 he married Miss Mary H. Green.

Henry Lincoln Richardson, born in Bath, November, 1819, was son of Hon. William Richardson. He devoted himself to business, became a member of the firm of Page, Richardson & Co , Boston, and was successful. His home was in Brookline, Mass. He was absent on business in New York when he was seized with hemorrhage from the lungs, and died suddenly March, 1865. He married Fannie, daughter of Henry W. Lincoln, Esq., of Brookline, Mass. He left four children, two sons and two daughters. The younger of the sons died soon after his father; the elder is now in the Sophomore class, Harvard.

Samuel E. Smith, son of Hon. Edwin Smith of Warren, "for several years devoted himself to the profession of law in his native town. He afterwards accepted the place of cashier in a bank at Thomaston, and held it at the time of his death. His kindness of

heart, mild, courteous manners, and freedom from selfishness made him a universal favorite in college; while his good sense, sound judgment, excellent scholarship, perfect truthfulness and integrity won for him the respect of all. These qualities he carried with him through life. We do not think that in his whole career he ever uttered an unkind remark or gave occasion for an unkind feeling toward himself. His ennobling virtues, purity of life, devotion to the highest duties of man, and his affectionate disposition will never fade from the recollection of those who knew him." Mr. Smith married Maria Copeland of Warren in 1845. The fruit of this marriage was five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter survive. The youngest son, Samuel Emerson, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1878. C.

John Coffin Talbot was born in East Machias, November, 1816. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Hon. J. A. Lowell of Machias, and then of Joseph A. Wood, Esq., of Ellsworth, was admitted to the bar, until 1862 practised his profession in Lubec, and from that date in his native town, an able, successful lawyer. He was deputy collector and inspector of customs at Lubec six years, represented several sessions that town in the Legislature, in 1853 was Speaker of the House, was delegate from the State to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1856, delegate from his district to the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia in 1867, as also to the Democratic national convention at New York in 1868. He has been on the board of selectmen and town clerk of his native town several years. Mr. Talbot has sustained a high standing for ability, for uprightness and force of character, and generous sympathy for those in distress or want. He has been nominated twice by his political friends for governor of the State. He married Miss Clara Antoinette Wass of Addison, who died in 1878. They have had three sons, one of whom has deceased, and three daughters.

Augustus H. Titcomb was eldest son of Stephen Titcomb of Farmington. "He possessed an understanding solid rather than strong, an equable temperament, and fine social qualities, and in college gained and preserved the cordial respect and good-will of all his acquaintance." After graduating he went to the South and taught for several months. Then he returned to Farmington and began the study of law with the Hon. H. Belcher; but sickness soon arrested his pursuits, and after several months' illness, borne "with patience

and Christian fortitude," he died March, 1842, "the first of our number taken, and one of the best beloved." C.

Edward Payson Weston was born in Cumberland, January, 1819. During his first year after graduation, besides other occupation, he published the volume of "Bowdoin Poets." He then took charge of Lewiston Falls Academy, and remained nearly seven years in successful and fruitful labor. In 1847 he was appointed principal of Gorham Academy, which three years after under a new organization became the Maine Female Seminary, the first of that class of institutions in the State. After a service of thirteen years he received the appointment of State superintendent of schools, and a reappointment three years later. While in office he was largely instrumental in the establishment of the normal-school system, and opened the first institution of the kind in Farmington. In 1865 on resigning his office he accepted the charge of the Abbott Family School for boys in Farmington, which prospered under his care. In 1869 he was invited to a new seminary for young ladies at Lake Forest, Ill., which he conducted seven years with success; but a difference arising between himself and the trustees as to "the best methods," they having adopted the plan of incorporating with it a collegiate school for young men, he retired, and in 1876 opened a school for young ladies at Highland Park, near Chicago, chartered under the name of Highland College for Women. Thus by forty years of active effort in the cause of education he has won grateful remembrance.

Mr. Weston represented the town of Gorham one term in the Legislature. Besides what has been referred to he has been a contributor to the Portland *Transcript*, the *Maine Teacher*, etc. He has more recently put in electrotype a small volume of poems which awaits publication. Mr. Weston first married a daughter of J. Burbank, Esq., of Bethel, who died in 1868, leaving three children, a son (Bowdoin College, 1870; M. D., Chicago, 1872) and two daughters. He again married, a daughter of Rev. John Butler of Yarmouth.

1840.

Ezra Abbot, born in Jackson, Me., April, 1819, was son of Ezra Abbot, a farmer. After receiving excellent private instruction from his uncle, Rev. Abiel Abbot of Peterboro', N. H., he completed his preparatory course at Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H., under Dr. Benjamin Abbot. The first five years after graduation were spent in teaching in Foxcroft and Washington Academies, the latter in East

Machias. In 1847 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., which from that time became his home. His services were found very valuable in the libraries of Harvard and Boston Athenæum, while at the same time he pursued private studies chiefly philological and theological. In 1856 he was appointed assistant librarian of Harvard College, with the exclusive charge of cataloguing and classification of books. He resigned this position in 1872 to accept the Bussey professorship of New Testament criticism and interpretation in Cambridge Divinity School, having the year before been appointed by the corporation of the university lecturer on the textual criticism of the New Testament. In 1852 Mr. Abbot was elected member of the American Oriental Society, of which he soon became recording secretary, and in 1861 an associate in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston. In 1861 he received from Harvard College the honorary degree of A. M., in 1869 from Yale that of LL. D., in 1872 from Harvard that of D. D., though not a clergyman, and in 1879 from this college that of LL. D.

Dr. Abbot in 1853 published what he calls a first experiment in bibliography, a "Classed Catalogue of the Cambridge High School," in which he had been a teacher for a time: in 1860, contributions to the "New Discussion of the Trinity"; in 1864, "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," an appendix to the Rev. Mr. Alger's "Critical History" of the doctrine, but issued separately in 1871. This work Rev. William Reid of Edinburgh refers to as "the best guide of all, — a catalogue of 5,300 works, and compiled by a gentleman remarkable for his varied and accurate scholarship. It would be scarcely possible to excel the completeness of this work; and no student however accomplished can consult it without profit." Dr. Charles Hodge also, in his "Systematic Theology," refers to it as "a marvel of ability and learning." Mr. Abbot edited with notes, etc., Norton's "Translation of the Gospels" in 1855, and his "Statement of Reasons," etc., third edition, 1856; Lamson's "Church of the First Three Centuries," second edition, 1865; and Orme's "Memoir of the Controversy on 1 John v. 7," 1866; revised and enlarged the pronouncing tables of Greek and Latin proper names and of Scripture proper names for Worcester's large dictionary of the English language, 1860; assisted Dr. Hackett in the American edition of Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1867–70, Dr. Noyes in his "Translation of the New Testament," 1869, and C. F. Hudson in his "Critical Greek and English Concordance of the New Testament," 1870, 3d edition 1874, editing the two last posthumous works. He has also contributed articles to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Unitarian Review*, the *North American Review*, the *Journal of the Amer-*

ican Oriental Society, and *The Nation*. It is an evidence of his high reputation that he is a member of the American committee engaged in co-operation with the English committee in the revision of the common English version of the Bible.

In 1843 Mr. Abbot married Catharine Meder of Jackson, who died July, 1847. In 1854 he married Emily Everett of Cambridge. He has no children.

Alexander Hamilton Abbot was born in Farmington, September, 1822. On leaving college he became principal of the academy in his native town eight years. In 1849, after the death of Samuel P. Abbot (Bowdoin College, 1836), the founder of the school, which was named "Little Blue" from the fancied resemblance of an elevation on the premises to "Old Blue," a mountain not far off, he took charge of the school, soon after purchased the property, and for several years conducted it with great success. "The object which the institution proposes to itself is the training of boys and young men for college or for business, by no means forgetting that the religious element in education has even higher claims upon its attention than the intellectual." With much in its appointments and surroundings to attract, it has drawn pupils from a wide circuit, and "many are in foreign countries; not a few of them have received a collegiate education; many are prominent business and professional men in Boston, New York, and other cities; some are professors in colleges, and one at least has been minister to a foreign country; two or three have been State superintendents of schools." In 1865 Mr. Abbot leased the school to Mr. Edward P. Weston (1839), but resumed his charge in 1876, where he still remains.

In 1849 Mr. Abbot married a daughter of Hon. Hiram Belcher of Farmington. They had one child. In 1864 he married Mrs. Martin of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have had four children. During his retirement from the school he was successively county supervisor of schools and trustee of normal schools.

William Stinson Blanchard entered from Wilton and Waterville Colleges into Senior standing, and no record of his birth-date was made. He was connected with the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., two years, and then took charge of an academy in New Hampshire. A third year of theological study he spent in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1843. He received ordination into the ministry of the gospel in Knoxville, Ill., and was settled over a church in Sheboygan, Wis., where he remained three years. He

then became professor of ancient languages and history in Cleveland University, Cleveland, Ohio. Through a relative we learn that "he married and went to Europe, published a volume of poetry, and was giving himself to literary work." But this was several years since. The impression in Wilton is that he is not living.

Edmund Chadwick was born in Middleton, N. H., January, 1812. He entered on Junior standing. After graduation he was engaged in teaching in Nashville, Tenn., two years. He then pursued theological study at Lane, Cincinnati, and Bangor Seminaries, graduating at the latter in 1845. He was ordained to the Christian ministry in Franklin, N. H., but infirm health prevented him from prosecuting the profession, and he resumed his work as a teacher in Starkey, N. Y., being principal of the seminary in that place from 1847 to 1867. He now resides in Starkey, although not in active service. He has been president of the county teachers' association, and is loan commissioner for the United States Deposit Fund (School Fund) for the State of New York in the county. In 1848 he married Cassandra Deplacey Hobart, who died in 1849. He married again Adaline Ward. They had four sons and three daughters. One of the sons died in infancy.

Benjamin Pearson Chute was born in Byfield, Mass., May, 1816, brother of Ariel T. (1832). He has devoted himself for the most part to the work of a teacher. On leaving college he went to Kentucky, Mason County, where he taught nearly two years. He then entered Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, but did not complete the course, nor did he enter the ministry, resuming the office of teacher in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Maine. Four years were next spent in mercantile pursuits in Newburyport. In 1864 he engaged, under the auspices of an association which had its centre of operations in Philadelphia, in efforts in behalf of freedmen, having his residence in Nashville, where he was at the time of the battle between Gens. Thomas and Hood. He also superintended schools for freedmen at Lynchburg, Va. In 1867 he removed to Nebraska, where he remained six years. After two or three years spent in Iowa, he returned to Nebraska, Syracuse, Otoe County, where he now resides, still pursuing his occupation as a teacher, with the design of retiring soon to horticultural pursuits. He has never married.

John Appleton Cleaveland was born in Brunswick, March, 1819 (brother of Moses P., 1827). He did not study for a profession.

He occupied different positions implying the confidence of his employers. For the last ten years of his life was clerk in the United States Treasury, Boston, and was esteemed for fidelity and obliging disposition by all who had transactions of business with him. He died after a brief illness in Newton, Mass.

He married in 1873 Miss Alexander of Brunswick, and left two daughters.

Nathan Cleaveland, brother of the preceding, born in Brunswick, April, 1821. After graduating he entered upon the study of law, but did not complete it. He has held positions in the Boston custom-house and post-office for some years, and also on the editorial corps of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. Of late years he has resided in Neponset, Mass.

In 1861 he married Mary E. D., daughter of Capt. George Bacon of Freeport, and has one daughter.

Adoniram Judson Copeland was born in Brewer, March, 1814. After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary in Bangor and graduated in 1843. He began his work in the ministry in this State, but removed after a time to Illinois, and was in the pastorate in Como of that State. We have failed to gain more information concerning him. He died in 1855.

Isaiah Dole was born in Bloomfield, May, 1819, a brother of Daniel and Nathan (1836). He has devoted his life for the most part to the work of a teacher. He has been principal of Blue Hill and St. Stephen's (New Brunswick) Academies, was an instructor in the Female Seminary, Gorham, and at this date, 1879, in the Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. His special department is Latin and Greek, to which his tastes and studies have always strongly inclined. He has for some years been meditating a work which he entitles "A Development of the Elements of Grammar from the Relations of Thought."

In 1845 he married Elizabeth Pearson of Bloomfield, who died in 1851, leaving a son and daughter both living.

Thomas McCulloch Hayes was born in Saco, August, 1819. After graduation he studied law and engaged in the practice of his profession in his native town. It is worthy of mention that in college he had an extreme aversion to public speaking, and it required

special effort of the instructor in charge to persuade him to declaim, if only *pro forma*, that no formal obstacle should prevent his having an assignment with his class at Commencement; and all this in one who soon gained distinction as an eloquent, often brilliant advocate, and among the leaders of the bar. After several years of active practice in Saco he removed to Boston, became a member of the Suffolk bar, had entered on lucrative practice, and was rising rapidly in reputation, when he was stricken down by paralysis. The bar bore most honorable testimony to his legal acumen, his quickness of apprehension, forensic eloquence, and especially to the pure, high-toned integrity of his professional life. He died in Boston, February, 1869, in the assurance of faith and hope which he had cherished several years.

In 1842 Mr. Hayes married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Smith of Kennebunk, who died in 1858, leaving a son, Francis L. (Bowdoin, 1865), now in the practice of law in Boston. In 1863 Mr. Hayes married again Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, who has deceased since the death of her husband, leaving no issue.

Leonard Fitz-Edward Jarvis was born in Surry, August, 1819. The first year after leaving college he was joint principal of a military academy which was for a time in operation in Ellsworth. He then studied law in the office of Joshua W. Hathaway (1820) and George F. Shepley, Esqs., in Bangor, was admitted to the bar and practised in Ellsworth six years. He then removed to California and has resided several years in Columbia, Tuolumne County, engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in cultivation of fruit. He was appointed by President Polk deputy collector of the district of Frenchman's Bay, and by Judge Ware assignee in bankruptcy. He has been superintendent of public schools for the county of Tuolumne, and one of the supervisors of the county. He was candidate for the office of superior judge, but failed of election.

In 1856 he married Mary A., daughter of Hon. Thomas Robinson, Ellsworth. They have had two children, but neither is living.

Elijah Kellogg was born in Portland, May, 1813, son of the late Rev. Elijah Kellogg. After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1843 and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Harpswell. In 1855 he became chaplain of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, and occupied that position ten years. Resigning that office, he has since devoted himself for the most part to the preparation of juvenile works, of which twenty-six volumes have been published. He has also been

a favorite in lyceum lectures, and has read poems at the anniversaries of literary societies in our own and Dartmouth Colleges. His labors in the ministry, not wholly intermitted during these later years, have been fruitful in Harpswell and Rockport, Mass. A sailor before he fitted for college, and cherishing peculiar attachment for the sea and seamen, he had singular qualifications for the work of his chaplaincy. His small farm and pleasant dwelling of his own erection on the eastern shore of Maquoit Bay has been his residence in the spring and summer months, during which he has ministered to the people of his first charge. Of a lively fancy, ready in expedients, daring in his well-known craft, in the bay or on the coast, abounding in anecdote and humor, and withal easy of access, a welcome guest at every fireside, he has a name which will be a tradition where he has lived.

Mr. Kellogg married a daughter of the late Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy of Gorham, and has three children.

Silas Morton was born in Hebron, October, 1818. After graduation he taught two years, and then entered on a theological course at Bangor, graduating in 1845. He was licensed to preach by the Union Association, and did preach a few times "to the grateful acceptance of his hearers"; but self-distrust and extreme conscientiousness hindered his devoting himself to the sacred office, and he resumed the work of teaching for some years in high schools at Thomaston, Windham, Casco, Mechanic Falls, and Otisfield. In 1851 he settled on a farm in Otisfield, where amidst his farm labor he has cherished love for books. He has for several years been on the superintending school committee of the town, and held other municipal offices. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church. His death was sudden and painful, July, 1879. He fell from his mowing machine, was caught by the scythes, and survived but a few hours, dying in the peace of the believer.

Mr. Morton married in 1851 Sarah Webb of Casco; one child dying in infancy was the only fruit of his marriage.

Frederic Perley "was from South Bridgeton. He was designed for the law, but died a few weeks after graduation, of typhus fever. His standing in college was in the first rank. Although I was less intimate with him than with some others of the class, I always had for him a warm personal regard." C.

Preston Pond was from Wrentham, Mass. "In college he was frank and social, uniting the merits of a good scholar with those of an

agreeable companion. He graduated in theology at Bangor, and was first settled at Milford, Mass. At the time of his death he was pastor of the Edwards Church in Boston. While journeying for his health he was attacked by erysipelas in the head, which occasioned some indications of insanity. He was removed in consequence to the asylum at Somerville, where he died Aug. 5, 1843, at the age of thirty-six. He was a very acceptable preacher and an excellent pastor." C.

William Pitt Preble was born in Portland, April, 1819, son of Hon. William Pitt Preble, LL. D. After graduating he read law with his father, and took a course in Harvard Law School, graduating in 1843. He has pursued the legal profession in Portland, and has been for some years clerk of the United States District Court of Maine.

In 1846 he married Harriet T. Mussey, daughter of John Mussey, Esq. (1809). They have had six children; three sons are now living.

Newell Anderson Prince was born in Cumberland, October, 1815. After he graduated he was employed as a teacher in Kentucky, in the academies of North Yarmouth and Bluehill, and in Milltown, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, a part of the time while a member of the Theological Seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1844 and remained for a time as resident licentiate, having been licensed to preach by the Hancock and Waldo Association. He began his work in the ministry at Castine, where he preached a few months with much acceptance and was invited to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, which however he declined. He also supplied the Congregational Church in Bucksport some months. In 1846 and 1847 he was in New York, preaching as occasion offered in the city and vicinity. Invited to supply the Congregational Church in New Gloucester for a year, he accepted the call, was offered the pastorate, and was ordained in 1848, where he remained four years. Returning to New York he engaged in business for a few years, although preaching when his services were requested. From 1857 to 1878, having resumed pastoral labors, he labored in the pastorate or as stated supply in churches in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Mr. Prince has cultivated classical and literary tastes. In 1846 he published "Memoirs and Select Writings" of his brother of the same class, William Reed Prince. He has contributed articles to religious journals, and a sermon. Besides other proofs of ingenuity, he invented the Protean Fountain Pen, which has been patented at home and abroad and been favorably received.

In 1857 he married Mrs. Mary R. Burnham, and has one daughter.

William Reed Prince, in common with most of those who bear the same name in New England, was descended from John Prince, an Oxford scholar who came to Massachusetts in 1633. William Reed Prince was the fourth son of Paul Prince of Cumberland. From the academy in North Yarmouth he went to college, having already shown himself a young man of excellent character and of promising talents. "Notwithstanding many necessary interruptions in his collegiate course, he sustained an honorable rank as a scholar." He was invariably found on the side of order and of duty, while "all his movements and labors as a Christian were characterized by sound judgment tempered by love." His first year as a graduate was spent in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, where he taught a school very faithfully and successfully with no intermission of his studies. In the autumn of 1841 he joined the Divinity School in Bangor. In 1843 he assumed the charge of a school for young ladies in that city, still retaining his connection with the seminary. As the period approached when he was to enter the ministry, he turned his eyes toward the West as the widest and most inviting field of usefulness then opened. But disease of alarming aspect, checking this and every earthly hope, had already made its appearance in one of his lower limbs. He was however enabled to complete his theological course, and actually preached for several weeks at West Machias. But the disease was making rapid progress, and an operation was deemed necessary. For this purpose, in September, 1845, he took leave of a large and sympathizing circle of friends in Bangor and proceeded to New York, under the care of his brother Newell and of his kind physician Dr. Deane. Soon after his arrival his limb was removed by Dr. Mott. He survived the operation but a few hours. Of his disease and its fatal result that eminent surgeon thus wrote: "It was one of those cruel forms of malignant disease of which it has fallen to my lot to witness such frequent instances, in the origin and progress of which man's agency and interference are in the great majority of cases of no avail for evil or good. There is therefore no specific remedy for this form of disease, which is known technically as osteocephaloma." After remarking that the further progress of the evil must soon have terminated Mr. Prince's life with terrible suffering, and that mutilation offered the only chance of recovery, the doctor added, "God in his wisdom ordained that your brother's life should not be saved by human means; and although the operation, terrible in itself, was borne by him with a fortitude surpassing anything of the kind I ever witnessed, still his vital forces, weakened by confinement and suffering, were not sufficient to bear the

shock and repair the injury necessarily inflicted in the removal of the disease."

Thus suddenly and sadly closed a life which had given promise of eminent usefulness. The Rev. Prof. Pond, one of his instructors, after alluding to "his manly form, his open, cheerful, intellectual countenance, his kind disposition, his cultivated taste and interesting social powers," proceeds to say: "He possessed not only a capacious mind, but a mind duly balanced and remarkably well proportioned. His intellect was acute, vigorous, inquisitive, active; his sensibilities were sufficiently deep and strong; while his energy of will, his firmness of purpose, his power of endurance and perseverance, were all but invincible. . . . The great purpose of his life was to preach the gospel, and this is a work for which nature and grace had admirably fitted him. His talents as a public speaker were decidedly above the ordinary level. His powerful voice, his almost faultless elocution, the freshness and vigor of his thoughts, set off by the energy of his manner, must have rendered him not only an attractive but an effective preacher."

Another of his teachers, the Rev. Prof. Shepard, has depicted in his own clear and forcible manner the qualities and capabilities of Mr. Prince as a preacher, and the published writings of the latter appended to the memoir of his life seem to justify the estimate of these masters in the art. "Many," says Dr. Shepard, — "many loved him, all respected him, and sincerely lamented that one of so high promise should have been removed so soon." C.

Joseph C. Richardson of Baldwin, "for some two or three years before his death in 1845, was a teacher in Gorham Seminary. He was a man of fair standing, of irreproachable character, and *the* mathematician of our class. Through the longest and most abstruse discussions in algebra and the application thereof to geometry his mind seemed to wind easily. He was at home in all the departments of mathematics." C.

Edward Robie was born in Gorham, April, 1821. On receiving his degree he entered on a course of theological study in the seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1843, and in Halle and Berlin, Germany, during the three following years. Returning from abroad he taught ancient and modern languages in the seminary in his native town, and from 1848 to 1851 was assistant teacher of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary, Andover. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Greenland, N. H., early in 1852, where he has continued the work of the ministry to the present time, 1879.

"His character is of the most gentle and lovely type, a St. John among the brethren, by whom he is universally reverenced and beloved. He is authority in all matters of sacred learning, and yet never assumes the place of teacher among us in our associational meetings. Settled in a quiet agricultural village for nearly a quarter of a century, he has done what few ministers under like circumstances could have done, kept up his studies of the original Scriptures as well as of the German and French languages; and while the most modest of men, has constantly exerted an elevating, scholarly influence all through his association, making us all love learning the more that it is conjoined with so much sweetness and spirituality of character."

In 1876 Mr. Robie was created D. D. by Dartmouth College. He has contributed articles to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. In 1852 he married Miss Susan E. Jameson of Gorham, who died in 1878 leaving no children.

Luther Sampson came from Readfield: "standing good, talents moderate, character that of an Israelite without guile. Through all his college course he suffered from the consequences of an inadequate preparation; but in pure, unostentatious, hearty goodness I have rarely known his equal. His health had begun to fail before he graduated, and remained so feeble as to preclude him from occupation and success." He died in 1842 aged twenty-five. C.

Thomas Smith was born in Litchfield, August, 1812. On leaving college he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduated in 1843, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Brewer. He was a respected and useful minister. He was once employed as agent of the Bible Society for Maine, and during the last year of his life as financial agent of the seminary at Bangor. He died suddenly of disease of the heart in 1861. He married Caroline Webster of Bangor, and left two children, a son and daughter.

John Barson Lane Soule, brother of Gideon Soule (1818), was born in Freeport, April, 1815. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. After graduating he was for two years principal of the academy in Hampton, N. H., and then for two years had charge of a high school in Bucksport. During these years he went through a course of legal study under advice of Messrs. Bell & Tuck, Exeter, N. H., and Judge Emmons, Hallowell, but did not engage in the practice. In 1845 he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he opened a classical school for boys, for which he had peculiar

qualifications, and remained six years. During this period he aided in drafting the first legislative bill enacting the free-school system in that State; he was also licensed to preach the gospel by the Crawfordsville Presbytery. Retiring from the school he took the editorial charge for two or three years of the *Daily Express* of that city, and with such success that he received offers for the same position elsewhere, but declining he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Plymouth, Ind., whence he was called to a Congregational church in Wisconsin, was ordained in 1858 and labored seven years; he then accepted an invitation to Carlinville, Ill., where from 1865 to 1876, after discharging pastoral work and teaching in the department of languages for three years, he became professor of ancient languages in what had become Blackburn University. In 1878 Mr. Soule took charge of a select family school for boys, mainly classical, in Highland Park, Ill., near Chicago. He has been a frequent contributor to the public press; has a volume of poems in hand for publication at no distant date. Mr. Soule received the degree of Ph. D. from the College for Women in Chicago in 1879, and that of D. D. from Blackburn University, Ill., in 1880.

In 1840 he married Miss Mary L. Stevens of Hallowell, who died in Terre Haute in 1848. They had two children, both dying in infancy.

In 1849 he married Miss Caroline Gookins of Terre Haute. They have five children: three sons, of whom two have graduated at Blackburn University and the third is a member, and two daughters.

Cornelius Stone was born in Jay, May, 1817. During his last year in college he was led to consecrate himself to the Christian ministry in the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He pursued a theological course at the seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1843. During his seminary course he taught in the academy at Charleston, and subsequently, while he was engaged in the work of the ministry, in Clinton in the academy at that place. Having exercised his ministry with ability and acceptance in several towns in the State, he was compelled by infirm health to retire from the labors of the pulpit and return to his native town. During the remaining years of his life he represented his town twice in the House and twice in the Senate of the State. Fatal pulmonary disease terminated in his death, April, 1866.

Mr. Stone married Frances Sylvester of Jay, and had two children, a son and a daughter.

Thomas Newcomb Stone was born in Wellfleet, Mass., May, 1818. He was for a short time member of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., but turned his attention to the study of medicine and graduated from the Medical School at Hanover, N. H., in 1844. He settled in the practice of the profession in his native town, and rose to distinction as a physician throughout the Cape. In the midst of extensive practice he found time for reading and culture, once publishing a volume of poems. He was of a public spirit, was member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, was of a genial temper, had a rich vein of humor, and was greatly beloved and deeply lamented at his death, which occurred after a brief illness from pneumonia, May, 1876. His influence as a Christian man was felt in all benevolent and moral efforts. He was referred to in the address before the Medical Society of Massachusetts the month following his decease as "a brilliant example of the 'country doctor,' one whose loss was irreparable to his townsmen and neighbors."

Reuben Sweetser was born in Cumberland, August, 1812. He went through the theological course in Bangor, graduating in 1844, but never received ordination. He lived on a farm in his native town, where he died in 1861.

John K. True was from Montville. "He entered Bowdoin from Waterville at the beginning of the Junior year. He was a good-hearted fellow, and had a mind of strong common-sense. He was for a time principal of the Universalist Seminary at Stevens' Plains, Westbrook." He died in 1847, aged thirty-two. C.

Albert G. Upham was the youngest child of Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester, N. H., who did not long survive his birth. From early boyhood he showed a singular inclination for natural science. He had his museum of minerals, plants, and birds, collected by his own hand. He made long and solitary journeys along the seashore, or rifle in hand traversed the woods for days together that he might add new specimens to his cabinet. About this time the great Audubon, happening to meet with him, was so charmed with the enthusiastic boy that he made him a present of his works. At the age of thirteen he made the voyage to Liverpool by way of New Orleans, thus gratifying an ardent passion for the sea, which he loved as one of the grandest of God's works. In college he was esteemed for his good qualities, and distinguished for his various attainments. There too "he became an open and ardent professor of religion," and thenceforth he was "a consistent and conscientious Christian."

Soon afterwards he began with characteristic ardor the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. Timothy Upham of Waterford, N. Y. He attended medical lectures at Albany, and at Castleton in Vermont. At the close of the course in Castleton he was appointed professor of pathological anatomy in that institution. In the autumn of 1842 he went to Paris, where he spent a year and a half in the almost unremitted pursuit of his professional studies. He came back in the autumn of 1844 and settled in Boston. Here "he was gradually obtaining a valuable acquaintance and his merit was beginning to be appreciated, when disease contracted in the discharge of his duty suddenly seized him. He was attacked with the malignant typhus fever communicated from a patient whose life he was instrumental in preserving, and died after a brief but violent illness, June 16, 1847, aged twenty-eight." "Dr. Upham was distinguished for his high aims through life, for the enthusiasm that marks the man of genius, for his simplicity of character and confiding affection, for his strength of intellect, sound judgment, and indomitable perseverance. He was six feet in stature, of commanding appearance, with an ingenuous countenance and a heart strung with the finest chords of sympathy and benevolence. Each year of his life gave assurance of a man constantly advancing in knowledge and maturing in excellence, to whom nothing within the range of his efforts seemed unattainable." C.

James Partelow Weston was born in Bremen, July, 1815. After graduation he taught a select school in Readfield for a time, and then became principal of the Liberal Institute, a Universalist institution in Waterville. Meanwhile having directed his studies with reference to the ministry, he began to preach while in the Institute, and in 1842 was ordained at the session of the Maine convention of Universalists held in Augusta. In 1843 he accepted a call from the society of that faith in Gardiner, where he remained until 1850. He then resumed the position he had held in Waterville until the winter of 1853, when he accepted the charge of the Westbrook Seminary, which by his energetic and personal effort was raised from a depressed condition to one of comparative prosperity. In 1859 he was invited to the presidency of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. Here again he exhibited, as is reported, marked "executive and financial abilities," and was successful during twelve years of service in securing for the institution patronage and relief In 1872, having retired from the presidency, he became principal of Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and remained there until 1877, when he retired for needed rest. In 1878 he accepted the presidency of Westbrook Seminary

and Female College, which he now holds. Mr. Weston received the degree of D. D. from Tufts College, Massachusetts, in 1864. He has published his inaugural discourse at Lombard University and baccalaureate sermons, besides contributing to the "Methodist Cyclopædia" and the "Cyclopædia of Education." In 1841 he married Eliza Elden Woodman of South Montville, and has a daughter now living.

Eli Wight of Bethel "was engaged after he left college as teacher in North Yarmouth Academy, but was obliged to give up on account of ill health. He died of consumption in the autumn of 1841. He had fine natural talents, an affectionate nature, and while in college excelled in extemporaneous debate. He intended to enter the Christian ministry." The memoir of William Reed Prince (pp. 17, 18) makes honorable mention of this young man. C.

Samuel Lane Young was born in Gloucester, Mass., January, 1813. After graduation he taught school in his native town for a time, and then engaged in the study of medicine. He attended courses of medical lectures in the Maine and Harvard Medical Schools, took his medical degree at the latter in 1852, and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He settled in the practice of medicine in Marblehead, Mass , for two or three years. He had a position in the custom-house, Boston, was inspector of Rainsford Island hospital, and physician at the almshouse hospital, Bridgewater, Mass., two years each. In 1843 he married Miss Emily Tarr of Rockport, Mass., who died in 1867, by whom he had one child, a daughter, now living. For several years he has been commissioned justice of the peace. He now resides at Lanesville, Mass.

1841.

Samuel Woodbury Blanchard was born in North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth), April, 1818. On leaving college he was employed for a time as principal of the academy in his native town. He then studied medicine and took his medical degree at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He began the practice of his profession in Searsport, where he had secured the respect and confidence of the community, when the urgency of friends induced him to remove to his native town. Dr. Blanchard was greatly respected and beloved, not only in his professional but in all the relations of life. Offices of responsibility were committed to him by his townsmen; he was a Christian

man, and superintendent of the Sabbath school several years. He was rapidly rising in reputation as a physician and in general influence when he was seized with typhoid fever, which he had successfully combated in others but to which he was to fall a victim. His death caused a deep sensation; the public sorrow demanded a public burial, and every demonstration of widespread sorrow marked the day when he was borne to his rest, December, 1857.

Dr. Blanchard in 1850 married Clara Benson Thurston, daughter of Rev. Dr. Stephen Thurston of Searsport. They have three daughters, all living.

George Washington Brown was born in Bangor, September, 1820. He entered at once on the study of law in the office of Messrs. Hill & Appleton, Bangor; was admitted to the bar, opened an office in the same town, and remained there until 1851, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he still continues in the practice of the profession.

He married Maria, daughter of Charles H. Pond, Esq., of St Louis, but has no children.

Joseph Farwell Clark was born in Andover, Mass., January, 1820. He read law in the office of his father, Herbert Clark, Esq., attended the Law School, Harvard, and engaged in the practice of the profession in Lawrence several years, and subsequently in Boston. His residence in later years was in Cambridge, where he died March, 1879. His wife survives him.

Henry Thornton Cummings, son of Rev. Dr. Asa Cummings, was born in North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth), November, 1823. On leaving college he entered on medical study with Dr. William Wood of Portland, and with Dr. William J. Dale, then of Boston, now surgeon-general of Massachusetts, and took his degree in medicine in Harvard Medical School in 1844. He has always resided in Portland, during the first few years assisting his father in duties incident to the publication of the *Christian Mirror*, meanwhile practising his profession especially among the poor of the city. In 1849 he embraced an opportunity to purchase into a drug business, which he prosecuted until 1874, when he sold his interest in the concern and since that date has been without constant occupation, yet exercising his skill in manufacture and analysis. He was State assayer several years, and is now commissioner of pharmacy for the State and milk inspector for the city. In 1854 he was chosen first vice-president of the American

Pharmaceutical Association for the year, and for several years has been president of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Cummings has occasionally contributed to the public press, and a paper from his pen appeared in the "Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1875."

Dr. Cummings married Miss Mary A. Rideout of New Gloucester. They have had five children, daughters, two of whom are now living.

Charles Davis was born in Bangor, October, 1817. After graduation he was employed as a teacher two years in Madison and Hinds Counties, Miss. He then studied law in Bangor, and in 1846 opened an office for the practice of law in Kenduskeag (formerly Levant), where he remained three years; he then removed to Bangor, where he has since resided most of the time. For three years he was clerk in the paymaster's office, Washington, D. C.

He has held for several years the position of public administrator for Penobscot County, under commission from the governor.

He has never married.

William Bradford Dean was born in Frankfort, January, 1820. He taught school a year in Nottingham, Prince George County, Md.; he henceforward engaged in mercantile pursuits, residing twenty-eight years on Prince Edward Island in the St. Lawrence, where for several years he was United States consular agent. In 1873 he returned to the United States and has been in business in Boston, his present residence.

In Prince Edward Island he married Mary Ann Lord, and has had six children, all save one now living.

Nathan Elden was born in Buxton, July, 1817. He entered on Junior standing from Waterville College. After graduation, as we learn, he went South and was employed as a teacher for some time in Mississippi. In 1853 he returned to his home in Buxton, and has since lived there on a farm. He is reported to have kept up his reading in Greek and French, and as is expressed by our informant, "devours 'Butler's Analogy.'" He married in Buxton.

James Fogg was born in Berwick, October, 1815. After graduation he taught a high school in Rockland a short time, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in that county, and entered upon the practice of the profession in that town. In 1847 he abandoned the law and removed to Boston, where he became member of a firm with a brother in that city and another brother in Shanghai in

the China trade, in which they were successful. "He was very highly esteemed by his associates and all who became connected with him for his intelligence, ability, and character." He held office in the city government of Charlestown, Mass. The cares of business did not prevent him from literary aims and pursuits, which however failed of accomplishment by his premature death in 1855. He had contemplated founding a professorship in his Alma Mater, we are informed by a relative. In 1843 he married a daughter of Oliver Fales, Esq., of Rockland, but left no children.

Joseph Garland was born in Parsonsfield, August, 1811. Immediately after graduation he entered the Theological Seminary in Bangor, where he graduated in 1844. He began the work of the Christian ministry in the Congregational Church in Woolwich, where he spent three years. In 1848 he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Sandwich, Mass After six years' service he removed to Bristol, N. H., where also he remained six years. Subsequently he exercised his ministry in Acton, Mass., and Charlestown, N. H. Disease combined with other severe afflictions interrupted his labors for some years, and he retired to a farm in Hampton, N. H. He was at length able to resume the work of his choice in East Haverhill, Mass., and with other churches in Vermont. He is now residing in Waterville in that State. Mr. Garland has been active in the cause of education on the committees of schools, or as supervisor where he has lived. He deserves honorable mention for faithful service in the midst of peculiar and wearisome trials of personal and domestic life. He married in 1844 Clarissa Loring, daughter of Deacon John Loring of Norridgewock, by whom he has had four children, two of whom died in early childhood.

Washington Gilbert was born in Turner, March, 1816. After graduating he taught a grammar school in Saco about three years. He prosecuted the study of law in the office of Ebenezer Everett, Esq., and by himself; was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Bath in 1847, where he has continued the practice of the profession for the most part from that date. Besides serving the city repeatedly in the board of aldermen, he has represented the city in four sessions of the State Legislature. In 1875 he was appointed by the governor on the board of commissioners to revise the Constitution of the State and to devise and frame amendments. In 1872 he was elected judge of probate for the county, and elected a second time in 1876. In 1844 he married Miss Jane P. Badger, daughter of Nathaniel Badger

of Brunswick. They have had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Dr. Charles W., and two daughters are now living.

Charles Dickinson Herbert was born in Ellsworth, September, 1818. He entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1844. Having received license to preach from the Hancock Association, he began his work in Burlington, where he spent a few months during which the first house of public worship was built. In 1845 he went to Missouri, and was ordained by the Lexington presbytery early in 1846. After a ministry of three years in Parkville and Osceola, in consequence of impaired health he returned to the North, preached at Frankfort more than a year, and was then, having been called to the Congregational Church in Mt. Vernon, installed November, 1850, and again in 1857 over the church in West Newbury, Mass., where he remained nine years. He prepared a history of both of these churches for the volume entitled "New Hampshire Churches" and "Contributions to the Evangelical History of Essex County." In consequence of failure of health he relinquished pulpit labors, studied medicine, took a medical degree in Philadelphia in 1866, and settled in the practice in Rutland, Mass. By the importunity of friends he consented, though in active practice as a physician, to supply the vacant pulpit in that town for some months. Finding that his renewed health permitted, he took charge of a pulpit in Lebanon, Conn.; and then, in order to free himself from calls to medical service, his heart being in the work of a pastor, he accepted an invitation to the pastorate in Monroe, Conn., where he now resides. He has enjoyed proof of the Divine favor in his work as a minister of the gospel in the enlargement of churches under his care, as well as of the respect and affection of the people among whom he has labored, manifested towards him as a faithful servant in Christ.

Mr. Herbert married in 1853 Sarah Ann Flanders, daughter of Thomas Flanders, M. D., of Durham, N. H., and has had two sons who graduated at Amherst College in 1876 and 1878.

Oliver Perry Hinkley was born in Georgetown, December, 1815. A confirmed invalid ever since he left college, he has been unfitted for any active occupation. He has taught school twice, in the summer and fall months of 1869 and 1876. He has visited the college within a year or two, guided by a college classmate, with defective eyesight and faltering steps, but glad to see even dimly the scenes of his earlier days. He writes that he has relieved the wearisome and depressing effect of physical disability by reading the classics, and expresses the

interest and gratification he has felt in more recent issues in that department. He never married.

Amory Holbrook was born in Rowley, Mass., August, 1820. After graduating he studied law with Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston, and Hon. J. C. Perkins of Salem, Mass., and in 1844 was admitted to the bar of Essex County, Mass. He prosecuted his profession for a time in Memphis, Tenn., subsequently in Salem, Mass. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor attorney of Oregon Territory; was mayor of Oregon City in 1854 and 1855. In 1862 he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he resided until his death in 1866. He was active and influential in the Masonic fraternity, and was for some years chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence. In 1847 Mr. Holbrook married Mary Hooper Broughton of Marblehead, Mass., and had two children: a son who died in 1875, and a daughter now Mrs. G. E. Withington of Portland, Or. He died in 1866.

Edward Howe was born in Portland, March, 1820. After graduation he entered the Union Theological Seminary, city of New York, and remained three years. Then relinquishing whatever views he had cherished respecting the ministry, he gave himself to the cultivation of music, to which a decided taste and talent had always drawn him. He has accordingly been a teacher of music in the seminary and in the city of New York from the first, and a church organist. He has been the organist in the Church of the Messiah the last twenty-three years. He has published pieces of music, contributed anthems and tunes for church service to "The Church and Home," and other similar publications. He married in 1862 and has three sons.

Henry Ingalls was born in South Bridgton, March, 1819. Immediately after graduating he engaged in legal study in the office of Messrs. Howard & Osgood, Portland, and in 1843 entered upon the practice of law in partnership with Hon. John D. McCrate in Wiscasset. Mr. McCrate having retired, he prosecuted the labors of his profession alone until, pressure of business affecting his health, he was compelled in 1857 to withdraw from active practice in the courts, though still keeping an open office. The failure of health thus causing a great change in his plans of life, besides what has been demanded by his personal affairs he has occupied various positions as guardian and trustee, and has been president of the National Bank of Wiscasset since its organization.

In 1849 he married Miss Susan Johnston, daughter of Mr. Alexan-

der Johnston of Wiscasset, who died in 1852 leaving a daughter now living. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Farley, daughter of Ebenezer Farley, Esq., of Newcastle, by whom he has had four children, of whom one only, a daughter, survives.

Albion W. Knight was born in Falmouth, January, 1822. After graduation he taught for a time in the High School in Bath. In 1844 and 1845 he was private tutor in the family of Hon. Thomas B. King of St. Simon's Island, Georgia. In 1848 he graduated from the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, and in the following year settled in the practice at White Springs, Hamilton County, Fla., and discharged with his calls as a physician the duties of postmaster for several years. In 1872 he removed to Jacksonville, where he has continued to practise medicine and for three years has been health officer and city physician.

In 1848 he married Miss Caroline Demerè of Glynn County, Ga., who died in 1873, and in 1878 married a second time. He has had eight children, of whom five are now living.

Francis Dudley Ladd was born in Hallowell, May, 1820, son of Gen. S. G. and Caroline (*née* Vinal) Ladd, a niece of the first President Adams. After graduating he became private tutor for a year or two in the family of Dr. Robert H. Rose, Silver Lake, Susquehanna County, Pa. He then took a course in theology at Bangor and graduated in 1846, was ordained as an evangelist at Farmington by the Congregational Association, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Silver Lake, ministering also to two other churches a few miles distant, a labor which he performed with unwearied punctuality and earnestness. His services were highly prized, and in demand wherever there was special religious interest. In 1851 he was called to the pastorate of the Penn Church, Philadelphia, then in a state of depression and discouragement, but amid the trials that awaited him "he labored faithfully, earnestly, and steadfastly." At one period he thought seriously of devoting himself to the foreign mission work, but was hindered by circumstances beyond his control. Having inherited the spirit of genuine love of country and its institutions from those who had been active in establishing them, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, in obedience to what he regarded to be a call of Christian duty, "he visited the army before Richmond soon after the battle of Fair Oaks. His zeal however carried him too far in his efforts to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded. On his return he began writing an appeal to the public in their behalf; but before it was finished the seeds of disease contracted in the camp revealed

themselves, and after a short illness he died in his study, July, 1862. His death made a deep impression upon the public, and his funeral was largely attended not only by his church and by the brethren of the presbytery, of which he was one of the original members, but by clergymen of other denominations and a large concourse of citizens."

Mr. Ladd married a daughter of Dr. Rose, who had died, as had also their only child, some years before.

William Henry Lowell was born in Standish, November, 1821. After graduation he read law, was admitted to the bar, and left Standish in 1849 for the distant West, where he has since resided. "He abandoned," as the writer is informed, "the law and connected himself with large and rich mining interests in Virginia City, Nev.," his present residence (1879).

George Frederic Magoun was born in Bath, March, 1821. After taking his degree he entered upon a course of theological study at the seminaries at Andover and Yale College, and finally as resident licentiate at Andover, two years of the time having been spent in teaching at Galena, Ill., and Platteville, Wis. He began his ministry in the service of the Home Missionary Society at Shullsburg, Wis., and was successively in the pastorate in Galena, Ill., from 1848 to 1851; in Davenport, Iowa, from 1855 to 1860; and in Lyons, Iowa, from 1860 to 1864. Having been elected president of Iowa College and professor of moral and mental science, he entered on the duties of that office in 1865, and still remains in that position. In 1867 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Amherst College.

Dr. Magoun has found time amidst manifold labors to publish articles in our prominent reviews and periodicals, numerous contributions to the religious and secular press at home and in London, besides sermons, addresses, and lectures. During the present year he has delivered a course of lectures in the seminary at Andover, thus affording proof of an active and fertile mind and unwearied diligence and energy. The position he holds in the Christian public may be inferred from his appointment to preach the annual sermon before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In 1847 he married Abby Anne Hyde of Bath, by whom he had nine children, of whom four only survive. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Earle, formerly of Brunswick, by whom he has had two children, one now living.

Asa Cummings Mitchell was born in North Yarmouth, now Yarmouth, August, 1821. On leaving college he taught a school in Bath

for a time, and then during the winter seasons in Wellfleet, Mass., where he also studied medicine with his brother Dr. Jacob Mitchell. Ill health requiring more active business he returned to Maine, and as civil engineer was employed on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad for a few years, and subsequently in Kentucky. In 1858 he returned to Maine, employed himself in farming in Auburn for a few years, was mail clerk in the post-office at Portland one year, was engaged in the business of a druggist with his classmate Henry T. Cummings, until health failing he again, after cultivating a farm in Sudbury, Mass., for a time, accepted positions as resident or chief engineer on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad until 1877, when he resumed the business of druggist at Bellows Falls, Vt., where he now (1880) resides.

In 1850 he married Julia M. Vosmus, Danville, and has had four children, three now living. A son, Frank A., graduated from Bowdoin College in 1877.

William C. Nichols was from Newcastle. "My recollections of Nichols are for the most part very pleasant. He possessed a clear and ready mind, though not remarkable for brilliancy or originality. He acquired knowledge with great ease, and therefore, though the youngest in the class, he at once took a stand in the front ranks as a recitation scholar, and maintained it throughout. His part at Commencement was the Latin salutatory. He was however too ambitious of college distinctions, and too sensitive in regard to his relative position, to be as happy or as amiable as he ought to have been. But he is not the only college student who has made that mistake!" Nichols died of consumption about six months after his graduation. C.

John Holbrook Packard was born in Newcastle, December, 1814. He was a diligent student in college, and graduated with a high appointment in his class. After graduating, a classmate thinks that he went South, where he died in 1845.

Benjamin Franklin Parsons was born in Westport, June, 1820. On leaving college he entered on a theological course at New York, Union, and Bangor Seminaries, graduating at the latter in 1846. He was ordained the first minister of the Congregational Church in Watertown, Wis., January, 1847; was installed January, 1847, first pastor of the First Church in Waukegan, Ill.; in the fall of 1848 became pastor of the First Congregational Church, Dover, N. H.; resigning that pastorate in 1853 he was instrumental in organizing a

second church of which he became pastor in 1856; in 1861 was installed pastor of Pearl Street Congregational Church, Nashua, N. H., and after six years of service resigned and removed to Derry, where he has since resided without charge, but supplying churches elsewhere as opportunity has offered. At this writing he has been supplying the church in Webster, Mass., for two years.

In 1846 Mr. Parsons married Miss Sarah Jane Erskine of Wiscasset, who died in 1851 leaving two daughters. In 1853 he again married Miss Mary A. Nesmith, Derry, N. H. They have had five sons and three daughters.

Nathaniel Smith Partridge was born in Westbrook, March, 1820. After graduation he read law in Bangor, and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in the practice in Bangor, but soon removed to West Newton, Mass., where he remained a few years; he then went to California, where he remained a short time. On his return to New England he fell a victim to yellow fever in 1853.

He married Mary, daughter of George Brown, Esq., of Bangor. He left two children; a son survives.

Franklin Partridge was born in Westbrook, June, 1821, brother of the preceding. During the last years of his life he was cashier of the Bath National Bank in Bath. He sustained an excellent character, was a good citizen, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His health was infirm several years, and at last after lingering pulmonary disease he died in 1865, leaving a son who still survives. He married Susan Foster of Westbrook.

Henry Everard Peck was born in Rochester, N. Y., July, 1821, son of one of the earliest and best known citizens of the city, who made valuable contributions to its annals. This son was led by a change in his views of life and duty, near the close of his college life, to consecrate himself to the Christian ministry; studied theology at Lane Seminary, Ohio, at Auburn, N. Y., and at Oberlin, Ohio. He was for a time the earnest and successful pastor of the Congregational Church in Frankfort near Rochester, and then became professor of rhetoric and intellectual philosophy at Oberlin. Of ardent temperament, positive views, and strong convictions, during the agitation caused by the fugitive-slave law in 1858, he was imprisoned ten months by the United States authorities for supposed concern in resisting the operation of that law. He was a man of ready powers of mind, great decision of character, an earnest, self-sacrificing spirit, of

engaging person, genial, attractive manners, with unusual power of influence. In 1865 he was appointed minister resident at Hayti; he fell a victim to the fatal malaria and yellow fever prevalent on the island, himself and a daughter dying June, 1867. A French gentleman of the island declared that no life had ever left such an impression on the people of Hayti.

Mr. Peck married, and had seven children, four of whom survive.

Barrett Edwards Potter, twin brother of the following, born in Augusta, Feb. 22, 1819. On leaving college he pursued medical study, attended lectures in the Medical School connected with the college, but the tendency to diseased action of the heart led him to change his plans of life. For fifteen years he devoted himself to the instruction of private pupils, and has also been a director of the schools in the city of Augusta. He has since been engaged with a brother in the business of banking, or by himself. He has been a pension agent under government.

Daniel Fox Potter was born in Augusta, Feb. 22, 1819. After graduation he studied law for three years but did not enter upon the practice; he then pursued a course of theological study in Bangor, graduating in 1848, and spent the following year in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; he then served under a commission from Maine Missionary Society in Houlton and its vicinity, and at Dexter and Newcastle. In 1852 he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Union; in 1856 he became acting pastor over the Congregational Church in Topsham, where he remained nearly twelve years, when in consequence of bronchial trouble he was compelled to suspend all labor in the pulpit. He has represented Topsham twice in the Legislature of the State, has served under commission from the governor as supervisor of schools in his county, which position in consequence of ill health he resigned after two years' service. Since 1874 he has resided in Brunswick.

In 1854 he married Miss A. A. Cram of Mt. Vernon. They have three children, two daughters and a son Barrett (Bowdoin College, 1878).

John Moor Prince was born in Bangor, June, 1820. Soon after taking his degree he entered upon the theological course at the seminary in Bangor, and graduated with the class of 1845. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Georgetown, Mass., and gained in an eminent degree the confidence, respect, and affection of

his people, until after ten or twelve years' faithful and fruitful labors, ill health compelled him to resign his charge. Having after a time regained health sufficiently as was hoped to resume his chosen work, he accepted a call to a church in Bridgewater and was installed. In less than a year, although "long enough to secure a very large place in their affections," while preaching on exchange in a church insufficiently warmed he took a cold, which developed the insidious pulmonary disease which had been lurking in his system and terminated in his death, November, 1858. "He was an assiduous student, carefully prepared himself for the pulpit, was always instructive, often deeply interesting, and sometimes rose to a high degree of power and eloquence."

Mr. Prince married Sarah Bartlett Coffin, daughter of Joshua Coffin, Esq., of Newburyport, Mass. They had two children, a son and daughter.

Daniel Thompson Richardson was born in Baldwin, August, 1815. On leaving college he taught schools in different places three or four years, when from failure of health he retired from such labor and lived on a farm until 1850, when he engaged in trade and still continues in that occupation in East Baldwin. He has been on school committees for many years, has held other offices of responsibility in his town, among them that of trial justice. He has been in both branches of the Legislature of the State.

In 1843 he married Eliza A. Sawyer of Baldwin, and has had eleven children, of whom five sons and three daughters are living.

Frederick Robie was born in Gorham, August, 1822. After graduation he taught school a year in Florida and Georgia. He then studied medicine, attended a course of lectures in the Medical School connected with the college, and two courses in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took his degree in 1844. He began the practice of his profession in Biddeford, whence he subsequently removed to Waldoboro', where he remained some years. In 1857 he returned to his native town, and on the death of his father to the homestead of his family, and has given himself to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He has represented his town in the Legislature of the State repeatedly, and was Speaker of the House in 1872 and 1877; represented his district in the Senate in 1867 and 1868, and in 1861 was in the executive council. He served through the war as paymaster in the army, and was honorably discharged in 1866 with rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. In 1868 and 1869 he was

special agent of the Treasury Department; in 1871 and 1872 was connected with the Portland *Daily Press* as business manager; has been for several years a director of the Portland and Rochester Railroad Company, and a part of the time its vice-president. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention, Philadelphia, 1872. In 1878 he was commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and travelled extensively in Europe. He married in 1848 Miss Mary O. Priest of Biddeford. They have had four children, of whom three are now living.

Benjamin Smith was born in Litchfield, November, 1814, cousin of Thomas Smith (1840). His father and grandfather were deacons of the Congregational Church in that town, to whom the present generation owe largely the maintenance of religious institutions for many years before that people had a settled ministry. After graduation Mr. Smith opened a private school which subsequently received the charter of an academy, and he always cherished a lively interest in the institution which he planted In consequence of his activity as a member of the church he was urged in 1849 to commence preaching, was ordained into the pastorate among his own kindred and people, and served his Master with earnest and faithful diligence until his sudden decease in 1858. He was greatly beloved, and his death was mourned by all the community. Few have received through life more gratifying proofs of confidence, respect, and affection of neighbors, townsmen, and church members in the town where he was born and always lived, thus forming an exception to the saying that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and in his own house."

Mr. Smith married Ellen, daughter of the late Deacon Carr of Winthrop, and died without issue.

Thomas Davee Sturtevant was born in Hebron, December, 1818. After graduation he entered upon a course in theology in the seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1844. In consequence of his theological views he transferred his relations to the Swedenborgian Church, preached in Portland, and in Providence, R. I.; but becoming discouraged in the work he abandoned public service, and left in 1850 for California. He was reported as having died at Sacramento the same year. We ascertained the above facts from a classmate. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Josiah Dean of Bangor, and left one child.

George Albert Thomas was born in Portland, September, 1819, brother of Edward T. (1831) and Charles W. (1834). He studied law in the office of Judge Howard, Portland, and was admitted to the

bar, but has not been in active practice. In 1850 he went to California, where he spent four of five years for the most part in the mines. Since his return he has been engaged in the superintendence of estates. He has never married, but has resided in Portland. Of a family of musical tastes, he is known in musical circles.

Richard B. Thurston born in Bangor, June, 1819. After taking his degree he was employed in teaching in Friendsville, Pa., for two years, and then pursued theological study at the Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1846. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterville, where he remained nine years; was acting pastor at Chicopee Falls, Mass , three years; was in the pastorate over the church at Waltham, Mass., six or seven years; and at Stamford, Conn., nearly ten years. He resided a year or two in New Haven, and has since been acting pastor at Old Saybrook, Conn.

Mr. Thurston has published as a prize essay "The Error and the Duty in Regard to Slavery," several articles in the *Presbyterian Review* and *Congregational Quarterly*, besides sermons, etc. He has always been a student steadfast in duty, and "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." He married in 1847 Miss Jane M. Pierce of Friendsville, Pa. They have had three daughters, and one son who died in infancy.

Arno Wiswell was born in Frankfort, August, 1818. He left college before completing his course. Recently by vote of the boards he received a degree "out of course," his name to be inserted in his class of 1841. By mistake his name in the triennial of 1882 appears in the class of 1843. He has resided in his native town in the practice of law until recently, when he removed to his son's, Andrew T. Wiswell, Esq. (1873), at Ellsworth, where he died in 1877 at the age of eighty years.

1842.

Jacob Atkinson was born in Newburyport, Mass., August, 1817. He studied law and engaged in the practice in Boston. His mind became disordered and he died in the hospital in Somerville, Mass., in 1857. He married and left three children.

Josiah Atkinson was twin brother of the preceding. He studied medicine, graduated from the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., and settled in Newburyport in the practice. He became embarrassed by pecuniary losses, his mind became unsettled, and he died a sad death in 1869. He was married and left three children.

Alison Barbour Bartlett was born in Bethel, July, 1819. He taught a private school in Brunswick the first year after graduating, and the academy in his native town the second year. He had entered upon the study of law in the office of William Frye, Esq., in his native town, and was admitted to the bar of Oxford County in 1845. He practised his profession in that county ten years, and then removed to Boston, whence after two years he removed to Kansas in 1857 and continued in active practice nineteen years. In 1876, in consequence of failing health, he removed to Florida, — Georgetown, Putnam County, where he still resides. He has published editorials and articles on current topics. In 1845 he married Sarah Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Gen A. B. Thompson of Brunswick, and has three children, two sons and a daughter.

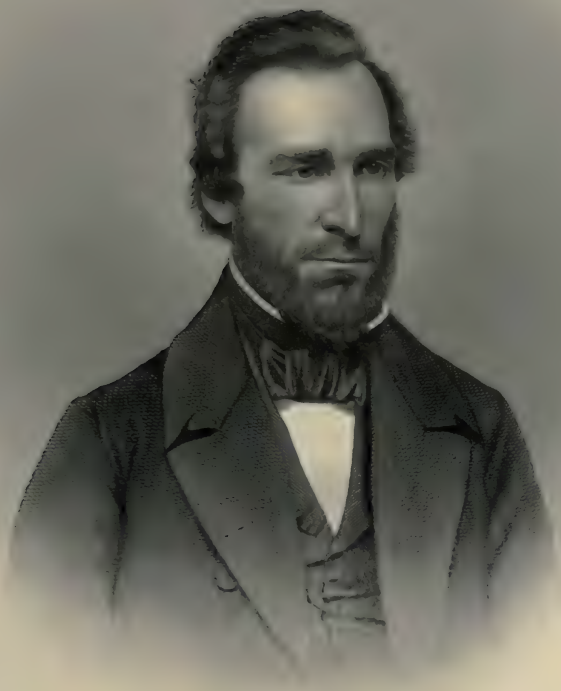
Charles Morris Blake was born in Brewer, December, 1819. After taking his degree he went to Philadelphia, and for six years was employed as a teacher of boys, meanwhile pursuing medical studies and attending lectures in Jefferson Medical College, as also theological study under the distinguished Rev. Albert Barnes; was licensed to preach in 1845, and was subsequently ordained in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1855. In 1849 he arrived in California after a journey of six months through Mexico, where he spent six months in the mines and a year as editor of the *Pacific News*, the second newspaper established in San Francisco. In 1852 he established at Benicia a collegiate school for lads, now St. Augustine College, which "surrendered to the financial cyclone of 1854 and 1855." For three years he was pastor and teacher of the Scotch miners at the coal fields in Chili. Returning to Central Pennsylvania in 1857 he exercised the pastorate over Presbyterian churches until 1861, when he was commissioned chaplain in the United States army, which position he now holds (1879). In 1863 and 1864, by order of President Lincoln he assisted in raising regiments of colored infantry. He was severely wounded in front of Charleston, S. C.; was appointed hospital chaplain and stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn. For some years he has been on duty in Arizona at Camp Grant.

Mr. Blake was for six or seven years correspondent in California of the New York *Tribune*. For some years he has been preparing a genealogy of the Blake families and their relatives. In 1844 he married Charlotte A., daughter of Daniel Farrington, Esq., of Brewer, by whom he has had five children, two sons and three daughters, all living except the second son, who died in early life.

Henry Hill Boody was born in Jackson, November, 1816. His scholarship and mature age justified his appointment at the Commencement when he graduated, to a tutorship, the first and only instance in the previous history of the college. In 1845 he was elected to the chair of rhetoric and oratory, which he held nine years. Immediately after resigning this position he was elected to the Senate of the State, in which he served one year. Subsequently he represented his town in the House. He was an active member of both bodies, entering frequently into their debates. He was interested and active in furthering the formation of the Republican party in the politics of the State, and while in the House was influential in a successful effort to pass an act involving the question of the right of a Legislature to control corporations when public convenience requires its interposition. His political career closed with this last service, notwithstanding the assurance of influential friends that his consent only was needed to secure his nomination for Congress. Mr. Boody had since 1855 been concerned in transactions in Hudson, Northwestern Wisconsin, involving large amounts of property. Since that period he has been constantly engaged largely in railroad enterprises with varying, sometimes adverse results, in which he has held positions of great responsibility, showing the confidence reposed in his energy, ability, and administrative skill by men whose names are a power in the commercial world.

Mr. Boody was from 1864 to 1871 a trustee of the college. In 1845 he married Charlotte M., daughter of the late Prof. Newman, who died in 1876. They had a son and daughter, both now deceased.

William Hammond Brown was born in Bangor, June, 1822, brother of G. W. of the preceding class. On leaving college he entered on medical study with Dr. John Mason of Bangor, in the Tremont Medical School, Boston, and took a medical degree in the Medical School of Harvard University. He engaged in the practice of medicine in 1850 in Bangor, where he has since resided, excepting that in 1855 and 1856 he visited Europe and prosecuted study in the schools of Paris, London, and Dublin, and for the three or four following years practised in St. Louis, Mo. He then resumed practice in Bangor. Having enjoyed rare opportunities for accomplishment in medical science, and devoting himself assiduously to his profession, he has gained reputation and confidence in the community. He has led an active life, was instrumental in the organization of the Medical Society of Penobscot County and has been its president, was instructor in the theory and practice of medicine and pathological anatomy in



H. H. Boody

HENRY H. BOODY, M.A.

the preparatory school of medicine, St. Louis; and besides other capacities in both municipal and State relations, has been a member of the city council and on the board of aldermen of Bangor, and now (1879) is mayor of the city.

Dr. Brown married Ann Eliza, daughter of John Woodcock, Esq, Leicester, Mass., and has two daughters both married, Mrs. E. E. Walker, Bangor, and Mrs. John L. Stoddard, Boston.

Edmund Alexander Chadwick was born in Frankfort, October, 1821. After graduation he read and practised law in Gardiner. He was at one time judge of the municipal court of that city. During the late war he was paymaster on the United States steamer "New London." He died suddenly, April, 1875.

Paul Langdon Chandler was born in Fryeburg, July, 1818. On leaving college he taught a year or more in the Waterville Liberal Institute. He then read law with Hon. Wyman B. Moor, Waterville, was admitted to the bar, and became partner with his instructor. In the year following he "bought him out," and continued in the practice until the enticing prospects opened in California allured him thither. This enterprise proved successful in a measure, although he suffered from the dishonesty of agents. Returning to his legal practice in Waterville, he lived for some years on a farm in the vicinity. During the war of the Rebellion he served in the quartermaster's department under Gen. Rufus Ingalls in the Peninsular campaign. In 1867 he left Waterville and has since resided in Oberlin, Ohio, a few years, where he discharged the duties of the professorship of modern languages in the college.

Mr. Chandler married Mary M. Dow, daughter of Levi Dow of Waterville, by whom he has had four children, three sons and a daughter, the last dying in infancy. The eldest son, George L. (graduated from Bowdoin College in 1868), has been mathematical tutor and instructor in natural history in the college, and is now principal of the grammar school, Newton, Mass. In 1874 Mr. Chandler again married Mrs. Almeda P. Kimball of Oberlin, Ohio.

John Craig Clark was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May, 1818. After leaving college he engaged in mercantile business in New York, and was ever esteemed and respected for excellent character and genial disposition. His college associates will recall his proficiency on the flute, which he played with skill and taste as the recreation of later years. He had suffered from a bronchial affection, and died at last

suddenly in Mont Clair, N. J., his residence for a few years, September, 1873. His remains were interred in Brunswick, Me. He married and had children.

George Washington J. Cobb was born in Wakefield, N. H., January, 1819, and died April 22, 1864. No particulars concerning him have been obtained.

John Marshall Colby was born in Richmond, January, 1823. The only information we have been able to obtain concerning him is that after teaching the academy in Richmond he went to Maryland, became president of the Agricultural College of the State, and that he died, as is supposed by his friends, several years ago.

Robert Hartley Dunlap, son of Richard Dunlap of Brunswick, evinced while in college considerable taste for poetry, and this taste he continued to cultivate as long as he lived. He read law at Cambridge, and received at that school the degree of LL. B. He did not however attempt the practice of his profession, but engaged in trade in Boston. Not succeeding in business he returned to his father's, where he died in 1848, aged twenty-six. C.

Charles Elliot was from Newcastle. "He was a man of mature years, of fine taste, of excellent scholarship, and most amiable disposition. He had a fund of genial humor, and was much endeared to his fellow-students by the possession of many excellent qualities which mark the Christian and worthy man. He died at the age of twenty-eight, a few months after taking his degree." C.

George Gannett was born in Belfast, October, 1819. On leaving college he became principal of Strafford Academy, New Hampshire, for two years. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, and graduated in 1847. Soon after he was settled over the Congregational Church at Boothbay Harbor, where he labored with much comfort in his ministry three years, until health failed and compelled his resignation. In 1850 he opened a private school for young ladies in West Cambridge, Mass., whence seven years later he removed to Boston and established a similar school, which for several years has been known as the Gannett Institute for Young Ladies on Chester Square, and has numbered pupils from all parts of the country. Mr. Gannett "has been a constant student and accumulated a large and valuable private library," but has devoted his energy assiduously to

the interests of his school, with what success its wide reputation affords abundant proof. In 1847 he married Mary Jane Shaw of Wolfeboro', N. H., who died in 1876. In 1877 he married Georgiana Butterworth of Warren, Mass.

Frederic Gardiner was born in Gardiner, September, 1822, son of Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Esq. After graduation he pursued theological study at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, but did not graduate, having been advised by his bishop to spend the last year in a parish After a time spent in Brunswick with President Woods he undertook the charge of the parish of the Episcopal Church in Saco, and then in Bath; in 1855 he was in Europe, and the year after in Lewiston, rendering parochial service. His course was now interrupted for some years by the duty of assisting his father in the care of his large estate. In 1865 he became professor of the literature and interpretation of the Scriptures in the Theological Seminary, Gambier, Ohio, and in 1867 he removed to Middletown, Conn., where he at first assisted Dr. Frederic Goodwin (1832) in the Berkeley Theological School, who had been disabled by disease, and in 1869 was appointed to a professorship which he still holds.

Prof. Gardiner has been a diligent student, has published "The Island of Life," an allegory, a commentary on St. Jude, a "Greek Harmony of the Gospels," and an English one also, and a "Diatessaron" in English, "Principles of Textual Criticism," a corrected edition of an article in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Leviticus in "Lange's Commentary," and has other works in hand.

In 1869 he received the degree of D. D. from the college.

Prof. Gardiner married in 1846 Caroline Vaughan, daughter of Col. William Vaughan of Hallowell. They have had five children, of whom a son and two daughters are living.

William Russell Hunter was born in Strong, October, 1814. After graduation he entered upon the study of medicine, attended the medical course of lectures at Dartmouth College, practised medicine a year and a half, then took another course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1848. He then was associated with Dr. Atkinson in the practice in Pembroke until 1857, when on account of his wife's health he removed to St. Cloud, Minn., where he was successful in his profession, won respect and esteem, and was an active member of the Congregational Church. In 1873 he removed to Brownsdale of the same State, with the intention of soon going to

a Southern region. This purpose was frustrated by sickness resulting in his death early in 1874.

Dr. Hunter married Susan Dyer of Searsport, who with an only daughter survives.

William Lyman Hyde was born in Bath, December, 1819. For three years after graduating he was employed in teaching in Whiting's Military and Classical School in Ellsworth, and from 1845 to 1848 in a classical school in Bangor, meanwhile pursuing theological study in the seminary in that place where he graduated in 1848. He was ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in Gardiner in the following year, where he remained seven years. He then resigned his charge and removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he was installed and labored six years. Subsequently he was settled for six years in Ripley and three years in Sherman in the same State. From 1874 to 1879 he has been principal of Ovid Academy and Union School, New York. He published a history of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers, of which regiment he was chaplain from 1862 to 1865, in constant service, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war.

In 1852 he married Frances E. Rice of Wiscasset. They have had three sons.

Leonard Parker Merrill was born in Brunswick, September, 1821. He studied law, opened an office in his native town, and practised law a few years. He suddenly, even to his friends, changed his plans, abandoned his profession, and shipped before the mast at Bath on a voyage around Cape Horn, determined to learn seamanship thoroughly from forecastle to main deck, rapidly rose to the chief command, becoming one of our most intelligent ship-masters, made several voyages successfully, winning the confidence of his employers as an accomplished navigator and man of business. On shipboard in New Orleans he fell a victim of the pest of that city, yellow fever, and after a few days' sickness died, October, 1870. His remains were brought to Brunswick and interred beside those of his famly.

He married Caroline Kent, daughter of the late Prof. S. P. Newman, and left two sons.

Samuel Woodbury Mitchell was born in North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth), September, 1819, brother of B. F. Mitchell (1838). After graduation he went South and engaged in teaching; in 1849 became professor of ancient languages in Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn.,

and remained in office until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, during which the college building was burned and the institution was abandoned. He then entered on the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Mack of Columbia, received a license to preach in 1865, and in the year following became pastor of Zion's Church in the vicinity, where he still exercises his ministry.

In 1868 he married Miss Martha Frierson, but has no children.

James Lewis Nutting was born in Otisfield, June, 1818. On leaving college he studied law in the office of Messrs. Howard & Shepley, Portland, two years. In 1845 he went to Pennsylvania, and after employing himself as a teacher for a time engaged for some years in coal mining and the manufacture of iron; in later years he has been largely interested in agricultural pursuits and gained the name of the "model farmer," his residence being Pine Grove, Schuylkill County. He has led a busy life and risen to prominent position. In 1876 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district and received a decided majority of the votes, but was "counted out,"—a recent phrase the significancy of which has come to be too well understood. He contested for the seat in Congress; his claim was favorably reported upon, but so late in the session that it was not acted upon.

Mr. Nutting married Anna B. Graeff; they had three children. His wife and two of the children have died, leaving a daughter. He died in 1880.

Charles Packard was born in Minot, October, 1818. After graduation he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1845. He began his ministry in the Congregational Church and Society in Norway, over which he was ordained in the spring of 1846; was installed in the pastorate over the church in Harrison, which after three years' service he resigned, the health of his wife requiring a more genial climate, and removed to Atlanta, Georgia, where he taught an academy one year. He then returned to Maine and was settled over the church in New Gloucester, where he remained five or six years. He was subsequently pastor over churches in Limerick, Woolwich, Waldoboro', East Alstead, N. H.; and at this date, 1879, settled over the Presbyterian Church in Windham, N. H.

He has published a manual of the church in Alstead, and in 1876 a centennial sermon preached in Windham. For several years he has served on the superintending committees of schools where he has resided, in Windham as supervisor of schools, and has been a trustee of different academies.

Mr. Packard married in 1845 Hannah F., daughter of Uriah Holt of Norway. They have had five children, two of whom died in early childhood; a son and two daughters are living. Mr. Packard died after a brief sickness, February, 1881.

Jesse William Page was born in Bath, October, 1820. After graduating he taught a private school in Auburn a few months. He began the study of medicine in Baltimore, but in 1844 and 1845 was private tutor in the family of Hon. John G. Chapman, a wealthy planter and prominent politician in Charles County, Md., and in 1847 held a similar position at Merry Hill, Bertie County, N. C., where subsequently, having completed his medical studies and taken a degree in medicine in the University of Maryland, he practised his profession some years. From 1858 to 1861 he taught classes in natural philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics in Rutgers Female Institute, city of New York.

During the late civil war he was appointed one of the inspectors on the United States sanitary commission, having charge of its affairs for the military department of North Carolina, for a short time also being detailed to superintend at Harrison's Landing, James River, the embarkation of the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac, and again having temporary charge in the department of South Carolina. He also held a staff appointment under Major-Gen. Palmer, who was in command of the department of North Carolina, and was superintendent of the affairs of white refugees and of the poor whites of Newbern during and after the ravages of yellow fever, and in the following season was on the board of health of that city. At the close of the war he was appointed by the government of the United States pension agent for North Carolina, and resigned the position in 1867.

Dr. Page was never married. His residence of late has been in the city of New York.

William Edwards Phillips was born in Newburyport, Mass., October, 1823. After graduating he was employed in teaching in Beverly, Mass., six years, in Newburyport some months, and at intervals ever since. He went through a course of theological study at the General Theological Seminary, New York, graduating in 1854. He has been engaged in the work of the ministry at Donaldsonville, Napoleonville, La., Pass Christian, Miss., and Hot Springs, Ark., and is now chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, Ill.

He has never married.

Oliver Sheppard Sanford was born in Wrentham, Mass., October, 1819. He entered from Brown University. Every effort to gain access to him has failed. While in college his family resided in Hallowell, but soon after left the State, and the writer has not been able to recover trace of him.

Hosea Hildreth Smith was born in Deerfield, N. H., February, 1820. After graduating he taught school in Bucksport and elsewhere for some years until 1851, when he became professor of mathematics in a German Reformed Collegiate Institute in Newton, N. C., of which, having been chartered as a college, he became president and held that position three years. In 1857 he was appointed professor of modern languages in the University of North Carolina, and during the civil war he added to his regular department charge of Greek and mathematics. That institution having been abandoned in 1869, he has since been connected with the public schools in Atlanta, Georgia, Shelbyville, Tenn., and Houston, Texas. At this time (1880) he is at the head of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, Huntsville, Texas, having been invited to that position by Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, — a compliment to his known ability and experience.

In 1853 he married Mary Brent Hoke of Lincolnton, N. C., daughter of Michael Hoke, Esq , a distinguished lawyer. They have four children, two sons and two daughters ; the oldest son being a promising lawyer in Atlanta, Georgia. He was made LL. D. by the Baylor University, Texas, in 1881.

Charles Emery Soule was born in Exeter, N. H., July, 1823, son of Gideon L. (1818). On leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Bell (James, 1822) & Tuck in his native town, completing his course with Hon H. F. French of Chester, N. H. ; was admitted to the Rockingham bar in 1845, and then spent one term in the Harvard College Law School He began the practice of the profession in Dover, N. H., the following year, as partner with Hon. John P. Hale. In 1853 he removed to New York, where he has continued in active practice. In 1848 he married Miss Ariana French of Chester, N. H., who died in 1865, leaving three children all now living. In 1866 he married Miss Eliza A. S. Murdock of New York City. He is president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York.

Thomas Tash was born in New Durham, November, 1819. He has devoted himself with success to the work of a teacher of youth

or of supervision of schools. On leaving college he took charge of Foxcroft Academy for six years; then of the High School in Calais one year; was principal of Union Academy, Oldtown, three years; of Hampden Academy five years, and of the High School, Dover, N. H., eight years. He taught Greek in Cooperstown Seminary, N. Y.; was head master of the High School in Lewiston four years; and superintendent of schools for the city six years. In 1877 was elected superintendent of the public schools of Portland, which position he now holds. In 1848 he married Jerusha Rawson Holmes of Foxcroft. They have one daughter. Mr. Tash has been for some time on the Board of Overseers of the college, and repeatedly on its examining committees.

Samuel Trask was born in Portland, January, 1822. He studied law and pursued the profession for a time in Portland. Of late years he is supposed to have been engaged in commercial business in the South or the West Indies, where he has for the most part lived. He married Mrs. Deering.

George Wells entered from New York City, but the date of birth is not recorded. We have failed of ascertaining his present residence. Some time since he was engaged in a glass manufactory at or near Pittsburg, Pa.

Jonathan Franklin Woodside: such was his given name as recorded at his admission, but he has for several years dropped the Jonathan. He entered from Waterville College on Sophomore standing, but no date of birth was recorded. After leaving college he taught school in Bloomfield for a short time. He pursued legal study with J. W. Davis, Esq. (1839), in Topsham, with Samuel Moody, Esq., in Lisbon, and Jacob Hill of Webster, completing his course with John J. Clarke, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass. He was admitted to the bar and opened an office for the practice in Roxbury and then in Boston, where he now resides. In 1861 he married Helen Frances Winslow of Belfast, who died in 1870. They had three sons, of whom one died in infancy.

1843.

Ichabod Daniel Bartlett was born in Dover, N. H. We are indebted to the newspaper notices of him for all we have learned of his course since graduation. He practised law with success for several years in Bangor. On a pleasure excursion to Mt. Desert he died suddenly, July, 1861. He married Miss Elizabeth F. Hammat of Bangor, and left a son now in Harvard College.

John Coakley Lettson Booker was born in Bowdoinham, September, 1819. He studied law and engaged in the practice in Bath for some years, and was partner with Henry Tallman, Esq. He removed to California two or three years before his death in San Francisco, May, 1862. He married Helen E. Elliot of Bath, and left two children.

George Augustus Bowman was born in Augusta, December, 1820. He studied for the Christian ministry in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., two years, and completed his course at Bangor, graduating in 1847. He was ordained August, 1848, over the Congregational Church in Kennebunkport, where he remained nearly six years. He then supplied the pulpit of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church in the city of New York one year, and that of the Presbyterian Church in Manchester, N. H., for ten years. In 1866 he was installed over the Congregational Church in South Windsor, Conn., where he still remains a faithful pastor, always an enthusiastic student, of repute as a man of learning, whose acquisitions in view of friends qualified him for positions which his modest estimate of himself would have led him to decline. In 1858 he married Ernestine, daughter of Charles A. Lord (1826) of Portland. They have had five children, of whom four are living.

William J. Bradbury was born in New Gloucester, November, 1821. We have been able to ascertain only the following particulars concerning him. In 1849 he went to California and in the following year to Oregon, where he lived more than twenty years, engaged for the most part in the manufacture of flour. The last four years he resided in San Francisco, where he died Nov. 12, 1876.

Augustus Hannibal Burbank was born in Yarmouth, January, 1823. On leaving college he began the study of medicine with his father Eleazer Burbank, M. D., attended lectures in the Medical School connected with the college, and three courses at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1847. He settled in the practice in Yarmouth, where he has since remained, respected and esteemed as physician, citizen, and consistent Christian man. Skilled in music, he has led the church choir several years. He has twice married: first, in 1850 Elizabeth R., daughter of Dr. Elias Banks of Portland, who died in 1868, leaving a daughter; second, in 1871 Alice N., daughter of G. P. Thompson of Yarmouth, by whom he has had four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter died in early life.

William Warner Caldwell was born in Newburyport, Mass., October, 1823. He has followed the business of a druggist in his native city. In 1849 he married Ruth M. Woodcock, and has had five children, two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Caldwell has cultivated literary tastes, having in 1857 collected and published in Boston a volume of poems, original and translations. A complimentary notice of some of them had previously appeared in Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature." Several poetical contributions have since been published in newspapers. His productions have been received with favor for "their purity, grace, and tenderness."

William Stone Chadwell was born in Portland, October, 1821. After graduating he taught in Gardiner, Ellsworth, and Saco with reputation. After a course of theological study he was admitted in 1854 to deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church, and in due time to the priesthood. His first parochial charge was in Brunswick, where he remained four years. In 1857 he removed to Eastport, where he established a church and after two years' labor resigned, leaving affectionate remembrances in that town. He received a call to St. Luke's, Catskill, N. Y., where he remained nine years, and then accepted, in hope of recruiting his strength, the appointment of associate secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, which he held a year or two, and then resumed pastoral work in Williamsburg, L. I., where he ministered until his work was suspended in consequence of prolonged and complicated disease attended by severe suffering, which terminated in his death at the Poland Springs in Maine, July, 1877. "He was generally ranked among the most useful and influential of the clergy," was the testimony of Bishop Littlejohn in his annual address before the convention of the diocese of Long Island, N. Y.

He married Miss Bradstreet, daughter of Simon Bradstreet, Esq., of Gardiner, and left a son and daughter, the son now assistant minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Francis Choate was born in Essex, Mass., February, 1822. He taught a private school in his native town two years, and then studied law in the office of Jonathan C. Perkins, Esq., LL. D., of Salem Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1848, and settled in the practice in Salem as partner with William D. Northend, Esq. In 1858 he was appointed judge of probate for Essex County, and still holds that office with the entire confidence and respect of the community. He has published an edition of "Angell on Highways" with notes.

Judge Choate has married twice: in 1854 Rebecca W. Greenleaf of Newburyport, by whom he had one son who died in early life; and in 1860 Abby P. Cogswell of Bradford, by whom he has had five sons, four of whom are living.

William Cothren, son of William and Hannah Cothren, was born in Farmington, November, 1819. He fitted for college at the academy in his native town under Jonas Burnham (1823). Having taken his degree he began the study of law with Hon. Robert Goodenow in Farmington. He then went to Woodbury, Conn., and taught the academy in that town a year, at the same time pursuing legal study under Hon. Charles B. Phelps; was admitted to the bar of Litchfield County in 1845, and opened an office in Woodbury, where he has since remained in extensive practice. Besides his professional engagements he has given himself to historical inquiries, having published a "History of Ancient Woodbury" in two large octavo volumes. In 1851 he was elected county commissioner, in 1855 was elected senator of the State, in 1856 was admitted attorney and counsellor in the United States Circuit Court. He has been elected corresponding member of the New England Historical and Geneological Society, Boston; member of the Connecticut Historical Society, of which he has been for several years one of the vice-presidents; and corresponding member of the Old Colony Historical Society, of the Historical Societies of Wisconsin, Vermont, and Maine, and of the Rutland County Historical Society, Vermont. He has also published a report of the trial of Edward E. Bradley for murder, in which he was of counsel for the prosecution, and of the proceedings of the bicentennial celebration of ancient Woodbury in 1859, of the bicentennial jubilee of the First Congregational Church in that town in 1870, and in 1879 the genealogical statistics of the same town.

Mr. Cothren married in 1849 Mary Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Steele, Woodbury, Conn., by whom he had one son who died in early life. In 1868 they adopted the daughter of a soldier who died in the Andersonville prison.

Wheelock Craig was born in Augusta, July, 1824. After graduation he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary. During the course he took charge of one of the public schools, and then of a private classical school in Augusta for nearly a year; but having continued by private study the course of his class, graduated with them in 1847. He accepted an invitation to the charge of the Portland Academy, conducting each of his schools with "marked and eminent

success." Early in 1849 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Newcastle, and at once by his earnest devotion and unwearied labors won the confidence and affection of his people. In 1850 he accepted a call to the Trinitarian Church in New Bedford, Mass., where he labored earnestly and with great acceptance. In 1859 he was elected to the professorship of modern languages in the college, which however against urgent solicitation he declined, choosing rather pastoral work. Exhausting labors wore upon his health, and in May, 1868, in the hope that all he needed was foreign travel to renew his strength, he sailed from New York and visited Great Britain and the Continent. During the tour he became seriously ill from the malaria of Italy, but by cautious travelling, though not without exposure and much fatigue, reached Neufchatel, Switzerland; and after a short period of languishment, his disease, resisting all appliances of science, medical skill, and care, terminated in death, November, 1868. He had achieved reputation as a man of scholarly tastes and habits, as an ardent worker, a vigorous thinker, and a favorite preacher of the gospel.

He married Louisa S., daughter of Dr. Cyrus Briggs of Augusta, and left one child, a daughter.

The writer has been indebted in drawing the above sketch to a memorial of his brother ascribed to Rev. Henry K. Craig (1844), a faithful and charming portraiture of a marked and lovely character.

Charles McLaughlan Cumston was born in Monmouth, January, 1824. He has given himself to the profession of teaching. Immediately after leaving college he taught the High School in Turner. In following years he was principal in two successive seasons of the academy at Alfred, and in winter months taught schools in Gray and North Reading, Mass.; in 1846 the High School in Woburn, Mass.; and in the year after the grammar school in Salem, Mass.; from 1848 to 1874 he was successively usher, submaster, and at length head master of the English High School, Boston, Mass. He never married. He was made LL. D. by the college in 1870.

Joseph Dane was born in Kennebunk, February, 1823, son of Hon. Joseph Dane and grandson of the eminent Hon. Nathan Dane, who drafted the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory and founded the professorship of law at Harvard which bears his name. Immediately after graduating he entered on the study of law in the office of Judge Edward E. Bourne (1816) of Kennebunk, completed his studies with F. H. Dewey, Esq., now Judge Dewey, of Worcester, Mass., was admitted to the practice of his profession in

1846 and settled in his native town, where he has always resided. In 1856, by appointment of the governor, he was bank commissioner for the State, and has been president and treasurer of the savings bank and president of the Ocean National Bank of Kennebunk.

In 1848 he married Louisa, daughter of Capt. Ivory Lord of Kennebunk. They have no children living. He is a member of the overseers of the college.

Joseph Payson Drummond was born in Bristol, September, 1824, brother of Thomas (1830) and James (1836). After graduation he engaged two or three years in instruction at Gorham Academy and at Andover, Mass.; as assistant under S. H. Taylor, LL. D., in Phillips Academy, in each situation with reputation for energy and scholarship. He then pursued a theological course in Andover Seminary in the class of 1853, and entered the sacred ministry. He preached for some time at West Cambridge, Mass., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Newton, Mass., January, 1856, where he labored with acceptance until failing health compelled him to relinquish his chosen work. Subject for several years to pulmonary disease, repeatedly obliged to suspend his labors, he died at last at his birthplace, November, 1857, in the faith and hope he had faithfully and earnestly preached. At an early period he had engaged to serve under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, but was advised on account of his infirm constitution not to undertake the service.

Luther Fitch was born in Portland, September, 1821. He studied medicine, attended the lectures of the Medical School of the college, and graduated in 1846. He has not prosecuted his profession. For some years he has resided on a farm in Naples, and is unmarried.

Erastus Foote was born in Wiscasset, September, 1821, son of Hon. Erastus Foote, attorney-general of the State for some years, and a trustee of the college. He read law with his father, and opened an office in his native town. For eight years he was register of probate for Lincoln County, and then was collector of customs for the district of Wiscasset. He was active as a Christian man, and greatly esteemed as a citizen. He was for some time on the Board of Overseers of the college. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has been engaged in real-estate business.

In 1847 he married Sarah Page, daughter of the late Wilmot Wood, Esq., of Wiscasset, and has had five children, four of whom are now living.

William Augustus Goodwin was born in Saco, July, 1822. After graduation he was employed in teaching in Brunswick, Eastville, Va., and Saco for two years. He then entered upon the study of civil engineering in the field, which has been his constant occupation, and has resided in Portland, Roxbury, and Newton, Mass. In 1870 he returned to Portland, where he still lives. The positions he has held testify to his ability and the repute he has enjoyed. He was assistant engineer on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad; the York and Cumberland, Richmond and Danville, Virginia; chief engineer on the Penobscot; on surveys of the European and North American Railroad from St. John, New Brunswick, to Calais, Me.; superintendent of construction of the first and second lighthouse districts, coast of Maine; acting United States engineer of the first and second lighthouse districts, coast of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. In 1862 and 1863 he served at New Orleans and on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, under special orders, on lighthouse duty. Since 1870 he has been city engineer of Portland. From 1868 to 1869 he was deacon of the Central Congregational Church, Newton, Mass. Mr. Goodwin has been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* (1864), and to the proceedings of the American Philological Association (1875).

He married in 1852 Linda, daughter of Tristram Shaw of Exeter, N. H., who deceased in 1861 leaving three sons, of whom two survive. In 1864 he married Annie Grant, daughter of the late Hon. Barnabas Palmer of Kennebunk, by whom he has a daughter.

Abernethy Grover was born in Bethel, February, 1821. On leaving college he taught in the academy in his native town a short time. He has always resided in Bethel on a farm, at the same time conducting lumbering operations. In 1850 he represented the town in the Legislature; in 1856 he was on the executive council; from 1861 to 1865 served as captain and major of the 13th Maine Volunteers.

He has married twice: in 1847 Mary C. Chapman of Bethel, who died in 1871 without children, and in 1874 Isabel A. Shehan, by whom he had one daughter who died in early life. The mother died in 1878.

Talleyrand Grover was born in Bethel, August, 1822, brother of the preceding. He had a facility in acquiring languages; became professor of rhetoric and modern languages in Delaware College, having spent some time in Europe to qualify himself for that position; he was then transferred to the professorship of ancient languages and literature. Earnest desire for higher attainment and accomplishment

prompted him to visit again the North of Europe late in 1858. He was seized with fatal disease at Stockholm, and died June, 1859. Affecting proofs of kind, delicate attentions from the hands of strangers both during his illness and at his burial were received by his friends. He died in the faith and hope of the Christian. He was reputed to have been zealously devoted to his work as a teacher of language, and highly successful.

James Munroe Hagar was born in Waltham, Mass., July, 1822. He entered on legal study in the office of his brother Hon. Marshall Hagar in Richmond, and engaged in the practice of the profession in the same town some years. Becoming interested in mercantile business, he at length abandoned his profession and has become a large ship-owner. He has represented his town in the Legislature of the State, and has been for some time president of the Richmond National Bank. In 1879 he removed his residence to Boston.

He married Henrietta Lilly of Dresden, and has had seven children.

Silas Briggs Hahn was born in Monmouth, December, 1819. On leaving college he taught the academy in Belfast two years, then read law in Boston; was admitted to the bar and practised in that city fifteen years. Since 1865 he has resided in Central City, Col., engaged in his profession and in mining operations.

He has been in the city government, Boston, in the council of Colorado and its Senate, president of the school board of his city, and superintendent of schools for the county.

He married Caroline S. Dwight of Vermont, but has no children.

David Pillsbury Harriman was born in Candia, N. H., January, 1818. He entered the ministry of the Freewill Baptist communion and exercised his ministry successively in Burrillville, R. I., Danielsonville, Conn., South Berwick and Saccarappa, Maine, and Strafford Centre, N. H. He took an intelligent interest in popular education, adding to his pastoral labors at times those of a teacher. He was diligent in working, faithful and respected. He was recording secretary of the Foreign Mission Society, and a member of the executive committee some years. He died of pulmonary disease in Strafford, N. H., June, 1864, leaving a wife and six children.

Nathaniel Hatch entered Sophomore from Bangor. We have failed entirely to obtain information concerning him, although sought in different directions.

Moses Ingalls was born in Bethel, October, 1822. He has spent most of his life since graduating in teaching at Richmond, Muscatine, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill. In Iowa he had an agency under the State Teachers' Association, and in that position conducted teachers' institutes and gave lectures on education. He has retired from the work of a teacher and resides in St. Louis, Mo.

In 1848 he married Susan H. Green of Lebanon, N. H., and has had four children, of whom three survive.

Samuel Worcester Johnson was born in Alna, April, 1822. On leaving college he shipped before the mast on a voyage to New Orleans and England. On his return he taught in Gardiner and Winthrop for a year or two, and then began the study of medicine with Gideon S. Palmer, M. D. (1838) ; attended lectures in the Medical School connected with the college, and in that at Dartmouth College where he graduated in 1849 ; he then attended lectures in one of the medical institutions in Philadelphia. He began the practice of his profession in Westport, but soon removed to Bristol, where he has resided respected and esteemed as a physician and a citizen. He remains unmarried.

Francis A. Libbey was born in Portland, and fitted for college in the High School of that city under his father's tuition. In college "he was a youth of steady habits and amiable disposition." He began the study of law, but gave it up on account of health and went into the express business, in which he fully won the confidence of the community. He was crushed to death between a tender and car at the railroad station in Kennebunk, Aug. 14, 1848. C.

John Dunlap Lincoln was born in Brunswick, June, 1821, only son of Dr. Isaac Lincoln and Marcia Scott Dunlap. He followed his father in the medical profession, attended lectures in Philadelphia, New York, and the Medical School connected with the college, graduating from the last in 1846. He commenced practice with his father and in a few years took his place, thus leaving a name loved and honored by every class of our graduates for more than seventy years, and gained extensive practice and reputation. He was a member of the medical faculty, and also of the Board of Overseers of the college. His skill and judgment, his kindness of heart, his conscientiousness which regarded the poor even more scrupulously than the rich, his mirthful spirit and humor, won confidence and tender regard ; and over his death, which occurred June, 1877, there was mourning throughout the town.

Dr. Lincoln married Ellen, daughter of the late Gen. Samuel Fessenden, and left two sons and a daughter. A panel in the college chapel has been filled and decorated by the contributions of friends with a painting, a copy from "The Baptism of Christ," in memory of Dr. Lincoln.

George Barker Little was born in Castine, brother of William Avery Little (1824). After graduation he taught in a classical school near the Theological Seminary, Alexandrin, Va., and left a cherished memory in the cultivated circle into which he was introduced. While there he "translated and analyzed the most celebrated discourses of the French preachers, made abstracts of them, and thus gained somewhat the vivacity which characterized his own sermons." In college he showed in an unusual degree the elements of what always characterized him, — rare taste and culture. Always a student, he became "familiar with what is most valuable in English, French, and German literature." He entered college with decided religious character, and with the object of the Christian ministry always in view. His theological course was pursued in the seminary, Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1849. A classmate, Rev. Prof. Putnam (Dartmouth), in an obituary notice, testified to his being one whom his class "loved and honored as the choicest of their number"; and Prof. Park said of him: "I examined him for admission, and was delighted with the precise words which he used in translating a few passages in Virgil and Cicero. At all his subsequent recitations he exhibited the truth in definite outline. Nor was he less comprehensive than exact. His aim was to compass the entire science of theology, and to free himself from all narrow and narrowing prejudice. I feel grateful at every remembrance of his laborious researches, and of the stimulus which his example gave to his associates in study. He enunciated his ideas with rare distinctness, and gave a fine specimen of that elocution which Dr. Porter loved to commend, and which consists in sending out every word as if it were a ball of bright silver."

In 1849 he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Bangor, where he remained eight years until his health, always delicate, and an affection of his eyes, forbidding continuance in a large parish, compelled him to resign and accept a call to a pastorate in West Newton, Mass., where he would find comparative rest. He was installed November, 1857. His hope of relief from the disease which was preying upon his system proved vain. Scarcely two years had passed before he was compelled to suspend his labors, and preached

his last sermon Jan. 1, 1860 In March he sailed from New York for Havre, on his return voyage landed in New York June 8, and July 20 died.

"Mr. Little's attainments in scholarship," wrote Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, then professor in Bangor Seminary, "were unusual, especially remarkable when it is considered that the weakness of his eyes had for four years hindered and at times entirely suspended his studies. His scholarship procured for him a proposal to occupy a professorship in Amherst College, but the weakness of his eyes compelled him to decline an election. As a preacher he was thoughtful, perspicuous, definite, and bold. People knew what he meant and knew that he was in earnest. His power was felt and acknowledged throughout the city. He had in a remarkable degree the love of his own congregation. Their love followed him to the last." Prof. Shepard, also of Bangor Seminary, wrote of him: "He had all the accomplishments of the rarest culture, and he showed a taste of the most tremulous sensitiveness; and yet he was direct, strong, penetrating in address. His sermons were chaste, terse, often powerful. They honored the gospel, being replete with its truths, bearing forth to others its exhaustless riches; and when he turned his argument against the rationalistic assailants or underminers of Christian doctrines, as he sometimes did, it was with an exposing and even demolishing efficacy. His blade used in these encounters was of the finest metal and the keenest edge. A thorough German scholar, and of extensive German reading when his eyes served him, he understood the subtilties and the fallacies of these unsettling philosophies."

Mr. Little was an enthusiastic lover of music, a leader of the singing in college and in the seminary; was a constant attendant while at West Newton upon the Wednesday-afternoon concerts at Music Hall in Boston. When near his end and his wishes in regard to his funeral were asked, and among them, "You would like to have singing?" "Yes, if it is sure to be good," was his answer.

In 1850 he married Sarah Edwards, daughter of Rev. Elias Cornelius. He left a widow and children.

An affecting, delicate, and beautiful memorial published soon after his death portrays the character of one of the purest, most richly endowed sons of our Alma Mater.

Henry Sewall Loring was born in Guilford, February, 1819. After graduating he taught schools in Brownville, Corinna, and Shapleigh. He prosecuted a course of theological study at the seminary in Bangor, graduating in 1846; was settled in the ministry of the

Congregational churches in Amherst and Aurora conjointly, to which he was recalled after an interval of some years, having meanwhile ministered to churches in Durham, Monmouth, and Monson. Recently he has been acting pastor in Phipsburg. He has always shown his interest in education by services on superintending school committees, or as supervisor of schools, during most of his ministry. In 1848 he married Abby A. Farrington of Holden. They have had seven children, two sons and five daughters.

John Oliver Means was born in Augusta, August, 1822. On leaving college he spent a year in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and a part of the second year in the seminary at Bangor. He was principal for a time of the High School in Augusta. From 1845 to 1848 he was acting purser in the United States navy, and then resumed his theological course at Andover, graduating in 1849. He was ordained pastor of the First Church, East Medway, in 1851, was dismissed in 1855 and sailed for Europe, where he spent a year in study in Germany. Returning in 1856 he had charge of the Congregational Church in West Newton, the pastor — his classmate Rev. Joseph P. Drummond — being absent in Florida in search of health. In 1857 he was installed over the Vine Street Church in Roxbury, where he remained twenty years.

Mr. Means received from the college the degree of D. D. in 1871. He has published articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the public press, especially in the Boston *Congregationalist*. In 1866 he was elected corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he became recording secretary. He has been a director for several years of the American Tract Society, Boston, of the Western College Society, of the Congregational Library Association, and chairman of the committee on the library as also of the Roxbury Athenæum, trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and chairman of the executive committee of the board, also of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and of the Roxbury Latin School, of which he succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Putnam in the presidency. He has served several years on the School Board of the city of Boston. In 1870 he was chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate. In 1879 he was sent abroad by the American Board of Commissioners to inquire into the various openings in Africa for mission service, the methods of reaching the interior, and the equipments necessary for the enterprise. In 1853 Dr. Means married Jane Chamberlain Strong of Hardwick, Vt. They are without children.

James Merrill was born in Portland, May, 1822. He read and practised law in Portland; was for some time secretary and treasurer of Portland Savings Bank. He married Jane, daughter of Franklin Tinkham of Portland, who survives her husband who died in 1859.

John March Mitchell was born in North Yarmouth, October, 1820. After graduation he taught a private school six years in Alabama. He studied theology under the direction of Rt. Rev. Dr. N. H. Cobbs, bishop (Protestant Episcopal) of Alabama, and was ordained into the ministry by him. In 1872 he resigned the sacred office. In 1870 he received from William and Mary College, Virginia, the degree of D. D. He has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of Alabama, and member of the standing committee in the diocese of Georgia; has been thrice deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States from the diocese of Alabama and Georgia, secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Council of the Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, twice assistant secretary of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Church of the United States, and trustee of the University of the South for the diocese of Alabama. In 1851 he married Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Rt. Rev. Bishop Cobbs, who died in 1852, leaving an infant daughter who died in the year following. In 1862 he married Martha M., daughter of Hon. John Beverly Christian of Virginia, by whom he has one child.

George Samuel Mulliken was born in Hallowell, July, 1824 He studied law with Hon. James W. Bradbury of Augusta, and began practice in that city. He was judge of the municipal court. In a few years, in consequence of failing health, he removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he was agent for a Boston firm in the purchase of hides. But fatal pulmonary disease had fastened itself upon him, and he died April, 1860. He married Miss Owen of Brunswick, and left two sons.

William Dummer Northend was born in Newbury, Mass., February, 1823. After graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Asahel Huntington, Salem, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in what is now Peabody, Mass., but removed in a year or two to Salem, where he has since resided.

He was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts in 1861 and 1862; he has published "Speeches and Essays on Political Subjects from

1860 to 1869," and several addresses before educational and agricultural societies, etc. He has been a member of the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1846 he married Miss Susan Stedman Harrod of Newburyport. They have had four children, three daughters and one son.

Benjamin Franklin Parsons was born in Minot, Oct. 18, 1820. He, as a few others have done, has left no trace of himself that we have discovered. A brother informed a friend of whom I made inquiries that he was within two or three years in Kansas; but a circular obtained no response.

George Payson was born in Portland, May, 1824, brother of Edward (1832). On leaving college he taught school and then lived on a farm a few years. In 1849, encouraged by the current reports from the El Dorado of the West, he embarked for California where he spent two years in the mines. Returning to his home he published an account of his adventures and two other books; but his success not enconraging authorship, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., New York, and in 1856 removed to Chicago, his present residence, where in the active practice of his profession he is also the attorney of the Western Railroad Association.

In 1857 he married a daughter of Randolph Codman, Esq. (1816), and has a son and daughter.

Edmund Pearson was born in Kennebunk, July, 1822. He soon became a resident of Machias, where he lived twenty-three years engaged in commercial transactions with success. He was interested in public affairs, was respected for his intelligence and capacity, and represented the town in the Legislature of the State. He travelled in Europe, and died in Vienna, Austria, July, 1873.

He was twice married: first, to Laura U., daughter of Col. William Penniman, who died early; second, in 1857, to Julia A., daughter of Dana Spaulding, Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, N. Y., who survives him with two children.

Isaac Perley was born in Gray, March, 1817. Several years after graduating were spent in teaching in Gray and the adjacent towns. He married and removed to Gorham, where he owned a large farm which he cultivated laboring with his own hands fifteen years. He then returned to his native place, where he now lives. He bears the

reputation of an honest, conscientious, industrious man, a constant reader of books, and much interested in historical and scientific subjects. He married Miss Ellen Higgins of Gray, and has had four children. Two daughters have died and a son and daughter are now living.

Charles Wendell Porter was born in Machias, May, 1823, son of Rufus K. Porter, Esq. (1813). After graduation he taught a school in Eastport six months, and then entered upon legal studies with his father and his associate Peter Thacher, Esq. (1831), meanwhile attending the courses of Harvard Law School, 1844–46. He practised his profession in Machias from 1847 to 1854; he then removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years. Returning to his native town he was clerk of the courts for the county until 1864, when he removed to Batavia, Ill., and resumed mercantile pursuits. Since 1878 he has lived in Hudson, Wis., where he is land commissioner of the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company.

In 1864 he married Susan E., daughter of Hon. S. D. Lockwood, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Illinois. They have three daughters.

William Reed Porter was born in North Yarmouth, May, 1825. He was employed in teaching some years after graduation, at one time as principal of Fryeburg Academy. He has not been in professional life. In 1851 he was in the Senate of Maine and a member for three years for Cumberland County of the State Board of Education; for four years he was in the custom-house at Portland, Ezra Carter being collector; he served several years on the superintending school committee of his town. His residence at present is in Cambridge, Mass., his business a banker.

In 1846 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Deering of South Paris, and has four children, three daughters and a son.

Daniel Osgood Quinby was born in Amesbury, Mass., December, 1821. After graduation he engaged in teaching for several years successively in Norwich, Conn., New York City, and Jamaica, N. Y. He then studied law in Gray and Ossipee, N. H. Of late years he has resided in South Boston, and is proprietor of patent medicines.

In November, 1847, he married Clara Belle Moulton, daughter of Alvah Moulton, M. D., of Ossipee, N. H., and has had a son and four daughters.

Charles Parker Robinson was born in Portland, March, 1821. On leaving college he read law in the office of Joseph Adams, Esq , of Portland, then went to Mobile, Ala., was admitted to the bar and practised his profession in that city. He held the office of city attorney two years. He died in 1861, unmarried.

Gustavus Foss Sargent was born in Yarmouth, December, 1820. After graduation he taught school for a time and then went into business as an apothecary and druggist in Bangor, where he remained several years. While in Bangor he was on the school committee for several years and its chairman. He then removed to Boston and engaged in business as a wholesale druggist for some time, and then in mining operations. Of late years he has held a position in the custom-house in Boston.

George Clinton Swallow was born in Buckfield, November, 1817. He taught a private school in Brunswick for five years; was then principal of the academy in Hampden two years, and in 1850 was elected to the professorship of geology and chemistry in the University of Missouri, which position he held until 1853, when he was appointed State geologist and discharged its duties until 1861. From 1861 to 1865 he was State geologist of Kansas. He explored the mines of Montana in 1867, and was superintendent of the Highland Gold Company, built a quartz mill and worked the mines in 1868-69; was recalled to the University of Missouri, and has remained there as professor of natural history and dean of the Agricultural College. In 1872 he was elected professor of botany, comparative anatomy, and physiology in the Medical School of Missouri. He had pursued medical studies and attended lectures in the Medical School of Maine, and received a degree in medicine from the Medical College of Missouri in 1867. In 1873 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri.

In 1849 Mr. Swallow was a member of the State Board of Education for Penobscot County; was for four years trustee of Westminster College; has been repeatedly on the State Board of Agriculture, Missouri; in 1866 was delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church; was president of the geological division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1858, and is a member of several scientific bodies. He has published five geological reports of Missouri and one of Kansas, as also a geological report of what is now the Southern Pacific Railroad, besides pamphlets on scientific topics.

In 1844 he married Martha A. Hill of Brunswick. They have a daughter; a son died in 1851.

Francis Loring Talbot was born in East Machias, February, 1824. After graduating he engaged in the business of lumbering and navigation in his native town in the well-known firm of P. S. J. Talbot & Co. He represented his town in the Legislature of 1867 and his district in the Senate of 1869–70; he is on the Board of Overseers of the college. He married Mary C. Badger of Brunswick, daughter of Nathaniel Badger, Esq. They have had three children, all living. Mr. Talbot had suffered from the effects of a severe illness for two years, and died suddenly Nov. 10, 1880, leaving a memory respected and cherished by the community.

Samuel R. Thurston of Peru found his way to college unaided. He began at Waterville and finished at Brunswick, where he afterwards studied law and practised awhile. About 1848 he removed to Iowa City, where for a year he edited the Iowa *Gazette*. He then started for Oregon with an ox-team, which he drove himself and drove through. He settled in Portland City as a lawyer. When Oregon as an organized Territory became entitled to a delegate in Congress, the honor was conferred on Mr. Thurston. He had discharged with ability his duties in Washington, and was on his return, when disease arrested him. He died (1851) on the passage from Panama to San Francisco. "Mr. Thurston was a Democrat of the deepest dye, a man of talent, energy, and iron will. Had he lived he would undoubtedly have become a prominent politician on the Pacific shore." He died at the age of thirty-five, leaving a wife and two children. C.

Joseph Titcomb was born in Kennebunk, June, 1822. After graduation he studied law a year in the office of Edward E. Bourne, Esq. (1816), of his native town. He did not however prosecute the profession, but engaged in mercantile business, in building vessels, and in navigation, in which he was for several years successful. He has enjoyed the confidence of the community as member of both branches of the State Legislature, and more than once has been in nomination for governor of the State. He has been president of the national and savings banks of Kennebunk, and by appointment of the executive and council bank commissioner. He has been for several years on the Boards of Overseers and Trustees of the college, and for one year its treasurer. He is also a member of the Maine Historical Society.

For several years he has been an influential communicant in the Congregational Church.

He married Mary A. Wise in 1862. They have had five children, of whom a son and daughter are living.

George Prentice Waldron was born in Farmington, N. H., September, 1821. After graduation, having taught a school in Acton, Mass., a short time, he studied law in Lowell, Mass., was admitted to the bar and prosecuted the profession in that city until 1854. He then removed to the far West, and now resides in Pierre, Dakota Territory, on the Mississippi, two hundred miles above other settlements, engaged in the freighting business between that place and the Black Hills, employing a large force of men and teams.

While in Lowell he was city marshal for some years, was subsequently a member of the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature of Dakota, in 1862 and 1863 was appointed captain and provost-marshal of the Territory during the Rebellion, and has held office as United States attorney for Dakota.

In 1847 he married Miss E. Jones of Lowell, and has had a son and two daughters.

Joseph Warren Weston was born in Bloomfield, February, 1818. After graduation he attended a course of lectures in the Medical School of the college, but compelled by ill health to relinquish study he engaged in teaching until 1861 in Maine, in Philadelphia two years, and six years in Newark, Del., in charge of the preparatory department of Delaware College. He was four years principal of an academy in Danville, Pa. A trouble of the throat led him to renounce the labor of teaching, and he has since been engaged in mercantile business in Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pa.

He has married twice: first, Mary J. Given of Brunswick, who died in 1860 leaving a daughter; second, in 1862, Lizzie M. Hall of Pennsylvania.

1844.

George Moulton Adams was born in Castine, July, 1824. On leaving college he entered on theological study at the seminary in Bangor, where he spent two years. He then taught a high school six months in his native town, and in 1847 went abroad to continue studies in theology at Halle and Berlin, spending a year at each of their universities, and completed his course at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1850. In 1851 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church

in Conway, Mass., succeeding Rev. Dr. Harris (1833), where he remained twelve years; from 1863 to 1871 he was pastor of the North Church, Portsmouth, N. H., and in 1873 became pastor of the church in Hollistor, Mass., where he now resides. Recently he has been abroad a second time, travelling in Egypt and Palestine. He has contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and has published two historical discourses. Mr. Adams has been for some time on the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1852 he married Sarah H. Crosby of Bangor, who died in 1859, leaving a daughter Charlotte C. who died in 1876; and in 1862 he married Louisa L. Dana, Brookline, Mass.

Samuel Jameson Anderson was born in Portland, December, 1824. Immediately after leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the Dane Law School, Harvard, went through the regular course of two years and a half, received the degree of LL. B., and engaged in the practice of the profession in Portland, which he prosecuted until 1865, at first by himself, then in the firm of Anderson & Harmon, and subsequently in partnership with Nathan Webb, Esq. In 1855 and 1856 he served as an alderman of the city. In 1856 he was elected attorney for the county of Cumberland, holding the position three years, and by appointment of the court an additional term, filling a vacancy caused by absence abroad of his successor in office. He was appointed by President Buchanan in 1856 surveyor of the port, and held the office four years. In 1869 he was elected president of Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad on its organization, and is now in that position. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but failed of an election. For some years he was major-general in the State militia.

In 1851 he married Jane W. Dow of Portland, and has three children.

Joseph Bartlett was born in Garland, May, 1818. He employed himself in teaching, was in charge for a time of the academy at Hampden. For some years he was register of probate, Penobscot County, resident in Bangor. He was also editor of the Bangor *Jeffersonian*. He became a victim of pulmonary disease and died April, 1870. He had not married.

Albion Keith Parris Bradbury was born in Hollis, October, 1821. He had graduated some time when he engaged in the study of medicine, and took his medical degree in the Harvard Medical School

in 1854. He settled in his profession in Hollis and was successful. In 1872 he removed to Santa Barbara, Cal., and continued the practice of his profession, but died June, 1875.

He married Miss Helen Smith, who survives him with three children, two daughters and a son.

Henry Knight Bradbury was born in Hollis, October, 1827. Soon after graduating he went South, and was for two years private tutor in the family of a South Carolina gentleman near Charleston. He then studied law in Charleston, completing his course with Nathan Dane Appleton, Esq., in Alfred. He began the practice in Wilton, but in a year or two removed to Hollis, where he has since resided with the exception of a few years spent in Southern California, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. He has held county and town offices, and has represented his town in the Legislature of Maine three terms. Is prominent as a politician in the Democratic party.

He married in 1868 Emily C. White, daughter of Hon. J. C. White, Arkansas, who died in 1873 leaving one child.

Charles Harris Coleman was born in Newbury, Mass., February, 1819. No reply to the circular sent to him. The record of the class is our authority for what we write. After leaving college he employed himself in teaching some years. He then engaged in business as a manufacturer of and dealer in cabinet furniture at Galena, Ill.

He married Miss Deborah L. Dinsmore of Boston, and according to latest accounts has two children living, a daughter and a son.

Henry Kinsman Craig was born in Augusta, May, 1826, brother of Wheelock C. (1843). On leaving college he pursued theological studies one year in the seminary at Bangor. He was then principal of the classical school in Augusta one year, and a tutor in Greek two years in the college. He completed his course in theology at Andover, Mass., graduating there in 1852. In January, 1854, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Bucksport, where he remained twelve years. After serving as acting pastor in Norton, Mass., from 1868 to 1871, he was installed over the Congregational Church in Falmouth, Mass, where he still remains, a scholarly man, an instructive preacher, and a faithful servant of his Master. He married Harriet P. Tenney in 1861, and has three children.

Soon after the death of his brother a memorial of the character, work, and closing days of Rev. Wheelock Craig appeared, which for its tenderness, delicacy, and cultured taste deserves mention, and though anonymous was ascribed to the subject of the above sketch.

Isaac Somes Cushman was born in New Gloucester, February, 1823. He studied medicine, attended lectures in the Medical School, graduated in 1847, and practised for some years in Biddeford. He then abandoned the medical profession, entered the Theological Institute of the Methodist Church, Concord, N. H., and was ordained a minister in that communion, and at the time of his death in 1870 was exercising his ministry in Winchendon, Mass. During the war he was chaplain of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and afterwards assistant surgeon of the same.

Henry Padelford Deane was born in Ellsworth, October, 1823. After graduation he entered upon legal studies, was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Portland, where he ever after resided. In the words of resolutions presented by Nathan Webb, Esq., expressing the sense of the bar on occasion of his death, "by his energy, zeal, and talent, as well as by his fidelity to the duties of a counsellor and by his courtesy to his professional associates, he deservedly gained an honorable standing." Testimony was borne on the same occasion by another to "his devotion to his profession, his legal attainments, irreproachable morals, and stainless integrity." He had been attorney for Cumberland County, had represented his city twice in the Legislature, and surveyor of the port. His health having become seriously impaired, in the winter of 1872–73 he went to Florida for the benefit of the milder climate. Hope of restoration failing, he set out on his return home, reached Boston, and at the Revere House died March, 1873.

He married Ann, daughter of Major William H. Morse of Brunswick, who survives, by whom he had a son who died two years before, and a daughter.

Samuel Porter Dinsmore was born in Bangor, October, 1823. Having received no reply to the circular of inquiries, we derive our only information from the class record. His residence has been in New York City, where he is publisher and editor of the *Stockholder*. He married Harriet N. Bean of that city and has three children, two sons and a daughter. The son was in the scientific department of the college, but did not complete his course.

Samuel Farnham was born in Woolwich, January, 1816. On leaving college he devoted himself for some years to the work of a teacher, first in the High School in Bath, second as principal of the seminary in Whitestown, N. Y. In 1853 he returned to his native town and his ancestral farm. His attainments and character com-

manded the respect of his townsmen, and he was made for several years supervisor of their schools, a selectman, town agent, and chairman of the board of county commissioners. Of late years he has resided in Auburn. He has been a consistent and prominent member in the Freewill Baptist communion. He married Julia Chaney of Whitestown, who was an associate teacher in the seminary. They have had three children, a son and two daughters.

William Henry Farnham was born in Bangor, March, 1824. He entered Senior from Waterville College, and had the reputation in his class of having talents, of being a great reader, and of having literary tastes. After graduation he entered the law office of A. W. Paine, Esq., was admitted to the bar, but never practised law. He went South, it is reported, and was employed as a tutor in a private family. On the opening of the Mexican war he enlisted and made a good record as a soldier. He was allured to the gold fields of California when their wealth was reported; but at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion enlisted private in the Third California Infantry, and served three years. On the return of peace he returned to Bangor, but soon went again to the South, had fixed his residence in Selma, Ala., and was about engaging in a promising business when he had a sunstroke, and died July, 1872. He is reported of as always bearing a good character, but as wanting fixedness of purpose, and "ever inclined to seek his fortune in new fields." He never married.

Enoch Perley Fessenden was born in Fryeburg, June, 1822. He entered the Junior year, soon took high standing as a scholar, and made attainments beyond what is usual in an undergraduate. He studied medicine, attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in 1853. He settled in Bucksport in practice, gained reputation and respect in that community. He has been somewhat recluse in his habits, has never married, and of late years his health has been seriously impaired and unfitted him for professional duty.

Edmund Webster Flagg was born in Bangor, June, 1824. He also entered Senior from Waterville College. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Penobscot County, settled first in practice in Corinth, and subsequently in Bangor for several years. He held official positions, being clerk of the House of Representatives in 1851 and 1852, and deputy collector of the port under the administration of Gen. Pierce. He was unmarried, and died in January, 1871.

Joseph Garland was born in Hampton, N. H., January, 1822. After graduation he was principal of an academy in South Hampton, N. H., and then of the academy in Atkinson, N. H., where he began the study of medicine. He attended lectures in the Medical School connected with the college and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1849. Meanwhile the summer of 1848 was spent in Boston, where he was in attendance at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He settled at once in his profession in Gloucester, Mass , where he has since been in active practice with reputation and success. He has contributed papers to medical journals, is president of Essex South District Medical Society, and has been repeatedly on the board of supervisors of schools. He has the present year (1880) received proof of the public estimation in his election to the mayoralty of his city at a critical turn in its affairs.

Dr. Garland has twice married: first, in 1849 Caroline Goodhue of Deerfield, N. H., by whom he had three sons, the eldest a graduate of Harvard University and Medical School, the third of great promise died while a member of our college; second, Susan D. Knowlton of Concord, N. H , in 1870, by whom he has had four children, two daughters and two sons.

Samuel Freeman Gibson was born in Denmark, April, 1823. On leaving college he read law in the office of Messrs. Howard & Shepley, Portland, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County. He began the practice of the profession in Patten, Aroostook County; but in a year or two, having received the appointment of a clerkship in the quartermaster's department, he left for California, where he remained two or three years. He then returned to Maine and settled in Bethel, which has since been his residence. He was a contractor in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and subsequently engaged in trade until 1857, when he resumed his profession, except for six months in the last year of the war, when he held commission as captain and quartermaster of volunteers. He has twice married, having two children by the first and three by the second marriage.

Charles William Goddard was born in Portland, December, 1825. On leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Howard & Shepley in Portland, and was admitted to the bar, November, 1846. He opened an office in his native town, but in three years removed to Lewiston Falls, where he was in active practice sixteen years, with the exception of the period 1861 to 1864,

when he was consul general of the United States in Constantinople. In 1866 he returned to Portland, which has since been his residence. While in Lewiston he was attorney for Androscoggin County one year, a member of the State Senate 1858 and 1859, and the last year its president. In 1867 he was appointed justice of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, and held that position until 1871, when he became postmaster of the city of Portland and still holds that office. In 1867, by appointment of Governor Chamberlain, he was placed on the commission for the equalization of municipal war debts of the State.

In 1872 Judge Goddard was appointed by the president and faculty of the Medical School connected with the college to the lectureship on medical jurisprudence, and subsequently was chosen by the boards of the college professor of the same. For some years he has been a director of the American Peace Society, and is a member of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations.

Judge Goddard has twice married: in 1852 Caroline R. Little, daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Little of Auburn, who died in 1853 leaving an infant son that survived but a few weeks; and in 1857 Rowena C. Morrill, daughter of Hon. Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, by whom he has had three sons, two of whom are members of the college, and three daughters, the youngest dying in infancy.

James Godfrey was born in October, 1822. He also entered Senior from Waterville College. He spent two years after graduating in Alabama, and then returning to his native town studied law in the office of his father. He began the practice of law in Waldoboro', whence he soon removed to Houlton, and had gained a successful business when he was seized with fatal disease and died, August, 1850. "He was of excellent character and stood exceedingly well in his profession." He married in 1848 Mary Carter Wheelwright of Bangor, and left one child, a daughter who died soon after the father.

John Wallingford Goodwin was born in South Berwick, April, 1825. No reply to our circular having been received, the class record gives us the following concerning him: He has been a civil engineer, and was thus employed on railroads in Massachusetts and Vermont for some time, and then went South and exercised his profession on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. In 1861 he enlisted in an Alabama regiment and served most of the war, then was placed in charge of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In 1874 he was residing at Houston, Texas, in the same profession. In 1862 he married Georgia Smith of Mobile, and at the last date had three daughters and one son.

James Hervey Hackleton was born in Bristol, April, 1819. He entered Senior from Waterville College. After taking his degree he went South, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the profession in La Grange, Tenn. He in a short time abandoned the law and engaged in the work of a teacher, for which he had peculiar qualifications. He subsequently removed to Holly Springs, Miss., where he became principal of a young ladies' seminary which was flourishing under his care at the opening of the war in 1861. In the following year the Federal army took possession of the town, his school buildings were occupied by the army and his pupils dispersed. He returned North during the war, but at its close returned to the South and settled in Memphis, Tenn., in the business of a merchant and cotton broker. He soon however resumed his work as a teacher; was principal of a young ladies' seminary in Frederick, Md., and was gaining success and reputation at the time of his death in 1877.

He had married Miss Nash, an accomplished lady of Hadley, Mass, and left two daughters.

Abner Ham was born in Farmington, N. H., February, 1820. In college he was retiring, diligent, and successful. He studied medicine, attended lectures in one of the medical schools in the city of New York, where he took his medical degree in 1847. He practised medicine for ten years in Rochester, N. H., and gained reputation in Strafford County. Impaired health compelled him to relinquish the active duties of his profession, and he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he was often visited by patients from his former home. "He was a cautious, accurate observer and reasoner, and was seldom mistaken in diagnosis or treatment. His love for his profession was intense, and he continued an assiduous medical student to the end of his life." He suffered from pulmonary disease for some years; he went South in quest of health and died on a plantation near Charleston, S. C., August, 1866. He had married Miss Elizabeth F. Pollard of Great Falls, N. H., who survives him.

David Robinson Hastings was born in Bethel, August, 1823. On leaving college he taught the academy in his native town for a time and then studied law with David R. Straw, Esq., Guilford, and with Appleton (1822) & Allen, Esqs., Bangor, where he was admitted to the bar in 1847. He has pursued his profession in Fryeburg; was attorney for the county 1853–55; at this writing is reporter of decisions for the State, and will soon publish the sixty-ninth volume of

"Maine Reports." He is a member of the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1850 he married Mary J. Ellis of Cornish, and has two children, a daughter and a son.

Horatio Gates Herrick was born in Alfred, October, 1825. He read law with Nathan Dane Appleton, Esq. (1813), of Alfred, and John T. Paine, Esq., of Sanford; was admitted to the bar and settled in the profession in North Berwick. In 1855, leaving Maine on account of illness of his wife he spent a year in the West. He then practised law in Boston, residing in Saugus from 1857 to 1862, when he was appointed by Governor Andrew, under a general order of the War Department, draft commissioner for Essex County, Mass., and in 1863 was commissioned by the Secretary of War captain and provost-marshal of the sixth Massachusetts district; he was elected sheriff of Essex County in 1865 and still holds that office by repeated elections; he was by appointment of the governor on the prison commission having the oversight of prisons in the Commonwealth. He married Miss Paine, daughter of his teacher in law, who died in 1857 leaving one son now living. Mr. Herrick as secretary of his class has laid the writer under many obligations.

Josiah Howes was born in New Sharon, September, 1819. He studied medicine and resided for several years in Burlington, Iowa, where he gained reputation in his profession and much esteem. He married a Miss Parks of Ohio, who has died leaving a daughter, — both mother and daughter, now married, reported of as the comfort and pride of their homes. Dr. Howes on the death of his wife removed to Clarinda, Page County, and has resided with his daughter. He died at Clarinda, December, 1881.

Oliver Peaslee Jewett was born in North Whitefield, March, 1818. He entered Senior from Waterville. All that we learn of his course since graduation is from the record of his class. "He was a teacher in Illinois; has been dead many years, and nothing very definite concerning him can be learned." (From a letter from the postmaster of Whitefield.)

David Bancroft Johnson was born in Dresden, December, 1817. He graduated with reputation as "the mathematician" of the class. He went to the Southern States and devoted himself to teaching. According to the record of the class, based on a statement from a classmate, also a teacher who knew of what he testified, "he was

highly respected as a thorough scholar, a successful teacher, and a singularly pure and upright man." At the time of his death, 1857, he was president of La Grange College, Tenn., where he had the promise of great success and usefulness.

Charles Weston Larrabee was born in Brunswick, June, 1822. He read law with Ebenezer Everett, Esq., of Brunswick, and attended lectures in the Dane Law School, Harvard, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1847. He opened an office in Boston, where he remained but a short time. He spent a year or more in California, then returned to Maine and settled in Richmond in his profession. Of late years he has resided in Bath and is reputed an able counsellor. He married in Richmond, Lizzie Sophia Smith, and has had four children, of whom two are living, a daughter and a son.

John Haskell Merrill was born in Falmouth, February, 1817. He made profession of Christian faith before entering college. After graduating he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1847. He was ordained pastor of a recently organized Congregational church at Sedgwick Village, where he remained three years. While there he was affected with a bronchial difficulty which became a constant source of inconvenience and at last proved fatal. Removing to the interior of New Hampshire he exercised his ministry for a time in Pembroke, and was then installed August, 1853, over a church in Tamworth, where he labored diligently and successfully five years. His disease then compelled him to abstain from pulpit labor. In the autumn of 1860 he went to Iowa, where he spent the winter, and in the following spring returned towards his New Hampshire home; while resting for a few days on his journey at Hollis, N. H., he died May 13, 1861.

John McDonald Morrill was born in Limerick, April, 1825. After graduating he was employed as a teacher for some years in Napanock and Sing Sing, N. Y., then in Dresden, Tenn., and in a private family in Madison County. He then read law with Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Dresden, completing his course in Jackson, Madison County, where he settled in the profession. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service. Exposure in camp brought on a fever, and after a few weeks' illness he died January, 1861. He was highly respected as a citizen, and as a lawyer had taken high rank. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Jackson.

He twice married: in 1855 Miss Georgie Lea, daughter of Rev. Lorenzo Lea, professor of mathematics in the College of Western Tennessee at Jackson, who lived but a few months; and in 1860, Miss Mary McLellan, Madison County, daughter of a respected planter, who survived him two or three years. They had no family.

George Freeman Noyes was born in Eastport, September, 1824. He studied law in the office of Richard H. Dana, Esq., in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began the practice of his profession in that city. In 1849 he went to California, where with a partner he established an extensive law business, but in a short time returned to the East. At the outbreak of the Civil War at the solicitation of Gen. Doubleday he joined his staff, and afterwards that of Gen. Wadsworth. He was a brave and efficient soldier. He published "The Bivouac and the Battle-Field; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland," 1864, written in an easy, attractive style, and showing powers of keen observation. At the close of the war he resumed the labors of the bar, formed a copartnership with J. F. Daley, Esq., New York, and was at once engaged in important political cases. Of scrupulous honor, greatly esteemed for his virtues and high promise, with gifts of eloquence, placed also on the executive committee of the Union League, a brilliant prospect was opened before him, when he was seized with violent and fatal disease and died suddenly, January, 1868. He never married.

John Taylor Page was born in Dover, N. H., May, 1822. He studied medicine and took a degree in medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848. He practised his profession some years in Winchendon, Mass. In the winter of 1866–67 he was found dead on his bed in his office from the effects of chloroform. He never married.

Joshua Sears Palmer was born in Kennebunk, November, 1824. He has been in mercantile business in Portland, was treasurer of the city two years, and for several years has been treasurer of the Portland Glass Company, has travelled in Europe, has also been an insurance agent. He has been twice married. His first wife died in 1867. In 1869 he again married Mrs. Nellie S. Bronson of Toledo, Ohio. He has no children.

Josiah Little Pickard was born in Auburn, March, 1824, son of Samuel Pickard, Esq. He has devoted his life to the interests of

education. After graduation he taught the academy in Conway, N. H., a year and more; he then went to Illinois and taught a school in Elizabeth, whence near the end of 1846 he removed to Plattville, Wis., and took charge of an academy for three years. He then became superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin, and was re-elected twice to that office. In 1864 he accepted the position of superintendent of schools in Chicago, and was annually elected to that position for thirteen years. Resigning that situation in which he had rendered efficient service, after a few months of needed rest he was elected to the presidency of the State University of Iowa, with its five hundred students, in June, 1878. He has published reports, each constituting an octavo volume, of the public schools, four in Wisconsin and thirteen in Chicago, as also a small volume of instructions to teachers in Chicago which has passed through repeated editions.

Mr. Pickard has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago, and from Beloit College, Wisconsin.

In 1847 he married Cornelia B. C. Woodhull, daughter of Prof. Selah S. Woodhull, D. D., of Rutgers College, New Jersey. They have had three children, two daughters and a son. One of the daughters has died. They have an adopted daughter, now married and resident in Portland.

Nathaniel Pierce was born in Newburyport, Mass., March, 1823. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has ever resided in Newburyport, in the practice of his profession, and has the reputation of a sound lawyer, though confining himself mostly to office practice. He has been repeatedly mayor of his city, and has represented it in the Legislature. He has never married. Our circular having brought no return, we have depended chiefly on the record of the class.

Thomas Jefferson Worcester Pray was born in Somersworth, N. H., September, 1818. After graduation he taught a select school at Great Falls, N. H., nearly two years. He then studied medicine with Theodore H. Jewett, M. D. (1834), of South Berwick, attended lectures in the Medical School of Harvard College, graduating in 1848, and settled in the practice in Dover, N. H., where he still resides. He has published several communications to medical journals, in 1849 obtained a prize for a paper on "Medical Properties of Sulphur," and other papers on professional topics. He has been on the school committee of the city several years; school commissioner for the county and on the State Board of Education; has twice represented Dover in the Legislature of New Hampshire; has been president of the com-

mon council of the city, of the District Medical Society, and at this writing is president of the Medical Society of New Hampshire. In 1863 and 1868 he was delegate from the Medical Society of the State to attend the examination of the graduating class at Hanover, and delivered an address to the class in both cases.

Dr. Pray has married twice: in 1850 Sarah E., daughter of John H. Wheeler, by whom he had two sons, John W. (1874) and Thomas M. (1878); and in 1870 Martha A., daughter of Rev. S. S. Matthews, by whom he has had one daughter.

Elias Haskell Sargent was born in North Yarmouth, now Yarmouth, April, 1816. On leaving college he went South and taught an academy in Washington, Ark., three years. He then removed to Champagnolle of the same State and engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years. When the war broke out in 1861 he was in business in New Orleans. The effect of that event interrupted his plans, and after some time he returned to his native town, where he has since resided. In 1854 he married Melinda L. Blaisdell of Bangor, and has two daughters.

Charles Edward Swan was born in Calais, September, 1822. He studied medicine and graduated in the Medical School connected with the college in 1847. He settled in his native town and has gained high standing in his profession. He has been a member of both overseers and trustees of the college, and also of the Maine Historical Society. He married a daughter of George Downs, Esq., of Calais.

Arthur Swazey was born in Bucksport, June, 1824. After graduation he at once entered on the theological course at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1847; was soon ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in Brighton, where he remained nine years. In 1856 he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church in Galena, Ill.; in 1860 to the Third Presbyterian Church in Chicago; and is at this writing (1880) pastor of the Forty-first Presbyterian Church in that city. For three years he edited the *Interior*, a religious paper in Chicago. He has published sermons, reviews, and articles on professional and scientific topics. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

In 1847 he married Eliza Ann Weld of Brunswick. They have four children, daughters, two married.

Winthrop Tappan was born in Augusta, February, 1826, brother of Benjamin (1833). On leaving college he entered the Theological

Seminary at Princeton, N. J., where he spent three years, and was connected with that in Bangor six months. He went abroad, and for a year and a half pursued theological studies in Germany. He did not enter the Christian ministry, but engaged in teaching private seminaries in Auburn, N. Y., three years, and in Philadelphia seven. For some years he has been with his family in Europe.

In 1855 he married Pauline, daughter of Capt. George Patten of Bath, and has had three daughters all living.

Thomas Gilbert Thornton was born in Saco, August, 1823. He studied law in Saco, engaged in the practice in Biddeford for a few years, and in 1854 removed to Kansas Territory. He participated actively in the early movements which resulted in making Kansas a free State. He was president of the Senate of the first free State Legislature, which was dispersed by United States authorities in 1850. He died at the residence of his brother Col. Thornton in Madison, Wis., November, 1868, of Bright's disease. At the session of the District Court for Shawnee County, Kan., resolutions were adopted testifying to his "excellent public and private character." He never married.

David Ladd Towle was born in Avon, April, 1817. After graduation he took charge of the academy at Limerick, and two years after of one in Goshen, N. Y., for two or three years. He then opened a school to prepare Spanish and Cuban pupils for business or college, which was well patronized. The school being affected unfavorably by the Civil War, he relinquished it and early in 1863 sailed for Central America to engage in the cultivation of cotton. Compelled by the climate to return to his own country, from 1864 to 1867 he resumed the same cultivation at Dirigo Plantation, parish of St. Landry, La. From the bedside of his last white friend on the plantation, over whose remains he read the burial service, he caught the infection of the prevailing fever, in a few days died, — October, 1867, — and was buried by the hands of strangers. He married Miss Susan Wright of Portland, who survives him with four children.

William Wirt Virgin was born in Rumford, September, 1823. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the study of law with his father Peter C. Virgin, Esq., was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Norway, where he was in active practice until 1871, when he removed to Portland, his present residence. For three years (1859 to 1861) he was attorney for Oxford County; was member of

the State Senate in 1865 and 1866, and president of that body the last year; was reporter of decisions from 1866 to 1872, and in 1872 was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court

He has published "Virgin's Digest of Maine Reports," "Supplemental Digest of Maine Reports," and seven volumes of "Maine Reports."

Judge Virgin married Sarah H. Cole of Norway in 1851, and has one son, Harry R. Virgin.

Frederic Lockwood Washburn was born in Minot, February, 1820. He at once began the study of law in Boston, attended the lectures of the Dane Law School, Harvard, and took the degree of LL. B. in 1847. He opened an office in Boston, where he continued the practice of his profession. He died suddenly of congestion of the brain, March, 1860.

Samuel Martin Weston was born in Bristol, July, 1819, brother of James P (1840). He has devoted himself to the office of a teacher, for which he had decided qualifications and tastes. After graduation he was master of the High School, Stoneham, Mass., for a year; was employed in the English High School, Boston, from 1845 to 1852, when he became principal of the English High School for Boys, Roxbury, under charge of trustees, and held that position until 1860, when he was elected by the Roxbury committee principal of the High School for Boys and Girls When Roxbury was incorporated as a part of Boston he was retained as head master of the school, and now holds that position, residing in Boston Highlands. In 1867 he married Frances Erving Valentine of Roxbury, daughter of Mr. Lawson Valentine of Boston. They have no children.

Horatio Quincy Wheeler was born in Norridgewock, date not given. He entered Senior from Waterville. No information has been obtained concerning him, and in failure of any reply to the circular we are indebted to the class record of 1870. He practised law several years in Evansville, Ind., and was president of the First National Bank, Evansville. Of late years he has resided in Westbrook. He married, and at the date given had three children, two daughters and one son.

Horace Williams was born in Augusta, February, 1824, son of Daniel Williams, Esq. He did not complete his course in college in order to engage in business, but subsequently a degree was conferred

on him with his place in the class. Allured by the opening for enterprise on the Pacific he went to California, where he spent several years, and then returned to Iowa, where he has since resided in Clinton. He has been concerned in the business of railways, is president of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company; is reputed "a most honorable, successful, and intelligent gentleman." He has never married.

George Simeon Woodward was born in Gardiner, October, 1819. On leaving college he taught in the Episcopal schoo lin West Chester, Pa., four years, meanwhile pursuing theological study under the direction of Rev. Dr. John Crowell of the Presbyterian Church. He received a license to preach in 1847 from the presbytery of Philadelphia, and in 1849 ordination from the presbytery of Missouri, and was settled in the ministry in Parkville, Mo., where he remained fourteen years. From 1863 to 1868 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, Kan. An affection of the throat compelled him to suspend pulpit labor and to engage in insurance business, which he still pursues although preaching occasionally as his infirmity permits. He has published sermons and addresses.

Mr. Woodward has married twice: in 1848 Cordelia S. Smith of Readfield, by whom he had two children, one now living: and in 1853 Mrs. Eliza Tyler of Weston, Mo., by whom he has had two children, of whom one survives.

Henry Augustus Wyman was born in New Sharon, September, 1820. After graduation he employed himself in teaching in Tennessee two years. He then pursued legal studies in Augusta, was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1848, and began the practice of law in Skowhegan as partner with S. Coburn, Esq., continuing the connection through life. He suffered from infirm health a year or two before his death, which occurred December, 1867. His partner bore testimony to his character as "a high-minded, honorable man, as having in an uncommon degree the urbanity of a well-bred gentleman, and as having made strong friends."

He married and left three children, a daughter and two sons.

1845.

William Loring Avery was born in Belfast, October, 1824. After graduation he read law but never engaged in practice. He published and edited a weekly newspaper in Belfast, *The State Signal*,

six years; in 1854–55 he was editor of the Troy, N. Y., *Daily Times*, under the auspices of Hon. William H. Seward; he was afterwards connected with other New York papers. For some years he held a position in the Department of the Interior, Washington. The last two years of his life were spent in Mechanicsville, Pa., where he edited a paper. He died suddenly of pneumonia, March, 1879.

He married Mrs. Susan S. Anderson of Peoria, Ill., who with a son survives him.

Alvah Black was born in Limington, December, 1817. On leaving college he taught two years in the Female Seminary, Gorham, reading law meanwhile with Hon. Josiah Pierce of Gorham, and after he left the seminary completed his course in the office of Augustus Haines, Esq.; he was admitted to the bar in 1848, but before entering on the practice of the profession he continued legal study several months with Hon C. R. Ayer of Cornish; in 1849 he opened an office in Paris as partner with Hon. Charles Andrews, where he still resides in the front rank of the profession; he was clerk of the courts from 1856–58 inclusive; was president of the Oxford bar, and represented his town in the Legislature of 1860. He died very suddenly Jan. 24, 1882.

In 1855 he married Mrs. Persis S. Andrews, daughter of William Sibley, Esq., of Freedom, by whom he has had one son, Charles A. (Bowdoin College, 1875).

Moses Morrill Butler was born in Sanford, March, 1824. Immediately after graduation he taught a high school in Spring Vale, a village of his native town. He then entered on the study of law in the office of Hon. Edward E. Bourne (Bowdoin College, 1816) in Kennebunk; completed his course in the office of Hon. Samuel Wells, subsequently justice of the Supreme Court in Portland, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in that city where he still resides. He has formed law partnerships successively with Hon. William P. Fessenden (Bowdoin College, 1823), with his sons James D. Fessenden (1852) and Francis Fessenden (1858), and at the present time is associated with Charles F. Libby (1864). For a few years ill health caused intermission of active labor, during which he visited Europe.

Mr. Butler has published occasional speeches and addresses. He has represented the city in the Legislature heretofore and is chosen its representative for 1880; for a few years was attorney for the county of Cumberland, and has been twice mayor of Portland.

In 1850 he married Olive M., daughter of John Stover, Esq., of Sanford, and has had three children, one dying in infancy and a son and daughter survive. Mr. Butler was seized with paralysis while trying a cause in court which terminated in a few days in his death, Oct. 21, 1879. He was reputed for marked ability as a lawyer and as a useful and devoted citizen.

James Henry Deering was born in Denmark, July, 1823. On leaving college he became principal of an academy in Lowndes County, Ala., and held the position three years; he then embarked for California by way of New Orleans, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Mazatlan, whence he took passage in a brig, which proving unseaworthy he with ten others were landed at the lower extremity of Lower California, and amid severe hardships traversed on horseback the entire length of that peninsula, arriving at Sonora, July, 1849. He had read law while in Alabama with the design of pursuing the practice, but having temporarily engaged in placer mining he entered upon a business career. In 1859 he became a resident of San Francisco as a commission merchant and importer. His life, he writes, has been a constant struggle, but withal successful in general. He has been a director of schools in San Francisco, and on the board of aldermen.

In 1854 Mr. Deering married Mary A. K. Brackett of Denmark, who died in 1873, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, of whom a son died in early life.

William Gates Dunlap was born in Brunswick, October, 1829, son of Capt. John Dunlap. Soon after leaving college he sailed from New Bedford on a whaling voyage; he then spent some years in the Sandwich Islands and became connected with a firm transacting business with Oregon. His last years were spent in Olympia, Washington Territory, where he died in 1862, having established a character as was reported for integrity and energy, and having won the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

George Wells Durell was born in Kennebunkport, May, 1843. After graduation he taught four years in the academy at Limerick, and in Virginia. He pursued theological study in the Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria, received ordination at Brunswick in 1850, and was rector of St. Anne's, Calais, for some years. The last fourteen years he has been rector of St. Thomas, Somerville, Mass.

He married Jane B. Moulton of Topsham, by whom he has had five children.

Mr. Durell has published sermons, essays, and lectures.

Thomas Amory Deblois Fessenden, brother of William Pitt (1823), and Samuel C. (1834), was born in Portland, January, 1826. He entered immediately after graduation upon the study of law with Willis & Fessenden, Portland; in 1848 began the practice at Mechanic Falls, in 1850 removed to Auburn and formed a copartnership with Judge Morrill, which continued eight years, and then with William P. Frye, Esq (1850), Lewiston, which existed ten years. He was delegate to the conventions which nominated Gen. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States in 1856, and Gen. Grant in 1868; represented Auburn thrice in the Legislature, was attorney for the county in 1861, in 1862 was elected to Congress, and in 1866 was chosen Presidential elector. Possessing a fine person, winning manners, easy address, he was well fitted to wield influence over men, was successful at the bar and in legislative debate. With a character marked by true nobility, scorning intrigue or duplicity, of great purity and integrity, and of a genial humor, he had the confidence of men. For the last six years of his life he was a consistent member of the Congregational Church in Auburn. He died after a short illness of Bright's disease, deeply lamented, September, 1868.

Mr. Fessenden married Elizabeth Rollins Titcomb of Newburyport, Mass., and left a son and two daughters.

Edward Mann Field was born in Belfast, July, 1822. On leaving college he began the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel McRuer of Bangor, attended the medical lectures in the Medical School connected with the college, then spent a year in the Tremont Medical School, Boston, took a course in Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1849. He then went abroad and prosecuted his studies in the medical institutions of London, Paris, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Returning, he established himself in his profession in Bangor, and is still in active practice there. In 1872 he revisited Europe in the interests of his profession. While in Europe he contributed articles on medical topics, and has continued to do so since, to medical journals in this country. He has been president of the Penobscot Medical Society.

In 1852 Dr. Field married Sarah Russ, daughter of Dr. McRuer, and has had two daughters.

Nathan Lamson Fowler was born in Fairfield, February, 1821. He entered college on Junior standing from Waterville College. On leaving college he taught schools in his native and neighboring towns, in Groton, N. H., and more recently a year or more in Winslow, N. J.

He studied civil engineering in Lowell, Mass., and has of late years resided in Atlantic City, N. J. He has held several municipal offices where he has lived.

In 1847 he married Mary M. Furber, and has had four children, daughters.

Charles Marsden Freeman was born in Limerick in 1825, son of Rev. Charles Freeman (1812). On leaving college he studied law in the office of Messrs. Howard & Shepley, Portland, was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of his profession in Cherryfield, where he remained three years. On the death of his father he returned to Limerick. The loss of hearing discouraged him from pursuing his profession and from active business. He has resided in Limerick, Chelsea, Mass., and Boston, but for the most part in Baldwin on the homestead of his grandfather, Hon. Mr. Pierce, where he has made himself useful in the care of the farm. He employs himself with books, maintains his interest in current events and in social life so far as his severe infirmity permits. He has never married.

Lewis Goodrich was born in Bingham, January, 1817. Immediately after graduation he entered on a course of theological study in the seminary at Bangor, and graduated in 1848. January, 1850, he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Dedham, its first pastor. He has since exercised his ministry in Pembroke and Stratnam, N. H., in Wells, West Auburn, Warren, and is at present in Lovell. Scarcely a Sabbath has he been laid aside from his work in his ministry of more than thirty years, a laborious, faithful servant of his Master.

In 1848 he married Lucy Ann Baker of Moscow, and has five sons and two daughters. Two of his sons are graduates, one of Harvard and one of Amherst.

Moses Bradbury Goodwin was born in Buxton, April, 1819. Repeated attempts to obtain information concerning him have been without avail. From a classmate we learn that he was in the public service in Washington some years since, that he resided afterward at Franklin, N. H., and that he was married and had issue.

John Munroe Goodwin was born in Baldwin, April, 1819. After graduating, he taught a year in Dennysville, and six months in the academy in Alfred. He then read law with Samuel Wells, Esq., of Portland, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court and governor

of the State, and Edward Fox, Esq., of Portland, now judge of the United States District Court of Maine. He was admitted to the bar, began practice at Mechanic Falls and then at Portland, and in 1850 removed to Biddeford, where he has since been in active practice. He was in the Senate of the State in 1856, and represented his city in the House in 1863–64. He has been president of York County Savings Bank from its incorporation.

In 1850 he married Harriet P. Herrick, daughter of Benjamin J. Herrick, Esq., of Alfred, and has had five children, four sons and one daughter, all now living.

Lyman Gould was born in Dixmont, June, 1817. He studied medicine for a time, but never engaged in the practice. He has devoted himself to the work of teaching in North Carolina and Georgia; had charge of Gaston Institute, Alabama, four years, and of West Enterprise Female Seminary, Mississippi, eight years; from 1864 to 1880 kept a private school in Meridian, Miss.; and is now president of Henderson College, Texas.

In 1850 he married Ann E. Davis of Knoxville, Ga., and has had three daughters and two sons.

Francis Pickard Hale was born in Rowley, Mass., September, 1819. He fitted for college at Dummer Academy, under N Cleaveland (1813). Directly after graduating he went to Girardtown, Va, where he was employed in teaching two years. He then returned to Massachusetts, became solicitor of patents in Boston, and continued in that business, his residence being in Charlestown. He died suddenly while on a visit to his native place, September, 1877.

He married Ann Stickney of Rowley, and had two children, a son and a daughter.

Richard Lord Hodgdon was born in South Berwick, April, 1825. On leaving college he went South and was employed as a teacher in Glyn County, Ga., three years. He then studied medicine with Dr. Theodore H. Jewett (1834), meanwhile attending lectures in the Harvard Medical School and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took his medical degree in 1852. After spending a year in the hospital at South Boston, he settled in what is now Arlington, his present residence. He is a member of Massachusetts Medical Society, in which he has held official positions. He has published official and professional papers.

He married Maria E., daughter of Dr. T. Willington, and has had two sons and a daughter, all now living.

Ralph Waldo Johnson, son of Judge Alfred Johnson (1808), was born in Belfast, December, 1820. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar, and was in active practice in Belfast for ten years. He represented his town in the Legislature twice; twice was nominated for Congress; was president of the Bank of Commerce in Belfast. During his later years he was engaged in extensive operations of business in Boston and in the Western States, and largely increased his fortune. July, 1867, he sailed with his wife, daughter of Ex-Governor Crosby, for Europe, and spent a year in travel. At the outset of his voyage by imprudent exposure he contracted a disease of the lungs from which he never recovered, and which proved fatal November, 1869, when on his return home from a journey, at St. James Hotel, Boston. He had acquired extensive information, especially on financial and commercial subjects; was of active habits and many cares, a discriminating observer, of a kind and genial disposition and generous hospitality Inheriting strong love for his Alma Mater from his grandfather, one of its active founders, and his father, one of the earliest graduates, an overseer and then a trustee, he contributed to the fund for the Memorial Hall, and in his will founded two scholarships which bear family names. He left no children.

George Henry Kingsbury was born in Kennebunk, March, 1827. On leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in his profession in Boston, where he has since resided. He has been deputy collector in the custom-house, Boston. He has married twice: first, Lizzie Watts of Boston, who lived but a short time; second, Marion Winchester of Boston, by whom he has had five children, four daughters and a son, of whom the eldest daughter has died. His son is in the practice of law in Boston.

Javan Knapp Mason was born in Bethel, September, 1817. After graduation he was assistant teacher in the High School in Bath six months, then principal of St. Albans Academy for about the same time, and of Lewiston Falls Academy for a term. He pursued theological study in Bangor, graduating in 1848, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Hampden, where he remained fifteen years. From 1864 to 1878 he was pastor of the church in Thomaston, and then became acting pastor over the church in Fryeburg,

where he still remains. He was trustee of the academy in Hampden, and supervisor of schools of that town several years; has been on the Board of Overseers of the college for some years, and on its examining and visiting committees; a trustee of Fryeburg Academy; corresponding secretary of the General Conference of Congregational Churches of Maine six years. In 1870 was appointed by the governor deputy to the national congress on prisons; was elected director of the National Prison Association, and in 1872 was commissioner from Maine to the International Penitentiary Congress, London; was elected corresponding member of La Société General des Prisons, and was contributor to its *Bulletin*. He has published sermons, lectures, and papers relating to pœnology in the issues of the National Prison Association and International Prison Congress.

He married in 1849 Susanna R., daughter of Col. Thaddeus T. Twitchell of Bethel, and has had a son and four daughters. In 1875 he received from the college the degree of D. D.

James Newton, born August, 1811, entered college from Adrain, Mich., and it is supposed returned to the West, where he has labored in the ministry of the gospel.

Horace Parker was born in Kittery, November, 1817. After graduating he taught the academy in Eliot two years, where he has resided from that time. He has devoted much of his life to the work of teaching, although for some years he was assistant purser in the United States navy yard at Kittery. He has been county commissioner of the county, superintendent of schools of his town several years, and for the last few years principal of the Free High School in Eliot. In 1856 he married Abbie L. Fogg, and has had one child, a son.

Lewis Leonard Record was born in Minot, September, 1816. He was principal of Westbrook Seminary two years; was ordained into the ministry of the Universalist denomination in Gray in 1850; was principal of the academy in Houlton and pastor of the Universalist Society in that town from 1851 to 1854. He then removed to West Scituate, Mass., where he had charge of the Universalist Society for five years, and thence to Annisquam, where he remained three years. In 1861, having removed to Stevens' Plains, he entered the service as chaplain of the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers in the spring of 1864, was at Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and at Newbern, N. C. Returning from the army he was engaged in secular

employments, preaching as opportunity presented, but suffering from ill health contracted in the public service until 1870, when he removed to Marlboro', N. H., to take charge of the society in that town, where he died December, 1871.

Mr. Record married twice: in 1845 Cynthia Munroe of Auburn, who died in 1848, leaving a daughter; and in 1852 Irene Stevens of Stevens' Plains, by whom he had two sons, both now deceased.

Nathaniel Putnam Richardson was born in Portland, August, 1825. On leaving college he began a life of active pursuits as a man of business, first in Portland, then at Litchfield, Conn., and more recently in Geneva, N. Y. He married Mary Woods, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Smith, formerly pastor of the Third Congregational Church, Portland, and has had five children, of whom three now survive. A son, Leonard Woods Richardson, is professor of modern languages, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Charles Phelps Roberts was born in Bangor, February, 1822. He studied law with James S. Rowe, Esq., of Bangor. He engaged in the profession two years in Levant, now Kenduskeag; became editor of a daily newspaper in Bangor, holding that position twelve years; was superintendent of the public schools of the city twelve years. He has been member of the city council. He now (1879) resides in Boston in connection with the public press.

In 1861 he married Margaret A. Rich of Winterport, and has a son and daughter.

O'Neil Watson Robinson was born in Waterford, July, 1824. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, opened an office in Bethel, and secured a good practice. Early in the war of the rebellion he entered the public service, was commissioned captain of the Fourth Maine Battery, afterwards the First Mounted Artillery; was at one time chief of artillery, Third Corps, and promoted major; was in active service nearly three years when ill health compelled him to return home to recruit, but without avail, and he died at the home of his father, July, 1864.

William Henry Seavey was born in Hallowell, March, 1823. He devoted himself to the work of a teacher, for which he had peculiar qualifications. He was for some years at the head of a grammar school for boys in Boston, then twelve years principal of the Girls' High and Normal School of the city. He was admirably fitted for

the position both as instructor and governor, acquiring great influence over his pupils. He was of varied accomplishments, loved his work, and contributed to its honor and dignity in a city famed for its system of popular instruction. He had tastes for mathematical and natural science, and excelled in studies pertaining to the philosophy of the intellectual and moral powers. He prepared a text-book of American history which had a wide circulation. He died in Boston, April, 1868.

John Hannibal Sheppard was born in Wiscasset. He studied medicine, and took M. D. in the Harvard Medical School in 1849. He was for some years in California, whence he returned to Boston, where he died in 1870.

John Parker Skeele was born in Kennebunkport, October, 1821. After teaching two years in Conway, N. H., he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1850. In the autumn of that year he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Hallowell, where he labored faithfully and to acceptance until in consequence of failing health he resigned the pastorate in 1856. In the following year he was settled in the ministry in North Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained seven years. He then removed to Hartford, Conn., and was in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions six years until 1870, when he became pastor of the Congregational Church, Hatfield, Mass., for three years. He then removed to East Bloomfield, N. Y., where he was acting pastor of the Congregational Church. In April, 1881, he was seized with pneumonia, and died after an illness of six days.

In 1851 he married Elizabeth Blodgett, daughter of Deacon Blodgett of Bucksport. They have had four children, sons, of whom three are living, the second a graduate of Amherst and now in the middle class in Andover Seminary.

William Bradford Snell was born in Winthrop, July, 1821, son of a prominent physician and surgeon. After graduating he taught Monmouth Academy six years, meanwhile reading law under the advice of Hon. S. P. Benson (1825), and Judge May of Winthrop, and Hon. Manlius S. Clarke of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and settled in Fairfield in 1853. While resident there he represented the town twice in the Legislature, was elected attorney for the county in 1857 and again in 1860. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he gave himself to the service of his country as captain of the Thirteenth Maine, and served three years. In 1867

he was elected to the State Senate from Kennebec County, and a second time in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant judge of the police court in the District of Columbia for six years, reappointed in 1876, and has proved an able, efficient magistrate.

In 1847 he married Martha A. Pray of Monmouth. They have had three daughters, one only now surviving, Mrs. Dr. F. C. Thayer of Waterville.

Joseph Merrill True was born in Pownal, March, 1818. Soon after graduating he became principal of Lee Normal Academy, then just opened, where he remained more than three years; was then successively principal of Lincoln and Calais Academies for more than five years. In 1856 he resumed the charge of the institution at Lee, where he continued until 1871. Seized with a severe pneumonic attack, he relinquished his position and never regained health. He was reputed to have been successful in teaching and management, devoting himself assiduously to his work; his highest desire, as one affirmed, being to do the most for his pupils. He died at Lee, Oct. 5, 1874, having secured the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He married Mary Stubbs of Pownal, and left two sons.

Isaac Newton Wadsworth was born in Hallowell, the part now Manchester, December, 1823. He went to North Carolina to teach, but was compelled in a year to return, an invalid from malarial fever. Recovering his health he spent six years on the Pacific coast, engaged in surveying, mining, etc. He has been connected with schools as teacher or supervisor much of his time since 1850, has been chairman of selectmen, and has represented his town in the Legislature twice. He cultivates a farm in his native town.

He has married twice: first in 1848 Mary A. Briggs, by whom he had three children; second in 1866 Charlotte N. Stuart, by whom he has had two children. Four children are now living.

Ganem Washburn was born in Livermore, October, 1823. On leaving college he read law in the office of Reuel Washburn, Esq., Livermore, and Israel Washburn, Jr., Esq., Orono, and was admitted to practice in 1847. He emigrated to the West and settled in Oshkosh, Wis., where he still resides. He has been a member of the Senate of Wisconsin, judge of Winnebago County and of Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State. In 1850 he married Sarah S. Strickland of Livermore, and has four children now living.

Milton Welch was born in Monmouth, August, 1819. He gave himself to the work of teaching for several years, and at last was principal of the academy at Houlton. Failing health compelled him to abandon the employment, and he engaged in more active business. He was popular as a teacher and respected as a man. He died in Houlton, January, 1866.

Nathaniel Gilman White was born in Amesbury, Mass., May, 1821. After graduation read law in the office of Asahel Huntington, Esq., Salem, Mass., was admitted to the bar of Essex County in 1848, and settled in Lawrence, Mass , where he has since resided. He has served in both branches of the city government, and for several years has held the responsible position of president of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He married in 1862 Mary A. Bell, daughter of Hon. James Bell of Exeter, N. H., senator from New Hampshire, and has had three children.

Francis Fenelon Williams was born in Kennebunk, July, 1824. On leaving college he taught two years a private school in Atlanta, Ga., and in the public schools in New Orleans, La., where he was also for a time superintendent of the Orphan Boys' Asylum. He then pursued a theological course at Bangor and East Windsor Seminaries, graduating in 1851. He was ordained over the Second Congregational Church in Manchester, Conn , in 1853, where he remained three years ; was acting pastor four years in Gilead, Conn , Northbridge, Mass., and other towns ; from 1861 to 1868 labored with churches in Scituate and East Marshfield , Mass ; subsequently in Lacon, Ill., Boylston, Mass., and at this writing in Freetown, Mass. Mr. Williams has contributed occasionally to the religious press, and published a sermon on "Conversation: Our Accountability in It." He has never married.

Joshua Young was born in Bangor, September, 1823. After graduating he pursued the course in the Divinity School, Cambridge, graduating in 1848, and the year following was ordained pastor of the New North Church, Hanover Street, Boston. The society, however, having ceased its organization and united with another, in 1853 he was called to the First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt., where he remained ten years. He then removed to Hingham, Mass., where he exercised his ministry five years. After a tour abroad in Europe, Egypt, and Syria, he accepted a call to Fall River, Mass., where he

remained seven years. At this writing (1879) he has been pastor of the First Parish Church, Groton, Mass., five years. He has published several sermons and contributed to periodicals. He was superintendent of schools for eight years in Burlington.

In 1849 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sylvanus Plimpton, M. D., Cambridge, Mass. They have five children, three daughters and two sons.

1846.

Levi Loring Bradbury was born in Auburn, February, 1821. From the class record we learn that he taught a year or two after leaving college in Rhode Island; he then went to Louisiana and became private tutor in a gentleman's family, meanwhile pursuing the study of law; he was admitted to the bar and settled in the practice in Montgomery, Texas; was successful in his profession, and was reputed to stand at the head of the bar in the county.

He was married and had children. He died from disease of the heart in 1860.

Edwin Lee Brown was born in Bangor, March, 1827. He began the study of law in Bangor, but after two years devoted himself to the study of architecture in Boston, where he prosecuted that as a profession ten years. He was active in originating the Boston Art Club. Removing to New York he became a member of a firm in the manufacture of sidewalk and vault lights. In 1860 he became resident in Chicago, where he engaged in a similar manufacture of large extent in the firm of Brown Brothers, and is now the sole proprietor. He has held other positions as president of the "Western Sand Blast" and "Western Seed" Companies, and the gas company at Evanston; he has been president of the Young Men's Library Association, Chicago, and was active in establishing the "Western Lecture Bureau"; has been president of the "Interstate Industrial Exposition," the "Illinois Humane Society," and "International Humane Society" (now the "American Humane Association"), their object being to prevent cruelty to animals in lines of transportation.

In 1850 he married Mary E. Babcock of Charlestown, Mass., and has a daughter and three sons.

Charles Moody Chamberlain entered college from Lisbon, where he resided at the time with a relative, Samuel Moody, Esq. He read law and was settled in the profession in New Orleans, the

home of his family. His class record states that he was also "engaged in sugar planting and cotton speculation." In 1852 he was a Whig candidate for Congress from a Louisiana district, but failed of an election; he practised law in California some years, and held for one term the office of judge of the District Court of California. Professional business having called him to Nevada, he was seized with apoplexy and died in Virginia City, September, 1862. He was married and left a wife and three daughters.

Charles Stetson Crosby was born in Hampden, October, 1824. He read law, was admitted to the Penobscot bar and settled in Bangor; he had secured a lucrative practice and high promise in the profession, and was county attorney for three years. Early in the war of the Rebellion he entered the military service and continued in it to the close; he has since practised law in Manchester, Iowa. He died very suddenly Jan. 23, 1881.

He married Evelina Owen of Brunswick, but had no children.

Frederic Augustus Deane was born in Ellsworth, September, 1825, brother of Henry P. Deane (1844). He employed himself in teaching the year after graduating and then entered upon the study of law; was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice; he spent some years in California, allured there by the prevalent reports of its riches. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted as private in the service in a California regiment, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy; returned to Portland and enlisted in a Maine regiment, and served through the war with the record of a brave and faithful soldier. His health became seriously impaired under the exposures of military life and he never regained it. In the hope that he might be benefited by a sea voyage he set sail from Portland for San Francisco, January, 1867; but the pulmonary affection against which he was struggling rapidly advanced, and he died on shipboard, March 16. He was never married.

Charles Robert Pinckney Dunlap was born in Brunswick, February, 1827, son of Governor Robert P. Dunlap (1815). He studied medicine and received his medical degree from the college in 1849. He pursued his profession for a time in a Western State; during the late war was assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteers, and at one time was post-surgeon, Fort Union, New Mexico. He has never married, and resides now in New York City.

Joseph Willard Ellis was born in Augusta, January, 1825. He studied medicine with Dr. Hill of Augusta, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1849, and settled in the practice in his native town. He had gained reputation as a skilful and successful practitioner when he fell a victim of pulmonary disease, March, 1862. He was married and left a wife and one son. His teacher, Dr. Hill, whose eminence gives weight to his testimony, writing to the class secretary says of him, "Dr. Ellis was a man of no ordinary mental capacity; he possessed a keen analyzing intellect, discriminating judgment; socially Dr. Ellis was kind, affectionate, and firm in his attachment to friends; a man of sterling integrity. Some time before his death he became an interested member of the Episcopal Church."

Charles Henry Emerson was born in Parsonsfield, August, 1818. On leaving college he taught a school a few months in Saccarappa, and then read law in Alfred and Boston; was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1850 and practised in that city two or three years; in 1852 he abandoned the law and engaged in theological study at Andover, Mass. He served as a missionary in Washington County two years and then was ordained pastor of the Congregational churches in Springfield and Lee, adjoining towns in Penobscot County, where he labored fourteen years. At this writing (1880) he has been eight years acting pastor of a Congregational church in Creighton, Knox County, Neb. In 1858 he married Lydia Ricker, and has had seven children of whom four are now living. The record of his class represents Mr Emerson as having devoted himself with great fidelity to his office and work, and as "having by his personal efforts in Springfield and Lee built two houses for public worship."

John Samuel Hill Fogg was born in Eliot, May, 1826. He entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Theodore Jewett (1834), attending meanwhile the medical course of lectures of the college, and also of Harvard, at which school he took his medical degree in 1850. He at once engaged in the practice in South Boston, where he has since resided.

In 1850 he married Sarah Frances Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, Esq., of Exeter, N. H., who died in 1871, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest now survives (Harvard, 1873; M. D. 1876). In 1872 he married Mary G. Clinch, daughter of Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, rector of St. Matthew's, South Boston.

Dr. Fogg is a member of the Medical Society of Massachusetts, and a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society. He

was in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1855, and was for some years on the school board of the city. For some years Dr. Fogg has been disabled from active duty, and even confined to his chamber by paralysis. Under this severe visitation and calamity he has maintained in an uncommon degree his genial temper and disposition, and having inherited a taste for genealogical and historical researches, has found employment and solace in such pursuits. He has rendered valuable aid to others in this direction. The writer has reason to acknowledge his frequent communications of intelligence regarding graduates of the college. He is in the communion of the Congregational Church.

James William Hanscom was born in Eliot, October, 1827. Having graduated with high honors, he accepted a position as assistant in one of the high schools in Portland, which he held a few months and then took charge of Thornton Academy, Saco, but died after a brief illness, August, 1847. He had made an impression by his oration at his college Commencement, by his repute as a scholar, and his personal bearing while in Portland, which led a gentleman of discernment and conversant with men to speak of him as "a singularly gifted young man."

John Haskell was born in New Gloucester, February, 1818. After spending a year in teaching he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1850, and in December of that year was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Dover, Mass., where he remained eight years. He was then installed over the church in Raynham, Mass , and labored six years. After three years in charge of the church in Revere, Mass., he was called to Lisbon, Conn. ; and four years later, induced by the health of his wife, he removed to Maine and ministered to the church in Newcastle, until in 1876 he removed to Billerica, Mass., where he still resides acting pastor of the Congregational Church.

In 1851 Mr. Haskell married Lucy F. Dickey of Bangor, who died in 1872 leaving no children. In 1873 he again married Annie P. Chase, who deceased in 1879, leaving a son. Mr. Haskell has shown his interest in popular education by active service on school committees in towns where he lived.

Stephen Abbott Holt was born in Norway, February, 1821. Immediately after he took his degree, he entered the Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1849. Early in the following year he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Milton, Vt.,

and engaged with earnest zeal in the work of the ministry; with zeal indeed beyond his strength, for his health which had not been strong in college broke down, and in two years compelled him to abandon the profession of his choice for "employment better suited to his constitution." He found a position in a well-known Boston firm, H. Cutter & Co., which happily proved favorable for the restoration of his health. He became a partner in the firm and eventually continued in the business by himself. He was prospered, but at length suffered almost financial ruin through the iniquity of a trusted agent in the West. He has since in a measure recovered himself through the forbearance of creditors, his own good name, and patient industry, throughout maintaining his character as a Christian man.

In 1850 he married Nancy W., daughter of Mr. Cutter of the firm above mentioned, and has had seven children of whom four are now living. His residence is in Winchester, Mass.

William Francis Jackson was born in Brunswick, November, 1824. After graduation he engaged in the study of medicine, took a medical degree in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1849, and settled in Gardiner. In 1853, after having turned his attention to homœopathy, he removed to Roxbury, now embraced in the city of Boston, where he soon secured extensive practice, and won the respect and affection of patients and the community. Notwithstanding a somewhat abrupt bearing, he was "kind, tender-hearted, and generous," always ready to respond to a call for sympathy and relief. He suffered some months from an attack of paralysis, the effect as was supposed of overwork, and died April, 1879.

He married in 1850 Abby C. West, and left three sons.

Franklin Lafayette Knight was born in Maine, August, 1824. He was engaged in teaching several years, was appointed to the professorship of Greek and Latin in the University of the South; received the degree of D. D. from the University of Maryland; was ordained in 1853 and exercised his ministry in Maryland for some time; in 1859 was invited to be chaplain to the bishop of New Jersey; was principal of the Diocesan Training and Theological School, Tennessee, for a few years; returned to Washington and served in the ministry the remainder of his life as assistant in the Church of the the Epiphany, and also in St. John's. He was of repute as a classical teacher, of blameless life, retiring in disposition, highly esteemed and respected. He died in Washington, D. C., April, 1876. In 1851 he married, and left a wife and five sons and two daughters.

George Frost Mellen was born in Durham, N. H., February, 1826. He studied medicine with Dr. Hall in Saco, and graduated M. D. from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1851. He began medical practice in Yazoo City, Miss., and soon after removed to Satartia. He is reported to have secured a large practice. He resided in New Orleans for several months in 1857 or 1858, was with Walker in his last expedition to Nicaragua, and was wrecked on the Honduras coast. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army in Virginia, and as hospital surgeon in Georgia. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had attained its highest degree. He died in Satartia, Miss., February, 1877. He married in 1852 Caroline Lunt of Augusta, Me., who died the year following.

Donatus Merrill was born in March, 1826, and entered college from Lisbon. He pursued a theological course at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1850. He at first was employed in the service of the Maine Missionary Society and then removed to Illinois, where he was pastor of a Congregational church in Bunker Hill, Macoupin County. He died in Woodburn, Ill., July, 1853. He married before leaving Maine.

Moses Leland Morse was born in Wilton, May, 1822. Since he graduated he was most of the time engaged in teaching. For some years he resided in Stoneham, Mass., where he was superintendent of schools. He had been a teacher several years when in consequence of ill health he abandoned that calling, studied law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but did little in practice, his infirmities continuing to harass him until his death by paralysis at Charlestown, Mass., October, 1875. He married twice and left a wife and two sons.

Henry Orr was born in Brunswick, June, 1823. He read law in Alfred, and has been to this time resident in Brunswick in the practice of his profession. He has been for ten years judge of the municipal court. He has never married.

William Osgood was born in North Yarmouth, November, 1826. After graduation he began his medical studies with his father, Dr. Amos Osgood, meanwhile at intervals teaching schools, and with Dr. Ruel Barrows of Fryeburg, attracted to that place by the anatomical museum formed by the noted Dr. Alexander Ramsay. He attended three courses at the Medical School of the college, and one course at

the Medical School of Harvard, graduating at the former in 1850. He settled in his profession in his native town, where he has been in active practice to the present time. He has held offices of trust in the town, has been president of Cumberland County Medical Association and vice-president of the State Medical Association, and is now pension examining surgeon.

He married Sarah E. Gammans of Belfast in 1860, and has two sons.

Jairus Ware Perry was born in Raymond, December, 1821. After graduating he studied law with N. Hazen, Esq., of Andover, Mass., and opened an office in that town, but soon removed to Salem, where he continued in active practice until the failure of health disabled him for intellectual effort. He was associated in the profession with Hon. William C. Endicott, now on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and subsequently in the firm of Perry & Tuckerman. He was a member of the City Council some years, elected more than once by votes of those opposed to him in politics. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and won respect for integrity, sincerity, and ability. He published a "Treatise on the Law of Trusts, etc.," of which a writer in the Boston *Advertiser* affirmed that it was an "achievement which, if the author should do nothing else, would render his life useful as well as honorable." Late in 1876, admonished by symptoms of brain disease, he sailed for Europe, during his tour was stricken with paralysis, recovered sufficiently to return home with hope of resuming his profession; but a sudden renewed attack terminated his life, August, 1877. He left a wife and a son (Bowdoin College, 1878).

He received the degree from the college of LL. D., and was a member of the Board of Overseers.

Joseph Coffin Pickard was born in Auburn, September, 1826, brother of Josiah L. (1844). His life has been devoted for the most part to teaching. He first had charge of Gould Academy, Bethel, for one term, and then for two years of that at Fryeburg. He then went through the course of the Theological Seminary at Bangor, still with the expectation of pursuing his original purpose. From 1852 to 1860 he was tutor in Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., and professor of modern languages in the University of Wisconsin. At the last date he relinquished teaching for more active pursuits, but yielding to persuasion of friends resumed the professorship in the Wisconsin University, from which by the action of the regents he with the rest of the

Faculty were removed not long after. In 1873 he became professor of the English language and literature in the Industrial University at Urbana, Ill., and still occupies that position.

In 1853 he married Mary Ann Storer, and has had five children all now living.

Josiah Pierce was born in Gorham, June, 1827, son of Josiah (1818). He read law, and entered on the practice in Portland, where he remained until 1855, when he was appointed secretary of legation in St. Petersburg. At the expiration of his term of office he entered into business relations with Messrs. Winans at St. Petersburg, which still continue. He now resides in London, England. In 1865 he received an order of knighthood from the Emperor of Russia. He has been elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Zoölogical Society, and a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and of the Society of Arts. He is also corresponding member of the Historical Society of Maine.

Mr. Pierce has married twice: first, Martha D. Lander of Salem, Mass., who died in 1873, leaving three children, one only now surviving, Josiah, Jr., now in Emanuel College, Cambridge, England; second, in 1877, Isabella Millet of Portland, by whom he has no children.

William Whitney Rice was born in Buxton, March, 1826. After graduation he was preceptor of the academy, Leicester, Mass., four years. He then studied law with Hon Emory Washburn, Worcester, Mass., was admitted to the bar and settled in the practice in Worcester in 1854, and has since resided there. He has been judge of the Court of Insolvency of the county, mayor of the city, attorney for the Middle District of Massachusetts five years, representative of the city in the Legislature, and of the district in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congress. In 1855 he married Cornelia A. Moen of Worcester, who died in 1862 leaving two sons, of whom the elder died in 1864, and the younger is a member of Harvard College. In 1875 he married Alice M. Miller of Worcester.

Frederic Dummer Sewall was born in Bath, son of Joseph S. (1812), January, 1826. He studied law in Bath, where he settled in the practice, and which is still his legal residence; although, being in the public service, he has of late years spent much of his time in Washington. In 1861 he entered the military service as assistant adjutant-general under Gen. O. O. Howard. In the following year he was

commissioned colonel Nineteenth Maine; was in 1863 transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps as major; was promoted colonel of the same, and breveted brigadier-general July, 1865, "for meritorious services during the war"; was inspector under Gen. Howard in the Freedmen's Bureau, and more recently has been and is now supervisor of internal revenue. He has prepared "Internal Revenue Manual," a government publication. Gen. Sewall married in 1849 Eveline Hill Gove of Bath, and has had three children, of whom a son and daughter are living.

Leonard Downes Shepley was born in Saco, April, 1826, brother of John R. (1837). He studied law for a time in the office of Messrs. Howard & Shepley, Portland, but never entered upon the practice. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1867, when, the Portland Water Company having been formed, he became its treasurer, and held that position at the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly from an attack of apoplexy, December, 1878. He left a wife and three children.

Benjamin Galen Snow was born in Brewer, October, 1818. After graduating he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1849, meanwhile teaching, at intervals, high schools in the vicinity to meet indebtedness and expenses. He engaged with earnestness in mission work in neighboring towns during his seminary course and afterward. In 1849 and 1851 he supplied churches in Pembroke, Lubec, and Cooper. He then offered himself to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was appointed to a new mission in Micronesia. Having received ordination in Brewer in November, 1851, he sailed with his wife, who was Miss Lydia Vose Buck of Robbinston, for his station, pausing on his way at the Sandwich Islands, for the sailing of the mission schooner "Carolina," and landing October, 1852, on Strong's Island, or, in the native tongue, Kusaie. He approved himself a faithful, persistent, and valued servant of the Board. Besides his strictly pastoral work, he was the first to reduce the island tongue into written form, and in due time issued successively primers, reading and spelling books, the Gospels, Acts, and some of the epistles, hymn-books, and what may be called a church manual. Subsequently he performed a similar work for the Marshall Islands, has now on hand other translations not yet in print, and had nearly completed one of the Epistles to the Romans, when he suffered a paralytic seizure, which compelled him to suspend labor and return to the United States, where he now resides with his family

at his early home, slowly regaining health, with the comforting assurance that if active work has ceased he has not spent his strength for naught. He has two children, born in Kusaie, a daughter and son.*

Perez Southworth was born in Winthrop, August, 1822. He entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, but pursued theology subsequently with Rev. David Thurston in his native town. He went South and exercised the ministry he had received among destitute churches in Eastern Tennessee and Western Georgia. The class record states that his name was proposed for the professorship of mathematics in the University of Tennessee, he having distinguished himself while in college by his fondness for that branch. While travelling in that State he was violently seized with cholera, which was prevalent; found shelter in a deserted dwelling by the aid of his travelling companion; was visited twice by a physician, but died in a few hours, June, 1849. He was greatly respected by his class for both mental and moral excellences.

Charles Augustus Spofford was born in Deer Isle, January, 1822. After graduation he taught a school in Castine one year; he then began the study of law in the office of Hon. John Ruggles and A. P. Gould, Esqs., in Thomaston; completed his studies with Hon. Charles J. Abbott, Esq. (1825), Castine, and was admitted to the bar of Hancock County; he settled in the practice in his native town. He has represented the town in the Legislature twice, and during the last term of service in 1857 was Speaker of the House; from 1850 to 1854 was deputy collector of customs in Castine; in 1855 he was a member from his district of the Senate of Maine; from 1871 to 1873 was attorney for the county of Hancock.

In 1856 he married Lucretia J. Haskell of Deer Isle, and has had three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom a son and daughter are living.

Thomas Hammond Talbot was born in East Machias, July, 1823. After graduation he taught school a winter in Machias, and for two years taught Latin in the academy in Standish. He began the study of law in East Machias soon after leaving college, and completed it in the Dane Law School, Harvard, in 1848; from 1850 to 1862 he prosecuted his profession in Portland, and since 1872 in Boston. During the interval just indicated he served in the war of the Rebellion as

* Mr. Snow died in Brewer, May 1, 1880, the issue of his seizure in the Micronesia Islands.

lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Maine Volunteers, and after the close of the war was in the civil service until 1871 in Washington; the latter portion of the time as assistant attorney-general of the United States.

In 1852 he published a discussion on the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law of 1850, besides contributing to the public press.

In 1862 Mr. Talbot married Mrs. Mary L. Powers, daughter of Erastus Richardson, M. D., of Eastport. They are without children.

James Brown Thornton, brother of Thomas G. Thornton (1844), was born in Saco, July, 1825. On leaving college he pursued a course of theological studies at Bangor and East Windsor, Conn., seminaries. He was settled in the pastorate over Congregational churches in Scarboro' and Milford, Mass, and supplied churches in St. John, N. B., and Somersworth, N. H. Failure of health compelled him to retire from the pastoral office, and he has of late years resided in Scarboro'.

He married Katherine M. Stoughton of East Windsor, Conn., who died January, 1872, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom a son and daughter are now living.

He again married Clara Small of St. John, N. B.

George Barnard Upham was born March, 1824. He was an adopted son of Prof. Upham. On leaving college he entered upon the study of medicine with Isaac Lincoln, M. D., of Brunswick; attended lectures at the New York University, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin Medical Schools, graduating at the last in 1850. He settled in the practice of his profession in Yonkers, N. Y., where he has since resided.

He married Sarah B. Richardson of Bath, and has had six children.

John Anderson Waterman was born in Gorham, June, 1827. After graduation he taught the academy in Dennysville a year, and that in Alfred about two years. Meanwhile he began the study of law with Hon. Nathan Dane Appleton, Esq. (1813), in Alfred, completed his studies with Hon. Josiah Pierce (1818); was admitted to the bar, and settled in the practice in Gorham, which has always been his residence. He was treasurer of Cumberland County in 1857–58, and has been several years judge of probate for the county, and is on the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1853 he married Evelina L., daughter of Hon. Josiah Pierce, and has had five children, of whom three are now living.

Edwin Bonaparte Webb was born in New Castle, January, 1820. After graduation he was principal of the High School in Bath for a

year. He then entered on a course of theological study in the seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1850. He then spent a few months in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. In 1850 he was ordained into the pastorate over the First Congregational Church and Society in Augusta, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Tappan in a sphere of great responsibility. After a ministry of ten years he accepted a call to the pastorate over the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, where he still remains in his nineteenth year of service. In 1865 he received the degree of D. D. from Williams College, and in 1877 from his Alma Mater.

Dr. Webb has published sermons and been a contributor to the public press.

He married Elizabeth Temple, daughter of Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta; has had three daughters, of whom only one survives.

Samuel Jameson Witherbee was born in Machias, January, 1825. The writer has failed of all efforts to ascertain the particulars of his course since graduation, except what the record of the class contains. He was in the Theological Seminary at Bangor, but did not complete the course. He subsequently went to Delaware, where it is supposed he was employed in teaching for a year or two.

He had married, and had a son and daughter. He died in 1862, his wife having died two years before.

1847.

Walter Bingham Alden was born in Belfast, April, 1827. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Waldo County in 1849. He practised law in Belfast in partnership with the late Judge Dickerson until 1853, when he engaged in mercantile business in New York City. He has of late years resided in Belfast, having retired from active business. In 1855 he married Julia C., daughter of Hon. James P. White of Belfast. They have a daughter.

Charles Woodbury Barrett was born in Portland, November, 1826. After graduating he chose the profession of a civil engineer, was employed on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad during its construction, and then was resident engineer in Portland. He was subsequently employed on the Fox and Wisconsin Canal in Wisconsin. He died May, 1866, leaving a wife who was daughter of Rev. Dr. C. D. Westbrook of Kingston, N. Y., and three daughters, of whom two are now living.

Samuel Augustus Bickford was born in Skowhegan, October, 1823. He entered Senior from Waterville, studied law in the office of Messrs. Coburn & Wyman of Skowhegan, was admitted to the bar, and practised law for a time in Anson. He went to Australia in 1853, where he remained several years. Since his return he has resided for the most part in the place of his birth.

Alvin Boody was born in Jackson, July, 1820, brother of Henry H. (1842). On leaving college he became principal of Lewiston Falls Academy, Auburn, for some years, and then of Fryeburg Academy, in both of which he proved an able and efficient teacher. Early in 1856 he removed to Hudson, St. Croix County, Wis., to take charge of the large property and business of his brother. He had been there from two to three years when he was seized with typhoid fever, and died in the fall of 1858.

He married Miss Sarah Ellen Small of Auburn, and had one child dying in early life. "He was a man of excellent judgment, of uncommon business capacity, of great gentleness and purity of character, combined with invincible firmness and decision."

Jonathan Greenleaf Eveleth was born in New Gloucester, May, 1822. After graduating he was principal of an academy in Norway for one year and a half. He then studied law in the office of Messrs. Fessenden & Deblois, Portland, and then took a course in the Dane Law School, Harvard. In 1852 he settled in the profession in New York in the law firm of Eveleth & Bissell, until 1859. An enterprising spirit having led them early in their connection to embark in the recent discovery of petroleum, and to purchase what they supposed to be the whole oil territory, and this venture proving successful, they abandoned the law for the new promise. They sunk the first well for the product in Titusville, Pa. Mr. Eveleth had good repute in his profession, and also for capacity in business, and was to all appearances on the road to great success, when he fell a victim to Bright's disease, and died in 1861.

In 1852 he married Mary E. Weeks of Bath, and left a wife and son. The son has since died in Tubingen, Germany, a student in the Ober Gymnasium.

Samuel Archer Eveleth was born in Windham, January, 1826. On leaving college besides teaching other schools he had charge of the academy in Patten a year and a half. He studied law with his father John Eveleth, Esq. (1814), and practised his profession in the same

town, but died in 1856. He had gained the respect, confidence, and esteem of all classes, as appears from the notice of his death in the *Christian Mirror:* "The Sabbath school of which he was superintendent, the church of which he was a faithful and blameless member, the choir of which he was leader, the pastor who could ever confide in him, all feel the loss. The community too, who loved and respected him as an honorable and virtuous citizen, a thorough scholar, an honest lawyer, an amiable and upright man, will mourn the bereavement"

In 1855 he married Ellen White of Windham. A daughter was the fruit of this marriage, born some months after the father's decease.

Henry Fossett was born in Strong, February, 1824. After graduating he studied law with Robert Goodenow, Esq., of Farmington. He then spent two years in teaching in Stanford, Ky. In 1852 he removed to Texas, and eventually established himself in his profession in Meridian of that State. During the last two years of the war he was in the United States service, as major of a battalion of rangers on the frontier. He has been judge of the county, and has held minor offices.

He married in Texas in 1854, and has four sons and a daughter.

Samuel Wesley Hatch was born in Bowdoinham, December, 1826. On leaving college he taught a school in Winthrop, and the High School in Hallowell. He then went to the South, and took charge of an academy in Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, Ga., four years; then for the same time in Macdonough, Henry County, and in Augusta, meanwhile reading law, intending, notwithstanding his success as a teacher, to make that his profession. The war of the Rebellion interfering with his plans, he returned to Jeffersonville and resumed his former position in the academy, which he occupied until he was laid aside by a bronchial affection, which resulted in his death, April, 1864. He had been from his youth a worthy communicant in the Methodist Church.

He married Melinda M. Decker of Richmond, and left two sons and a daughter. Two children died in early life. One of the sons, William E., graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875.

Ebenezer Stevens Jordan was born in Raymond, September, 1819. On leaving college he became principal of the academy in Limerick two years and a half, and for two years more of that at Lewiston Falls, now Auburn. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, graduated in 1855, and began his ministry as resident licentiate in Andover. Early in 1856 he was ordained pastor of the

Congregational Church, Wilton, N. H.; remained until 1859, when he became acting pastor over the church in Cumberland for ten years. After residing a few years in Auburn and Exeter, N. H., in 1874 he accepted the charge of the Congregational Church in Brownfield, where he still remains. He has published two memorial discourses. In May, 1849, he married Elizabeth C. Libby of Limerick, who died in the following year. In 1857 he married Clara Stanton of Lebanon. They have one son, now in the Medical School at Harvard.

John Dennys Kilby was born at Dennysville, August, 1826. He had entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. McRuer of Bangor, when he was siezed with cholera, and died September, 1849.

Edwin Leonard was born in Bangor, November, 1826. He entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1850. After spending a year as a resident licentiate he was ordained over the Second Evangelical Congregational Church in Milton, Mass., where he remained eight years, and was then installed in Rochester, Mass., where he spent seven years, and again over the Congregational Church in South Dartmouth, Mass., where he labored seven years. He has been acting pastor over the church in Morris, Conn , since 1876. He has married twice: first, in 1853, Harriet A., daughter of Joshua Emerson, Esq., of Milton, who died in 1855, by whom he had a daughter; second, in 1858, Sarah G., daughter of Josiah Fairbanks, Esq., of Milton, by whom he has had three children, of whom two are living.

William Colburn Marshall was born in Belfast, August, 1827. On leaving college he studied law in the offices of Solymon Heath and Woodbury Davis, Esqs. (the latter subsequently a justice of the Supreme Court), and was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he emigrated to the West, and settled in his profession in the city of Racine, Wis. On the death of his brother early in the late war at Baltimore, where he was stationed, Mr. Marshall returned to Belfast to take charge of his brother's affairs, and has since resided there, occupied in mercantile and other business. While in Wisconsin he was nominated for the office of county attorney by the Whig party, but failed of an election. He has been thrice mayor of the city of Belfast. In 1879 he was appointed collector of customs for the district, and has been recently reappointed.

In 1859 he married Lois Rhodes at Cleveland, Ohio, and has had three children, of whom two died in early life.

Charles Edward McDougall was born in Charleston, S. C., July, 1830, son of William McDougall (1820). He taught school in Wetumpka, Ala., two or three years, and one year in Montgomery of that State. He engaged in medical study in the office of Drs. T. W. and E. Mason of Wetumpka, and completed his course in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduating in 1853. He settled in the profession in Milton, Santa Rosa County, Fla., where he continued in practice seventeen years. In 1876 he abandoned medical practice, and received deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has since been in charge of St. Mary's Church, Milton.

In 1854 he married Sarah E. Thompson of Wetumpka. They have had six children, four daughters and two sons, all now living except the eldest daughter.

George Jarvis Means was born Augusta, March, 1827, brother of John O. (1843). He pursued theological study in the seminary, Andover, Mass., in the class of 1853. He was a missionary of the American Sunday School Union in Tennessee for three years, and for two years agent of the same in Rochester, N. Y. He was acting pastor a year in Perry Centre, N. Y., and in 1859 was ordained over that church, where he remained four years. He had been pastor over a church in Howells thirteen years, when he was compelled by failing health to retire from active labor in 1877. A victim of disease of the heart and paralysis he came to Augusta, where he died May, 1879. In 1859 he married Ellen Sophia, daughter of William and Sally (Whitmore) Goodrich of Rocky Hill, Conn., leaving a son and three daughters.

Samuel Newell Merrill was born in Conway, N. H., April, 1819. After graduation he taught school in Saccarappa, and then in the public schools in Lowell, Mass., until 1851, when he entered on the study of law with Hon. Tappan Wentworth of Lowell, was admitted to practice, and prosecuted the profession in that city until 1862. He then removed to California, and has continued in active practice at Tehama. He has never married, nor has held public office.

Franklin Benjamin Merrill was born in Buxton, February, 1828. On leaving college he went to Kentucky, and was employed as a teacher in an academy two years in Garrettsburg, Christian County. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Metcalf of that State. Returning to Maine he continued his studies with Dr. Edwin Hall (1836) of Saco, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadel-

phia, in 1852, and settled in Alfred, where he has since resided in active practice of the profession. He has for some years held the position of United States examining surgeon.

He married in 1853 Sarah E., daughter of Lewis Wakefield, Esq., of Saco, and has had six children, of whom one is not living.

Charles Benjamin Merrill was born in Portland, April, 1827. He read law in the office of Messrs. Howard & Shepley of Portland and in Dane Law School, Harvard, where he graduated LL. B. in 1849. He pursued the profession until 1862, when he entered the public service, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Maine. He was frequently in action, was complimented for "valuable service" at Chancellorville, and was in the campaign under Gen. Grant in 1864. On leaving the army he engaged in manufacturing pursuits in Portland. He has been a member of the city government, and held other municipal offices He is a warden in St. Luke's.

In 1856 he married Abba Isabella, daughter of Hon. Josiah S. Little (1825), and has had eight children.

Isaac Stevens Metcalf was born in Royalston, Mass., June, 1822. He entered from Milo. For a few years after leaving college he was employed as a civil engineer on railroads in Vermont and Massachusetts and on the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1856 he settled in Elyria, Ohio, and has since lived there, and is reported to have been successful in the operations of business. He has held various offices in the town and Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

He has married twice: first, in 1852, Antoinette B., daughter of Rev. John M. Putnam of Dunbarton, N. H., who died in 1875; second, in 1878, Harriet Howes of Gatonwood House, England. He has had thirteen children, of whom ten are now living.

Henry Baker Neil was born in Skowhegan, December, 1827. He entered Senior from Waterville. Soon after graduation he engaged in business with his father four years; then went to Australia, where he remained fifteen years in the mines. He returned to the United States; was for two years in the mines of Montana; and then removed to Tie Siding, Wyoming Territory, where he is employed in buying and selling railroad ties, etc. He has never married, nor has held office except that of notary public.

Joseph O'Brien was born in Machias, February, 1828, son of Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien. He read law and engaged in the practice of the

profession a few years in his native town. He then abandoned the law for mercantile pursuits; became largely interested in lumbering and navigation, in which he was very successful. He had made himself an authority in maritime law. He married a Miss Staples, and at his death, October, 1869, left one child, a daughter.

George Stevens Peters was born in Ellsworth, June, 1826. He read law and settled in the practice in Ellsworth, where he has always lived. He has been judge of the Municipal Court. In 1848 he married Charlotte A. Clark, daughter of William Clark, Esq. (1810), of Hallowell, and has had two daughters. The proceedings of the Supreme Judicial Court, in commemoration of his death, testified to his honorable position at the bar and his estimable social qualities.

Samuel John Pike was born April, 1828. He graduated among the first of his class. Following in the steps of his father Alfred W. Pike (Dartmouth, 1815), a well-known teacher of his day, he gave himself to the same calling. He held a tutorship in the college in 1852–53, was head master of the High Schools in Lawrence and Somerville, and bore the reputation of a scholarly man and a skilful teacher. He died November, 1861, in Boston.

George Nelson Richardson was born in Eastport, November, 1827. As in college, so through life, he was of admirable qualities, scholarly, and of superior culture. He pursued a theological course, and exercised a brief ministry in the Unitarian communion. He was resident in Westboro', Mass., but died in Worcester, Mass., September, 1870, at the home of a sister. An unsuccessful effort has been made to ascertain more particulars of one who must have won hearty respect and esteem.

John Cotton Smith was born in Andover, Mass., August, 1826, son of Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Smith, formerly pastor of Third Congregational Church, Portland, and more recently professor of theology in Kenyon College, Ohio. He entered after graduation upon a theological course in the Theological Seminary, Gambier, Ohio. His first parochial charge was over St. John's Church, Bangor. In 1852 he removed to Boston, where he was assistant in Trinity Church on the Green foundation, and remained in that service eight years. In 1860 he became rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York City, and still occupies that position. In 1862 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Columbia College, New York. He was highly reputed as "a

strong and effective preacher; widely known as a thinker upon social and religious questions, as a leader and peacemaker; was a man of genial and warm affections, and beloved by the people whom he served." Few public speakers, as testified by the New York *Observer*, were more fluent and eloquent. His ease and grace, the flow of choice and fit words, and the sincere warmth of his religious feelings, made him popular on the platform and in the pulpit.

Dr. Smith has given to the world the following publications: "The Church Charitable and True," "Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric Age," "The Suspense and Restoration of Faith," "The Oxford Essays and Reviews," "Patriotism," "The Liturgy as a Basis for Christian Union," "Dante," "The Church's Law of Development," "Evolution and a Personal Creator," "The Church's Mission of Reconciliation."

In 1849 he married Harriette Hooper, daughter of Gen. Appleton of Portland, and has had eight children, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. He died after an illness of several months of Bright's disease, Jan. 9, 1882.

Albion Parris Spinney was born in Eliot, July, 1825. No reply has been received to repeated attempts to reach him. What we learn from a mutual friend is, that he read law and is settled in the practice in Ashland, Pa., that he is president of a bank in that place, and also that he married a Mrs. Mary Rigg and has a son and three daughters.

Anson Gancello Stinchfield was born in Leeds, September, 1822. He studied law and engaged in the practice in Hallowell for a time, connecting with it some concern in the granite business, which for some years has been prominent among the industries of the city. He subsequently removed to Boston, as is reported, where he now resides.

Charles Henry Wheeler was born in Salem, Mass., June, 1831, son of Rev. Dr. A. D. Wheeler. After graduation he taught Westford Academy, Massachusetts. He then pursued a theological course of three years in the Divinity School at Cambridge and in Göttingen, Germany. He has been in the pastorate in Peabody, Mass., formerly South Danvers, and in Winchendon, Mass, where he still resides In 1854 he married Miss Ellen G. Gage. They have had one son (Bowdoin College, 1878). Mr. Wheeler has published occasional sermons.

Crosby Howard Wheeler was born in Hampden, September, 1823. On leaving college he was employed for a year or two in teach-

ing, and then pursued a course of theological study in the seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1852. Near the close of that year he was ordained over the church and society in Warren. After three years and a half, having received an appointment as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he was dismissed from his charge, and was sent to his field at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, where he has labored with energy and enterprize, besides the ordinary work of the mission having established Armenia College, which promises great usefulness. He has published, with the co-operation of his wife, works illustrating mission work and its fruits, as well as native customs and character. He and his wife have spent a year or two in the United States, to recruit their health and in the interests of his college, and visited extensively the churches in furtherance of the cause and of his special object.

Mr. Wheeler married Susan A. Brookings of Woolwich. They have children, two at least born on missionary ground.

Henry Donald Whitcomb was born in Eastport, February, 1826. He at once entered on life as a civil engineer on the Androscoggin and St. Lawrence Railroad, and afterwards on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad. In 1849 he went to Virginia, where he became connected with what was the Louisa Railroad in the valley of Virginia, and rose through positions to that of chief engineer and general superintendent; was chief engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. In 1874, resigning that position, he took charge of the improvements of James River below Richmond; was also appointed on the commission to examine the mouths of the Mississippi; visited with his colleagues Europe and the East to examine works similar to those contemplated; and on their advice the works at the Mississippi were constructed. More recently he has been offered the direction of another railroad across the Alleghanies. At present he is president and chief engineer of the Kanawa Company. He has besides been consulting engineer in other enterprises. In 1854 he married Virginia, daughter of Jefferson Kinney, Esq., Staunton, Va., and has had four daughters and a son.

Jasper Strong Whiting was born in Houlton, April, 1828. After graduation he entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, and received a commission in the army. At the breaking out of the late civil war he entered the Confederate service; became brigadier-general, and died of disease contracted in the service in Richmond, Va., December, 1862.

1848.

Augustus Oliver Allen was born in Gardiner, December, 1827, son of Frederick Allen, Esq., LL. D. After graduation he studied law, opened an office in Boston, had gained reputation and influence, when he was suddenly seized with an affection of the brain, precursor as it proved of violent typhoid. He died in Boston, August, 1869. He was married the last year of his life.

Edwin Wallace Bartlett was born in Bethel, September, 1826. He gave himself to teaching one term in Phillips, and a year or more in Woburn, Mass., as principal of the grammar school, and then in Roxbury, Mass, having been invited to the charge of the ladies' department of the Eliot School, where he remained until the fall of 1853, when his health compelled him to ask leave of absence. He went to Cuba and in a few weeks to New Orleans, for the improvement of his health. On his return homeward exposure brought on a cold and cough with fever, from the effect of which he never recovered. He reached Bethel, June, 1854. He resumed his place at the opening of the school year, but only to occupy it until a successor could be secured. He returned to his home and after a long and painful illness died February, 1855. He exhibited, we are informed, valuable qualities as a teacher and manager of schools, and was "a model of untiring, self-sacrificing faithfulness."

Adino James Burbank was born in Gilead, July, 1821. He read and practised law in New York. In October, 1872, he fell from a carriage and suffered a severe fracture, which after months of lameness was followed by a paralytic seizure, which in a day or two terminated in death in March, 1873, in Schaghticoke, L. I. He had embraced the hope of the Gospel with its comfort and peace. He was married but had no children.

Isaac Winslow Case was born in Levant (now Kenduskeag), November, 1822. After graduating he taught schools in Maine and Ohio. In 1849 he began the study of law in Ohio, but relinquished his plan of a profession from a sense of filial duty to his father, then in declining years; returned to his home and assisted in the care of a large farm, teaching however the high school several months of the year. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, was commissioned captain of the 22d Maine Volunteers, and served under Gen. Banks at Port

Hudson on the Mississippi. He in a volunteer storming party raised to attack the enemies' batteries was seized with congestive fever, and in a few hours died, July, 1863. He bore the reputation of a brave soldier and a consistent Christian man. He had held prominent positions in his town, and represented it in 1860 in the State Legislature.

He married in 1852 Pamelia A. Gilman of Bangor, and left a son and daughter.

John Dinsmore was born in Madison, April, 1824. He taught school a year in Industry, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1852. He accepted a call to the Congregational Church in North Hampton, N. H.; was ordained November, 1852, and remained in that pastorate ten years. He then accepted a call to Winslow in this State, where he still remains useful and respected.

He has married, first, September, 1852, Althea C. Cobb, who died in 1859, leaving no children; second, in 1861, Katie Cobb, a sister of the former, who died in 1872, by whom he had five children, of whom two now survive, sons; third, in 1875, Mrs. Sarah E. Cobb, Chapman. He was supervisor of schools in Winslow two years.

Henry Edward Eastman was born in Derry, N. H., January, 1826. He has been since graduation a man of business; he was a clerk in Boston in a wholesale store two years, and since has been engaged in "the general store business" in Derry with varying success.

He married and has two sons.

George Albert Fairfield was born in Saco, March, 1829. He did not study for a profession, but soon after graduation he became an assistant in the United States coast and geodetic survey, and is at present in that service, having been on duty on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Key West, besides three years on that of the Pacific.

In 1849 he married Henrietta Nichols of Saco, and has had three sons and two daughters; one daughter has deceased.

David Fales was born in East Thomaston, June, 1822. After graduation he taught the High School in Augusta two years, meanwhile reading law with Richard Hampton Vose, Esq. (1822), and was admitted to the bar of Kennebec County in 1851; he pursued his profession in Maine until 1864 when he removed to New York and has been engaged in commercial pursuits. He has married, but has no children.

Charles Stewart Daveis Fessenden was born in Portland, February, 1828. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles W. Thomas of Portland; attended the lectures of the Medical School connected with the college, graduating in 1851. He was in practice in Portland ten years, and then was appointed surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital in that city. In 1879 he was transferred to the charge of the Marine Hospital Service at the city of New York. He has never married.

Frederic Fox was born in Portland, November, 1827. He entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in the profession in Portland. He has represented the city in the Legislature. He married a daughter of the late Manasseh Smith, Esq., and has two children. No response having been received from the circular, the writer has depended on other sources for such particulars as are here given.

William Frederic Goodwin was born in Buxton, September, 1823. After graduation he employed himself for some time in teaching in Choctaw County, Miss., and in high schools in Machias, Concord, N. H., and in New Bedford, Mass., meanwhile reading law. He graduated LL. B., Harvard, 1854, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Concord, N. H.; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of United States, 1860, and removed to La Crosse, Wis., designing to pursue his profession there, but at the outbreak of the war returned to Maine, offered himself to the service of the country, and was commissioned first lieutenant, May, 1861; was wounded at Chickamauga, September, 1863; was breveted captain but was disabled from service in the field though employed as recruiting officer; returned to Concord and resumed his profession. He was interested in historical and genealogical inquiries, and edited one number of *Dawson's Historical Magazine* besides contributing largely to that periodical. He was a corresponding member of the Maine and member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He died in Concord, N. H., March, 1872.

Julius Lorenzo Hallett was born in Augusta, November, 1828. After graduation he studied law with Hon. Richard H. Vose (1822) of Augusta, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and opened an office in his native town. His diligence and devotion to his profession promised honor and success. But having become connected with a fire company, by over-exertion he ruptured a blood-vessel, causing a severe hemorrhage.

He left for the South in hope of relief, but died at Mobile, Ala., March, 1852.

Dexter Arnold Hawkins was born in Oxford, June, 1825. The first year after graduation he had charge of the academy in Topsham, but during the autumn gave lectures on teaching at teachers' institutes, having been employed in that service by the State Board of Education. This office of lecturer he held three years, occupying three months of each year in that service. He then studied law in the office of Willis & Fessenden in Portland, and in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge. In 1852 he visited Europe, not as a mere tourist, but giving attention to the political, industrial, etc., conditions of the countries embraced in his tours; attended law lectures in Paris and the courts in England and on the Continent. In London he received his first fee from American clients, one thousand dollars for his success in a litigation which had been pending thirteen years. Returning to his own country he gave two courses of lectures in Connecticut under the direction of its Board of Education. In 1854 he opened an office in New York, 10 Wall Street, where he still may be found a copartner with Nathaniel Cothren, Esq. (1849). He has been an active, strenuous, busy man, not only in his profession but in matters touching the public interests. He has distinguished himself by persistent energy in exposing the Tweed enormity and the crafty designs of Romanism in the city, and has published pamphlets on those subjects which have rendered important service to the city and country. He has also contributed to the public press on kindred subjects, besides addresses on different occasions. A paper on compulsory education from his pen has been widely circulated in this and other countries. He has visited Europe twice again. In 1859 he married a New York lady and has three children, two sons and a daughter Mr. Hawkins has given a large painting to the Art Gallery by a Dutch artist, Wurst, a scene in Northern Norway.

Simon James Humphrey was born in Derry, N. H., December, 1820. Immediately after leaving college he became an assistant in Pinkerton Academy in his native town for one year. He then pursued the theological course at Andover Seminary, graduating in 1852, and was ordained into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, Ohio, early in 1854. Resigning this position, in 1861 he was installed over the First Congregational Church in Beloit, Wis. After three years' service he was offered and accepted the appointment by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

of district secretary for the Northwest, his office to be in Chicago, and is still in that position, active, energetic, and successful. In 1879 he received the degree of D. D. from Beloit College. Dr. Humphrey has published twenty-six numbers of an issue entitled "Missionary Papers," besides having been a frequent contributor to the press.

In 1854 he married Mrs. Susan E. Hutchins (*née* Batchelder), who died in 1861 leaving one child, two having died in infancy, the surviving son graduating at Beloit College in 1879. In 1866 he married Elizabeth E. Emerson, daughter of Prof. Ralph Emerson, formerly of Andover Theological Seminary, by whom he has had five children, one of whom has died.

Samuel Fisher Humphrey was born in Londonderry, N. H., March, 1822. He immediately took charge for four years of Foxcroft Academy, then engaged in legal study with A. W. Paine, Esq., of Bangor, was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1853, and has continued in the profession in Bangor to the present time. He has served as judge of the police court of the city eight years; has represented the city twice in the Legislature of the State, and been on the board of aldermen. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with Frederic H. Appleton, Esq., which still continues. Since 1872 he has been an examiner of the national banks of the State. He is a member of the Board of Overseers of the college and of the Maine Historical Society. In 1856 he married Cellissa, daughter of S. P. Brown of Dover. They have a son and daughter.

Joseph Christmas Ives was born in New York, December, 1828. He entered from Yale College into the Senior class. On leaving college he was appointed to the Military Academy, West Point, and on completing the course joined the army in the engineer corps, was engaged for some time in the survey of Colorado, and the results of his work were published by government. On the breaking out of the war he sympathized with the South, resigned his commission and enlisted in the Confederate army, was colonel of engineers, and near the close of the war aid to President Davis. The collapse of the cause was a great blow to him, and probably contributed to his death in New York, November, 1869.

John Jewett was born in Readfield, September, 1827. He entered Junior from Waterville. After graduating he went to Arkansas, taught for one year, and then returned and entered on legal studies with Henry Paine, Esq., Hallowell. After completing his studies he

engaged in his profession in Appleton, Wis. He was rapidly rising in his profession when at the call of his country he enlisted in 1862, raised a company in the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers in a few days, and went into the field. He was soon seized with fever and died in November of the same year. He had a family.

Charles Fisk Merrick was born in Natchez, Miss., December, 1827. After graduating he engaged in legal study three or four years, but finding the profession uncongenial, never practised. In 1854 he was elected clerk of his native city, holding that office most of the time for fifteen years, during a considerable portion of that period being also justice of the peace, a position equivalent nearly to that of municipal judge in Northern cities. He has for some years been engaged in commercial affairs as a cotton broker. At present is depot freight agent of Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad. In 1859 he married Maria L., daughter of Benjamin Wade, and has had one son.

Edward Watts Morton was born in Kennebunk, August, 1828. After graduating he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. George Jefferds (1838) of Kennebunkport, and in 1856 graduated at the Hahnemann Medical School, Philadelphia, and settled in Kennebunk in the practice of his profession. He has enjoyed the respect, esteem, and confidence of his townsmen, as shown by the trusts committed to his hands. He married Olive, daughter of Capt. Ivory Lord of Kennebunk. They have had three daughters, of whom one only survives.

Guilford Snow Newcomb was born in Warren, February, 1824. After graduating he taught Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, five years; the High School in New Bedford, two years; and that in West Newton, three years. He has resided in Westboro', Mass., cultivating a farm. He has served on school committees. In 1850 he married and has had eight children.

Charles Appleton Packard was born in Brunswick, November, 1828. On leaving college at first with the purpose of becoming a civil engineer, he prosecuted studies for that end in Salem, Mass., and at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard. He served for some months as an assistant in the engineering of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad. He accepted an offer from President Pierce to be librarian in the Department of the Interior, Washington, which he accepted and remained in that service two years or more. He then changed his purpose of life, and began the study of medicine with John D. Lin-

coln, M. D. (1843), attended courses of lectures in the Maine Medical School, and graduated in 1856. He has practised his profession in Waldoboro', Fordham, N. Y., Deerfield, Mass., and eventually in Bath, where he has resided the last four years, in all places gaining the confidence of the community as a conscientious, able physician. In 1879 he published the annual address before the Maine Medical Association of the State. In 1871 he married Caroline E. Payne of Erie, Pa., who died April, 1881, leaving no children.

Daniel Webster Pickard was born in Auburn, June, 1830. The first year after graduation he taught at Plattsville, Wis., and then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1852. The year following he was resident licentiate at Andover, and near the close was ordained over the Congregational Church, Groveland, Mass., where he won the confidence and deep affection of his people until impaired health compelled him to resign his charge. He went to the West, there exercised his ministry in the vain hope of restoration, and returned and spent some time at his early home, preaching as he was able. Lingering pulmonary disease terminated his life, February, 1860. He died in the triumphs of faith. In 1854 he married Helen, daughter of Rev. Richard Woodhull (1827), at Thomaston. Their only child, a daughter, died a few weeks before her father.

William Chauncey Pond was born in Bangor, February, 1830, brother of Enoch (1838). On leaving college he taught a year in Thomaston, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1852. He immediately received ordination as a missionary to California, sailed in the autumn, and in February, 1853, landed in San Francisco. Through his instrumentality the Greenwich Street Church was organized and a church edifice erected, and he was its pastor two years and then removed to Downieville, Sierra County, where he also organized a church and was pastor ten years. In 1865 resigning his position he went to Petaluma, where he exercised his ministry three years, and then returned to San Francisco and became pastor of the Third Congregational Church. In 1872 he became financial agent of the Pacific Theological Seminary, with the hope of resuming the pastoral office when he had completed his agency for the seminary. He became and is now pastor of Bethany Congregational Church.

In 1852 he married Caroline A., daughter of Rev. Richard Woodhull, then of Thomaston, who died in 1860, leaving a son and daughter, two sons having died before. He subsequently married her

sister, widow of his classmate Rev. Daniel W. Pickard, by whom he has had two sons and a daughter. He has been repeatedly superintendent of schools for the county. Mr. Pond has visited the Eastern States once since he emigrated to California, and commended himself to the churches by his zeal and ability.

Thomas Hill Rich was born in Bangor, September, 1822, son of Dr. Rich, a respected physician. After graduating he was occupied for some time by attendance on an invalid friend, but at length entered on the theological course in the seminary, graduating in 1852. He was an instructor in the Eastern Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport three years, and two years in the High School, Portland. He was for six years assistant instructor in Hebrew in Bangor Seminary, and since 1872 has been professor of Hebrew in the theological department of Bates College. In 1879 he published a version of the Hebrew prophet Nahum, under the characteristically modest title "A Study, to indicate Endeavor and its Incomplete Result." Prof. Rich is a member of the American Oriental Society. He married Mrs W. D. Strout, November, 1877.

John Hodgdon Rogers was born in Bath, August, 1827. He entered college with the preceding class, but at the end of his Sophomore year a favorable opportunity of travelling in Europe in company with his pastor Rev. Ray Palmer induced him to suspend his college courses and join the next class below. After graduating he studied law and opened an office in Bath, where he enjoyed respect, confidence, and warm regard. In a few years his health became impaired, pulmonary disease had fastened upon him and completed its rapid course July, 1861.

Benjamin Shurtleff Savage was born in Bangor. After graduating he began the study of law with James S. Rowe, Esq., of Bangor. In the latter part of 1849 he went to Georgia and took charge of an academy in Madison, Morgan County. During the second year of this service he was interrupted by a pulmonary affection, which fastened itself on a vigorous frame. At the close of 1850 he was taken to Quincy, Ill., where he died at the home of his brother Charles A. Savage (1837), October, 1851. "Of a rarely genial and joyful nature, the discipline of life was stern upon him, but his end was peace."

Jotham Bradbury Sewall was born in Newcastle, October, 1825. After leaving college he taught private schools in Winthrop and Augusta, and from 1849 to 1851 in Lewiston Falls Academy. He was

then tutor in the college a year, pursued theological study at Andover Seminary, and completed his course at Bangor, graduating in 1854. He was settled in the pastorate over the Central Congregational Church in Lynn, Mass., February, 1855, where he remained ten years. He was then invited to the professorship of rhetoric and oratory, and subsequently of Greek and Latin, in the college, and held that position until 1877, when he accepted an invitation to the charge of Thayer Academy, a new institution in South Braintree, Mass. In 1867–68 he visited Europe with his wife.

He has published "Evenings with the Bible and Science," articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and Boston *Review*, a paper on "The Distinction between the Subjunctive and Optative Moods" contributed to the American Philological Association, an appendix to Curtius's "Greek Grammar," and a sermon preached in Lynn.

In 1855 he married Frances L. Swett, daughter of Edward S. Swett, Esq., of Dedham, Mass They have no children. He is on the Board of Overseers of the college.

Egbert Coffin Smyth was born in Brunswick, August, 1829, son of Prof. William Smyth. After graduating he taught a school a short time in Farmington, N. H., and held a tutorship in the college two years. He pursued the theological course in the seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1853, and was resident licentiate at the seminary, Andover, Mass., one year. He was professor of rhetoric and oratory in 1854 to 1856, and of natural and revealed religion from 1856 to 1863 in the college, when he was elected to the professorship of ecclesiastical history in Andover Theological Seminary, which he still holds. In 1858 he published three discourses on the religious history of the college during the administrations of Presidents McKeen, Appleton, and Allen; has contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals; has published sermons delivered on special occasions, addresses, a lecture to the Senior class of the seminary; sketches of the lives and ministry of Rev. Drs. W. T. Dwight and Sweetser; a translation, in connection with Rev. C. J. H. Ropes, of Uhlhorn's "Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism" in 1879, and "The Change from the Sabbath to the Lord's Day," issued by the Congregational Publishing Society in 1880, besides papers contributed to the Boston *Congregationalist*.

In 1857 he married Elizabeth B. Dwight, daughter of Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Dwight of Portland, but has no children.

Benjamin Stanton was born in Lebanon, October, 1817. He devoted his life to the work of teaching, at first as principal of the

Brown High School, Newburyport, Mass. In 1857 he accepted an invitation to be principal of the classical department of the Union School, Schenectady, N. Y., and three years later to be superintendent of the same. In 1863 was elected professor of Latin in Union College, New York, and held that position until 1872, when he became principal of the Union Classical Institute in the city. In 1874 he died after long suffering from pulmonary disease. He married Catharine P. Coffin of Wolfeboro', N. H., and had four children. The eldest son is pastor of a Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y.; the second (graduated at Union College) is in the Harvard Law School; a daughter is wife of Rev. William E. Griffiths, formerly connected with the Imperial College, Japan, now pastor in Schenectady; and the younger daughter is in Vassar College.

Oliver Stevens was born in North Andover, Mass., June, 1825. He engaged immediately after leaving college in legal study in Boston, attended the lectures at Dane Law School, Harvard, and settled in Boston, where he has continued in the practice of his profession. He has been president of the city council two years, and district attorney of Suffolk County since 1874.

In 1854 he married Catharine Stevens, and has no children.

Albert Gookin Thornton was born in Saco, December, 1826, brother of James B. (1846). We have been able to ascertain nothing about him, excepting that he went into a Western State, where he now resides.

Richard Henry Tibbitts was born in August, 1827. He was of New England birth, but entered as from Natchez, Miss., where he had lived but a year or two. We have not ascertained the facts of his life since he left college, excepting that he did not return to Natchez but went to California, where he was in 1860. Since that date nothing has been heard of him by relatives in Natchez.

William Titcomb was born in Kennebunk, January, 1828, brother of Joseph (1843). Soon after leaving college he began to be troubled with pulmonary difficulties, and made several sea voyages with the hope and not without the appearance of benefit. While his friends were indulging pleasing anticipations of his entire restoration he was attacked with congestion of the brain and paralysis, caused as is supposed by a *coup de soleil*. It proved fatal August, 1851. "He was a young man of noble and generous impulses, and a general favorite

with his classmates and with all his acquaintances." He engaged as partner with his father and brother in navigation, and his talents and character gave great promise.

Charles Ames Washburn was born in Livermore, March, 1822. He entered immediately after graduating on the study of law, and was admitted to practice in Mineral Point, Wis , in 1849. In the year following he went to California, and in 1853 settled in San Francisco as editor of a newspaper. Seven or eight years he spent in South America, and then returned to Oakland, Cal. In 1860 he was chosen elector at large for California, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln commissioner to Paraguay, the office being changed in 1863 to that of minister resident, which he resigned in 1868. His present residence is in Morristown, N. J.

Mr. Washburn has published two works of fiction: "Philip Thaxter" in 1860, and "Gomery of Montgomery" in 1865, and in 1870 a "History of Paraguay," two volumes octavo, besides contributions to periodicals.

He married in 1865 Sallie C. Cleaveland of Reading, Pa., and has had three children, all now living.

1849.

Zabdiel Boylston Adams was born in Boston, October, 1829. He entered into the Senior year; after graduation he pursued a course of medical study, attended lectures in the Medical School, Harvard, and graduated in 1853. He settled in the practice of medicine and surgery in Framingham, Mass., where he has since resided. He has contributed papers on medical subjects to the journals.

In 1870 he married Frances Ann Kidder, and has had a son Zabdiel B. Adams and a daughter Frances B. Adams.

Augustus Jedediah Burbank was born in Bethel, March, 1829. He taught the academies in St. Albans, Lee, and Dennysville some years, then engaged in active business in Hartland, Portland, and Lewiston; entered the military service as captain in a Maine cavalry regiment, but in a few months resigned from ill health. He employed himself in agricultural and other pursuits for some time in Iowa and Illinois, and is at present engaged in transactions in real estate in Chicago.

He married Harriet E., daughter of Dr. Calvin Blake of Hartland, but has no children.

Charles Cothren was born in Farmington, June, 1822, brother of William Cothren (1843). He has devoted most of his life to teaching, the first two years after graduation in Connecticut, and then eighteen years in New Jersey; subsequently he engaged in business pursuits ten years in the city of New York; he has since lived a retired life in Red Bank, N. J. He has twice married: first, Betsey Ann Hinman, by whom he had three daughters; second, Alice Radcliffe: no issue.

Nathaniel Cothren, brother of the preceding, was born in Farmington, January, 1825. On leaving college he was employed in teaching five years; he then entered on legal studies with Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq. (1848), of New York; was admitted to the bar, and formed a copartnership with Mr. Hawkins, which still continues. He has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. In 1854 he married Miss Corlies of New Jersey, and they have one son.

Llewellyn Deane was born in Portland, April, 1829, brother of Henry P. Deane (1844). After graduation he entered the law office of his brother Henry P. Deane, Esq., attended the lectures of Dane Law School, Harvard, and having been admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession in Yarmouth, but soon removed to Portland where he became partner with his brother. In 1861 he removed to Washington, where he held a position in the Treasury Department three years, and for nine years was examiner in the Patent Office; since 1873, having resigned that post, he has resumed the practice of law in Washington.

Mr. Deane has been a frequent correspondent of the *Christian Mirror* and other newspapers. While resident in Portland he represented the city in the Legislature.

In 1871 he married Mrs. Louise E. Ricks. They have had one child, a son, William Wallace Deane.

Lincoln Fletcher Emerson was born in Kennebunk, September, 1829, son of William S. Emerson, M. D. (Harvard College, 1823, and M. D. Bowdoin College, 1827). Having graduated among the first in his class, he was well fitted for what became the work of his life. He taught a year in Standish, and then went to Boston with the expectation of following his father and grandfather in the medical profession, but after a year's study he with deliberation decided that the vocation of teaching would be more congenial, and became an assistant of his uncle George B. Emerson, LL. D. (Harvard College, 1818), in his well-known school for young ladies in Boston; in 1854

he went abroad, spent two years in travel and study, and on his return his uncle having given up his school, opened a similar one in Boston. A scholar of varied attainments, fitted by culture as by natural endowments for the delicate responsibility, he won the respect and affections of pupils and the confidence of patrons. He loved his work, and, though advised and urged by friends and physicians, scarcely left his school-room until two or three weeks before his disease (consumption) accomplished its work, and he died March, 1864. He had married Miss Wainwright of Boston, but left no child.

John Marshall Eveleth was born in Windham, February, 1828, brother of Samuel A. Eveleth (1847). After graduating he employed himself in teaching schools in different places for a year or two, and then studied medicine with Dr. L. W. Houghton and Prof. E. R. Peaslee, attended the lectures of the Maine Medical School and took a medical degree in 1854. After prosecuting professional study on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., one year, he settled in the practice in Poland, where he remained four years and then removed to Windham, induced by the increasing infirmities of his father; in 1861 he removed to Mechanic Falls, where he was several years in the active practice of his profession. He has recently removed to Hallowell.

In 1855 he married Lucy Ellen Douglass, daughter of Rev. John A. Douglass (1814) of Waterford. They have three children.

Charles Franklin Henry Green was born in Athens, April, 1827. On leaving college he studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar of Somerset County, and engaged in the profession in partnership with his father, and after the death of the latter continued in practice through life. He held offices in the affairs of the town. He was twice married: first, in 1852 Jane M. Morrill, who died November, 1859, leaving no children; second, in 1865 Julia M. Kimball, by whom he had one daughter.

Eugene Bergin Hinkley was born in Hallowell, March, 1827. After graduation he was principal of the High School, Saco, from whence he was invited to a similar position in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., where he remained some years. While in Peabody he rendered valuable service in selecting books for the library of the Peabody Institute, for which his scholarly tastes and habits fitted him. He then studied law with Hon. Peleg Sprague and Hon. Richard H. Dana, and was admitted to the bar; but infirm health preventing his entering upon the practice of law, he accepted an invitation from Admiral

Thatcher, United States Navy, to be his private secretary on a cruise to the Mediterranean for a year or two; on his return in view of his health he accepted a secretaryship in the Neptune insurance office, Boston, which he still holds. He has been librarian of the Mercantile Library Association.

He married Helen W. Thayer of Boston and has had three children, of whom two, a daughter and son, are now living.

William Hobson was born in Standish, October, 1826. He taught the High School in Saco from 1855 to 1862, when he entered the military service, was commissioned captain of the 17th Maine Volunteers, and was promoted successively major and lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded in action at Amelia Springs, Va. Leaving the service he resumed his position in the Saco High School for a time; in 1867 admitted to the bar, he engaged in the practice, was for two years collector of customs for the port of Saco, and subsequently removed to Somerville, Mass., where he now resides. No reply having been received to circulars sent to his address, the writer has gathered information as he could from other sources.

George Edwin Bartol Jackson was born in Portland, August, 1829. He taught schools after graduating in Cape Elizabeth and North Andover, Mass., a single term each, engaged in legal studies in the office of Fessenden & Deblois, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County, October, 1852. He then began the practice in Bath, but in the following year removed to Portland, where he continued in his profession until 1865, when he became treasurer of the Portland Rolling Mills. He resigned that position in 1878, having been elected president of Maine Central Railroad, and still holds that office. He has been for several years on the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Maine, and deputy to its convention, as also to the Triennial General Convention. In 1853 he married Cornelia Stuyvesant Ten Broeck, and has had three children, — two daughters, and a son now a member of our college.

Orville Jennings was born in Leeds, January, 1825. Soon after graduating he removed to Jackson, Tenn., studied law and engaged in the profession in Washington, Ark., rapidly gained reputation, became successively prosecuting attorney, judge of the Circuit Court, and also represented his town in the Legislature of the State. At the close of the Civil War he removed to Little Rock, where he was appointed attorney for the Eastern District of the State, and held that

office at the time of his death in 1866. He was reputed to be a good lawyer, an efficient official, and an upright man.

William Ladd Jones was born in Minot, September, 1827, son of Rev. Elijah Jones of that town. After graduating he taught in the academy in Litchfield a year. He then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1853. He served under the Home Missionary Society; was pastor of Congregational churches in California from 1855 to 1878. He became principal of the Golden Gate Academy, Oakland, Cal., in 1874, and since 1878 has been president of Oahu College, in the Sandwich Islands. He was for some years superintendent of schools for Humboldt County, Cal. In 1854 he married Ann Louisa Farrington, Brewer, and has had five children.

Ammi Ruhamah Mitchell was born in Portland, February, 1826, brother of Edward F. (1837). Soon after graduation he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1852. He has since been constantly employed in the work of the Christian ministry. He was a stated supply in Glasgow, Iowa, and his present field of labor is Diamond Springs, Morris County, Kan. In 1855 he married Eunicia P. Van Dyke, and has had six children.

John St. Clare Paine was born in Sanford, August, 1821. He was much esteemed by his class and honored for his talents and character. Failure of health compelled him to leave his studies in the spring term of his Senior year. He did not return, but his degree was given him with his class. His disease, which was of a pulmonary character, resisted the best medical skill. He spent the two following winters in Florida, and at last finding his strength rapidly failing, he left for his home; but while waiting for a passage at Key West died, February, 1851.

George Augustus Perkins was born in Farmington, June, 1827. In the autumn after leaving college he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1853, meanwhile having been principal of the Oxford Normal Institute a year and teaching a high school in Norridgewock in the fall of 1851. On leaving the seminary he was assistant teacher of Hebrew in the same institution, and was again called to the same service in 1860 for a time. He was by appointment of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions a missionary in Turkey from 1854 to 1859, when he returned, and on receiving an appointment to the professorship of nat-

ural science in Robert College, Constantinople, spent two years or more at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, in preparation for his department; returned to his new field of labor, where he remained two years. From 1866 to 1871 he kept a family school for boys in Gorham. Since that date he has been acting pastor of churches in Pownal, Lunenburg, Vt., and is now in the same service in Raymond, N. H. In 1854 he married Sarah E. Farrington, daughter of Mr. Oliver Farrington, Brewer, and has had three sons, the eldest now a member of the college.

George Leland Richardson was born in Bath, January, 1829, brother of Henry L. (1839). He devoted himself to commercial business in Boston in the house of Page, Richardson & Co., brokers, etc. He married Anne, daughter of Henry McLellan, Esq., of Bath, and had four children. He had for a few years been successful, and was always held in high esteem in social life and as a Christian man, when seized suddenly and most sadly with disordered mental action, he was placed in the hospital, Somerville, Mass., where he still remains.

George Oliver Robinson was born in Oxford, March, 1821. On leaving college he taught three years, the last two in the Classical Academy at Yarmouth. He then studied law in the office of Messrs. Willis & Fessenden in Portland. In 1854 he went to Illinois and settled in the profession in Bloomington, where he has since resided.

In 1854 he married in Cape Elizabeth, Marianne Greene. They have one child, a daughter.

John Thomas Stanley was born in Farmington, December, 1826. He removed to Texas, was resident in Chapel Hill of that State, and was for a time an associate teacher in a college for young ladies. His last years were given to the practice of law. He was seized with dysentery and died Oct. 23, 1868. He died in the communion of the Methodist Church, and "his end was happy and resigned," as testified by a friend. He never married.

Robert Richardson Thompson was born in Rumford, December, 1822. The only information we have of him is that he was resident in Strafford, N. H., at the opening of the war. He was mustered into service September, 1862, for three years as sergeant in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; in 1863 was commissioned second lieutenant; was wounded May, 1864. In July of that year

was promoted first lieutenant, and was killed in action in September at Fort Harrison, Va. He was reported by his commander as "a brave and meritorious officer," and as "enjoying the highest respect and love of his brother officers and comrades in arms."

Albert Harris Ware was born in Athens, August, 1827. On leaving college he taught school in Topsham two years, and then began the study of law in Brunswick, prosecuted his studies in the office of Bronson & Sewall in Bath, completed his course with John S. Abbot, Esq., in Norridgewock, and was admitted to the bar of Somerset County in 1853. He settled in North Anson, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. He has been supervisor of schools, and also register of probate several years.

He married in 1856 Harriet E., daughter of Dr. Isaac Palmer (1833) of North Anson, and has had six children, of whom three only are now living.

Spencer Wells was born in West Newbury, Mass., February, 1827. He graduated with honor and high promise; but disease of the brain afflicted him, resulting in a disordered mind and at last in hopeless imbecility.

Joseph Williamson was born in Belfast, October, 1828, son of Joseph Williamson, Esq. He entered immediately on legal study, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and engaged in the practice of his profession in his native town, where he still resides. Besides the calls of his profession he has given himself much to historical investigations, especially relating to the earlier history of that portion of our State, in which he has shown peculiar aptitude for such inquiries, the fruits of his labors having done credit to himself, his city, and the State. In whatever relates to the early history of Maine he is regarded a prominent authority. He published in 1852 "The Maine Register and State Reference Book"; in 1870 "An Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Belfast"; "History of the City of Belfast to 1875," octavo, nine hundred and fifty-six pages. He has also been a frequent contributor to the collections of the Maine Historical Society, the *Historical Magazine*, *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *American Monthly*, etc. He has been for several years on the standing and publishing committees of the Maine Historical Society, and is an associate of the historical societies of Vermont, Buffalo, N. Y., Wisconsin, and Royal Historical Society of London.

Mr. Williamson was for seven years judge of the police court of his city. In 1857 he married at Bangor Ada H , daughter of Waldo T. Pierce, who deceased March, 1872, leaving two daughters and a son.

1850.

John Pickens Abbot, a native of Rhode Island, entered college in Senior standing. We have failed in obtaining, in reply to the circular, information concerning his course since graduation. From the record of the class we learn that he entered the navy as purser, that he studied medicine, and in 1869 was in the practice in Warren, R. I.

Francis Adams was born in Topsham, July, 1824. After graduating he taught schools most of the time two or three years in Brunswick and Topsham. Meanwhile he began the study of law with Ebenezer Everett, Esq., in Brunswick. Ill health compelled a suspension of his studies, and he took charge for some months of the Institute, Litchfield. He then completed his course in the law in the office of William G. Barrows, Esq. (1839), since a justice in the Supreme Court of the State, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and engaged in the practice in Topsham and Brunswick until 1869, when he removed to Bath, where he still remains in the active duties of his profession. He has held town offices and been attorney for the county of Sagadahoc ten years. In 1867 he married Clara J. Hildreth of Topsham. They have had five children, one of whom died in infancy.

Lemuel Weeks Atherton was born in Castine, May, 1828. After graduating he read law in the office of Charles J. Abbot, Esq , and then emigrated to Dixon, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of his profession, was successful and held in high esteem. He married Miss Williams, daughter of Hon. Mr. Williams who represented his district in Congress. He died August, 1859, from an attack of apoplexy, leaving two children.

William Nelson Nailing Bell was born in Dresden, Tenn , July, 1828. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. E. Etheridge, was admitted to the bar, and formed a copartnership with his teacher. He died July, 1862, of typhoid fever. He had married. The above particulars were mainly obtained from the record of his class in 1860.

Samuel Preble Buck was born in Woolwich, December, 1827. Immediately after leaving college he entered on the study of medicine

with his father, a respected physician in that town. He attended lectures in the Medical School connected with the college, graduated in 1853, and settled in his native town, where he has continued in the exercise of his profession. He has been supervisor of schools for the town, and has been respected and esteemed as a professional man and a citizen. He married Mary J. Webb and has five children.

John Johnson Bulfinch was born in Waldoboro', May, 1830. After graduating he studied law with his father in Waldoboro', but not finding the profession congenial, entered on theological study at the Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1856. Having received ordination he was stated supply from two to three years at Perry and St. Stephens, New Brunswick; was at Boothbay two years and at Newcastle eight. He was installed in Freeport, 1870, where he remained six years. The last four years his residence has been in Waldoboro', and he has exercised his ministry in the neighboring towns of Washington and Bremen. In March, 1870, he married Emeline D. Thurlow, who died in two years leaving no child.

Samuel Cushing Burr was born in Boston, February, 1830. He studied law and opened an office in Boston. He died in Lancaster, Mass., January, 1862.

Charles Edward Butler was born in Hallowell, October, 1825. On leaving college he went South and was engaged in teaching several years in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. His last position as a teacher was the charge of a college for ladies in Gainesville, Ala. His health requiring a change of occupation he returned to Tennessee, and established himself in a firm for merchandise and commission business in Fulton, where he now resides. In 1852 he married a daughter of Dr. W. W. Lea of Trenton, and has five sons and two daughters.

Charles Carroll Everett was born in Brunswick, June, 1829. He held a tutorship in the college two years, and then the professorship of modern languages two years, through the four years being also librarian of the college. He pursued a theological course in the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1859. He was pastor over the Independent Congregational Church in Bangor ten years, and resigned, having been elected Bussey Professor of Theology in Harvard University. Since 1878 has been dean of the theological Faculty. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the college in

1870 and by Harvard in 1874. Dr. Everett has published a work entitled "Science of Thought," besides several pamphlets, reviews, etc., contributed to the periodical press, and in 1879 a discourse commemorative of Leonard Woods, D. D., LL. D., late president of the college.

He married, August, 1859, Sarah Octavia Dwinel of Topsham. They have had one child, a daughter.

William Pierce Frye was born in Lewiston, September, 1830. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of Lowell & Foster, Rockland, completed his course with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden (1823) in Portland, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Rockland, where he continued the practice two or three years. He then removed to Lewiston, where he has since resided. He has been much in public life, having been in the Legislature of the State in 1861, 1862, and 1867, mayor of the city of Lewiston two years, attorney-general of the State three years, member of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1872 and 1876, and having represented his district in the Forty-second to the Forty-sixth Congresses, and in 1881 his State in the Senate of the United States. He is highly reputed for ability and influence at the bar and in legislative debate.

He married, while in Rockland, Caroline F., daughter of Capt. A. G. Spear of that city. They have had three daughters, one of whom is not living.

William Sewall Gardner was born in Lowell, Mass., October, 1828. On leaving college he at once entered upon legal studies with Hon. Nathan Crosby, Esq., of Lowell, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar. After travel in the Southern and Western States he opened an office in Lowell, and not long after formed a copartnership with Theodore H. Sweetser, Esq., at first in Lowell and subsequently in Boston, which continued until 1876, when he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He has held municipal offices, and has published papers on subjects connected with Freemasonry, in which order he holds high rank and position. In the Protestant Episcopal Church he is one of the standing committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

He has twice married: first in 1868, Mary Thornton Davis, widow of Charles A. Davis, M. D., by whom he had one child, a daughter; second in 1877, Sarah M. Davis, daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Worcester, Mass.

George Peabody Goodwin was born in Baldwin, April, 1825, brother of John M. (1845). On leaving college he spent three or four years in teaching in the High School, Augusta, and as private tutor in Woodville, Miss. He then read law in Chicago, was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice in that city, where he remained until on the death of his classmate and friend Atherton in Dixon, Ill., in 1859, he removed to that place and formed a copartnership with the surviving partner of his friend. Having accepted the flattering offer of land commissioner of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, he became resident in Evanston, near Chicago, his office being in the city. During the last years of his life he suffered from a harassing and incurable disease terminating in his death June, 1878. An official of the large corporation with which he was connected bore testimony to him as "a skilful, conscientious, incorruptible servant, bringing to the discharge of his duties a well-cultivated mind and an exhaustive knowledge of the law." He married the widow of his friend Atherton, — Lucia, daughter of Hon. Hezekiah Williams of Castine, who represented his district in the Congress of 1829 and 1830, and had four children, all of whom died before their father.

Henry Fiske Harding was born in Union, March, 1827. After graduation he taught the academy in Limerick nearly a year, was then private tutor in a Louisiana family for a time, and had charge of an academy in Seabrook, N. H., for a year. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, and graduated in 1856. Soon after he was called to the pastorate over the church and society in Machias, where he remained sixteen years. In 1871 he removed to Hallowell, and became the financial agent and secretary of the classical school. He also established the Kennebec Wire Works, and is now connected with that manufactory as treasurer. He married a daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, and has five children. A son is now a member of the college.

Samuel Little Hodgman was born in Warren, December, 1827. Repeated attempts to gain access to him for information having failed, what has been learned concerning him is, that he has devoted himself to affairs of business, has for some years been thus engaged in Boston, his residence being Jamaica Plain.

Freeland Salmon Holmes was born in Foxcroft, September, 1827. On leaving college he studied medicine partly in Calais with Job Holmes, M. D., attended lectures at Castleton, Vt., and at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., where he graduated in 1854. He



O. O. Howard
Brig. & Bvt. Maj. General
U.S. Army

settled in the practice of his profession in Orono and subsequently in Foxcroft. He entered the army in the war of the Rebellion as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Maine, became surgeon of the Sixth, and was promoted brigade surgeon just before his death, which occurred in camp in Virginia from diphtheria, June, 1863. In 1857 he married Caroline A., daughter of I. Washburn of Livermore, and left a son and daughter. He was much esteemed and respected wherever known.

Oliver Otis Howard was born in Leeds, November, 1830. On leaving college he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1854, and was commissioned lieutenant of ordinance. Having held positions in the service until 1857, he became instructor in mathematics at West Point for four years. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, resigning his commission as lieutenant he took command of a regiment of Maine volunteers. At the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade, and in September, 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Assigned to a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Fair Oaks, June, 1862, he had two horses killed under him, was wounded twice, and lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam he commanded a division; at the battle of Chancellorsville, the Eleventh Corps; at Gettysburg, after the fall of Gen. Reynolds he commanded during the first day of the battle; November, 1862, was commissioned major-general of volunteers; was engaged at Lookout Valley, Chattanooga, and in movements for relief of Knoxville; July, 1864, took command of the Army of the Tennessee; was in most of the battles of the Georgia compaign, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in the march to the sea; was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army December, 1864, and brevet major-general March, 1865. Subsequently he was appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, holding office until the closing of the bureau in 1872; was a trustee of Howard University, and president four years. In 1872, being appointed special commissioner to the Indians, he spent several months in that service in New Mexico and Arizona. In 1874 he assumed command of the department of the Columbia, and in 1881 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Such is a record of eminent service for which Gen. Howard has received testimonials of high approval from the government and country. He has proved himself not only an accomplished, brilliant, and gallant soldier, but a steadfast, active, and consistent Christian man.

Gen. Howard has contributed to periodical journals, has published a book entitled "Donald's School Days," and has now in press another, "Nez Percé Joseph." In 1855 he married Elizabeth A. Waite of Portland. They have had seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Daniel Cony Ingraham was born in Augusta, July, 1830. After a course of theological study in the seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1856, he labored for a time as stated supply in St. Louis, Mo., but in 1858 received deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and exercised his ministry in the parishes of Trinity Church, Saco, and Trinity Church, Lewiston. He was seized with an insidious disease of the brain which disabled him from active labor, and terminated in his death November, 1860. His amiability and personal bearing with his advantages of education gave promise of usefulness. He never married.

George Follansbee Jackson was born in Pittston, August, 1827. After graduating he taught in an academy in East Pittston nearly two years, and then studied medicine in Gardiner with Dr. G. S. Palmer (1838). He took courses of lectures at the Medical School of the college, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1853. He first settled in his profession in Boothbay four years and then removed to New York, where he still lives in the practice. He has been sanitary inspector of the board of health of the city, and surgeon of the metropolitan police, and is a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York City and of the County Medical Society.

He married Rachel, daughter of Henry Dearborn of East Pittston, and has a son and daughter.

John Nelson Jewett was born in Palmyra, October, 1827. After graduation he taught in North Yarmouth Academy two years, meanwhile pursuing legal studies. He completed his course of study in a law office in Madison, Wis.; was admitted to the bar and began the practice in Galena, Ill., where he remained three years. He then removed to Chicago, where he has since resided. He has never aspired after political office but has devoted himself to his profession, although in 1870 he was elected to the Senate of Illinois and served two years.

In 1855 he married Ellen R. Rountree of Plattsville, Wis. They have had two sons, of whom the eldest is now a member of the college.

Arthur McArthur, son of Arthur McArthur (1810), was born in Limington, September, 1830. He studied law and began the practice in his native town, but subsequently removed to the South. At the opening of the late war of the Rebellion he entered the Confederate army, became major of a Louisiana regiment, and died in Richmond, Va., of wounds received in the battle of June, 1862, near that city.

Abner Morrill was born in Limerick, August, 1827. The first year after graduation he was professor of mathematics and natural science in Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, N. Y.; in the autumn of 1851 went South, and became principal of the English department in the college of West Tennessee, Jackson; in 1854 took charge of Read Temperance Academy, recently established in Jackson; in the year following was associated with Bennet Pike, a college friend, in the Academy for Boys, Bolivar, Tenn., and in 1858 was invited to the headship of an academy for ladies in the same place. This position he resigned for the Christian ministry, to which while in college he had consecrated himself when he united with the Main Street Baptist Church in Brunswick. He was licensed to preach in 1852 in Helena, Ark., and soon after was ordained and has exercised his ministry in Bolivar, and having returned to the North, in Farmington, Turner, Mechanic Falls, Warsaw, N. Y., Arcade, N. Y., and since 1875 in Painted Post, N. Y.

In 1855 he married Ann M. Hussey, daughter of the late George W. Hussey, Esq., of Kennebunk. They have four daughters, a son having died in early infancy.

Peleg Stone Perley was born in Livermore, July, 1819. He taught for a time, studied law in Portland, and has engaged in the profession in Henry, Marshall County, Ill., — such was the class record some years ago. Through the postmaster of Dixmont, his native place, we learn that this is still his address, but no response to our circular has been received.

Trueman Somerfield Perry was born in Oxford, December, 1826. He left college at the beginning of his Junior year, in consequence of weakness of eyes which for several years prevented their use in reading. In 1873 the college boards admitted him to the bachelor's degree and his place in the class. Under this calamity he employed himself as he could in active pursuits: from 1861 to 1866 he had a clerkship in the United States Senate; while in Washington he was a correspondent of the *Portland Press*, writing by the help of a machine

which he constructed; in 1870 he began to preach, was ordained an evangelist in 1873, soon became acting pastor over the Congregational Church in Cumberland, and still remains in that position. He has been a frequent contributor to the press. He manifested his regard to his Alma Mater by a generous donation of public documents to the library.

In 1852 he married Elizabeth Green Hale of Bridgton.

George Gilmer Poindexter was born in Louisa County, Va., but entered college from Dresden, Tenn. His poem at the Commencement of his class is remembered as one of the most successful of such performances. After graduating he taught school, meanwhile pursuing the study of law, and graduated at a law school, Lebanon, Tenn. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed by Governor Brown chief clerk of the Post-Office Department, Washington, and held the office until 1858, when having procured an interest in the *Union and American*, a Democratic print, he became principal editor. His versatile talent, his readiness and vigor as a writer, and his attainments, — rare for one in his position, — gave promise of political distinction. He became involved in a violent political controversy, which resulted in his being shot down by his adversary in the public streets of Nashville, November, 1859.

John Smith Sewall was born in Newcastle, March, 1830. After graduating, having been appointed commander's clerk, he sailed in the United States sloop of war "Saratoga" for the East Indies and China. He was in the same capacity in the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, and returned by way of Sandwich Islands and Cape Horn in 1854. After a year spent as a private tutor in a family in Winthrop, he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1858. Early in 1859 he was settled in the pastorate over the Congregational Church, Wenham, Mass., where he remained eight years. In 1867 he was elected to the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in our college, and held that position until 1875, when he accepted the professorship of sacred rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Bangor.

Prof. Sewall has published a book for Sabbath schools, religious tracts, and been a frequent and acceptable contributor to the leading reviews, periodicals, and the religious press.

In 1858 he married Louisa, daughter of Hon. Samuel P. Benson (1825) of Winthrop. They have had two children: a daughter now deceased, and a son now a member of the college.

Thomas Robinson Smith was born in Bath, November, 1830, son of Jacob Smith (1823). Soon after graduating he went South and took charge of an academy in Bolivar, Tenn., meanwhile pursuing legal studies; was admitted to the bar and entered upon a prosperous practice, soon taking rank among the ablest of his age. During the war he was in the Confederate service a year or more. At the close of the war he removed to Memphis; was appointed to the bench of the law court in 1866, but held office a short time and returned to active practice. He was esteemed an able counsellor and advocate, and was rapidly rising to distinction; was highly esteemed and respected by the profession, and an ornament of social life; was liberal in support of religious institutions, and a friend of young men. As president of the board of visitors he was efficient in promoting the interests of the free schools of the city. His death, February, 1872, by a sudden attack of pneumonia, was regarded a public calamity. Soon after establishing himself in Bolivar he married Kate, daughter of Pitser Miller, Esq., and had five children.

George Harvey Snell was born in Unity, July, 1829. He studied law in Augusta, was admitted to the bar, and pursued his profession for a time in Maine with success. He then removed to the West and settled in Prescott, Wis. His health failing he returned to his home in Unity, and died of pulmonary disease, March, 1858.

Samuel Adams Stinson was born in Wiscasset, November, 1831. He studied law in Wiscasset, was admitted to the bar, and for a time engaged in his profession there. He then removed to Janesville, Ill., where he was a partner with Governor Baker in the practice; he then removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and soon became prominent in the profession. Seized with pulmonary disease, he returned to Maine and died in his father's house, February, 1866. He married Miss Page of Hallowell and left one child.

Eugene Thompson was the son of Charles Thompson, Esq., of Topsham, and was born May 8, 1828. His health did not allow him to go on with his class during the last two terms of the Senior year. He received his degree, however, with his class, and one of the highest parts was assigned him, — somewhat out of the usual course. He died October, 1850, less than a month after Commencement.

Patrick Henry Townsend was born in Salisbury, N. H., October, 1823. He was three years in Kansas during the border troubles. He studied law in Illinois with Hon. E. B. Washburn two years; at

the opening of the late war was resident in Washington, D. C., and enlisted in the volunteer service for defence of the city; and held a clerkship in the United States Department of the Interior three years. He was seized with erysipelas and died May, 1864. He never married.

George Howe Vose was born in Augusta, March, 1829, son of Rufus Chandler Vose and Mary Bridge. Soon after leaving college he emigrated to California and settled on a farm.

In 1855 he married Kate Le Rose, by whom he has had four children. His present residence is Oakland, Cal.

1851.

Philip Henry Brown was born in Portland, October, 1831. He has always resided in Portland as a member of the banking houses of J. B. Brown & Sons. He has cultivated literary tastes and has accumulated a valuable private library. In 1854 he married Fanny, daughter of Mr. Justice Clifford of the United States Supreme Court, and has had eight children, of whom three sons and three daughters survive.

John Warren Butterfield was born in Vassalboro', 1829. He was employed in teaching three or four years after graduation. He then studied law and engaged in the practice. From 1861 to 1876 he held a clerkship in the treasury at Washington, and most of that period that of law clerk in the office of the second comptroller.

He married May V. Fisher of Bangor, but has no children.

Daniel Lewis Eaton was born in Calais, October, 1825. He studied law in Portland, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office, but afterwards removed to St. Louis; subsequently edited a newspaper in Pittsburg, Pa., for some years. In the war of the Rebellion he gave himself to the public service; was paymaster on Gen. Heintzelman's staff, ranking as major; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; was appointed actuary of the Freedman's Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., and contributed by administrative faculty to its success; resigning this position, became cashier of the Second National Bank, Washington, and was highly esteemed as an energetic man of business and of strictest integrity. When the territorial government was organized he was appointed by the President of the United States a member of the council or senate, was re-elected, and held the office at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Washington, and was ever

an active and consistent member, a teacher in the Sabbath school, and a liberal friend of every good work. After a long and painful sickness he died, February, 1873, in the peace and hope of the gospel.

Mr. Eaton married Frances Webster of Cape Elizabeth, and left a son and daughter.

JOSEPH PALMER FESSENDEN was born in Portland, September, 1831. He entered soon after graduation upon medical studies, attended the lectures of the Medical School, Brunswick, and of the New York Medical College, where he received M. D. in 1854. He settled in practice in Lewiston, where he remained until 1871, being eleven years of that period postmaster. After a year or two in Portland he removed to Salem, Mass., where he now resides in the exercise of his profession. While in Lewiston he was superintendent of the city schools, and on the common council and board of aldermen. In Salem he is hospital physician, and medical examiner for pensions for the United States government. In 1858 he married Anna, daughter of Silas and Hannah M. Greenlief, who died in 1872, leaving two sons and two daughters.

JOHN SAMUEL HATCH FRINK was born in Greenland, N. H., November, 1831. On leaving college he studied law with Albert R. Hatch, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.; was admitted to the bar of Rockingham County and practised his profession in Epping, N. H., from 1855 to 1861, when he removed to Portsmouth, his residence being in Greenland. He was prosecuting attorney for the county from 1870 to 1875; was appointed associate justice of the Circuit Court of New Hampshire in 1875, which office he declined, as also that of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1877, which also he declined.

He married in 1859 Lucretia Morse Pickering, and has one son now living.

PARRIS GIBSON entered college from Brownfield, but the birth-date is omitted. All efforts to reach him have failed. We have ascertained through a friend that he has lived several years in Minneapolis, Minn., that his family were residing there, although he was temporarily in Benton, Montana, at the time our information was received.

AUGUSTUS CHOATE HAMLIN was born in Bangor, August, 1829. On leaving college he pursued medical studies at Harvard Medical School and at the University in Paris, France, graduating at Harvard

in 1855. He established himself in Bangor, where he has since resided. During the war he was four years in the service as brigade surgeon, medical director of the Eleventh Corps, and medical inspector of the regular army. He has been in two successive years mayor of the city, and general secretary from 1874 to 1878 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. He has published a "History of Andersonville Prison," a work on the "Tourmaline," besides treatises on scientific subjects, and has others in hand, among which is "Leisure Hours among the Gems."

He married Helen A. Cutting, daughter of Justice Jonas Cutting of the Supreme Court of Maine, and has a daughter and son both living.

George Lafayette Hayes, son of Watson Hayes of Rochester, N. H., was born at Barnstead, N. H., Dec. 5, 1831. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered in September, 1847. Throughout his college course he sustained a high character as a man and a scholar. He left college shortly before the Commencement of his class, and went immediately to Winchester, Va., and engaged in teaching and the study of law. In February, 1852, he removed to Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., and remained there teaching and studying his profession until December, 1852, when he removed to Russellville, Logan County, Ky. He continued teaching here until within a fortnight of his death, when he was admitted to the bar of that county. He died July 23, 1854, of a disease incident to that region. From resolutions adopted in view of his death at a large meeting of his fellow-citizens, from a eulogy given at his funeral, at their united request, by a lawyer of that bar, and from other unusual marks of affection and respect at his funeral, it may be inferred that his early death disappointed the promise he had already given of uncommon usefulness.

Hiram Hayes was born in Industry, May, 1831, brother of Stephen H. (1838). After graduation, after teaching awhile he studied law, and in 1854 settled in Superior, Wis., in the practice, having been led in that direction partly on account of his health, and in connection with a railroad exploring party. In 1860 he held clerkships of a committee of the Senate, and then in the Treasury and Interior Departments in Washington. During the war of the Rebellion was in action at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc.; was in service the last three years in the quartermaster's department, with rank at one period of lieutenant-colonel, and at last as member of the examining

board, the duty being "to overlook the supply service, to examine into the qualifications of officers, and to investigate irregularities." In the fall of 1865 he resigned his post with the reputation of faithful service, and resumed his profession. He has published the "Minnesota Manual," a guide for county and town officers, having compiled a similar one for Wisconsin.

In 1860 he married Mary E. Newton.

John Sydney Hurd was born in Fryeburg, December, 1832, son of Rev. Carleton Hurd, pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. Information concerning him has been obtained through friends, no reply having been received to the circular sent to his address. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Barrows of Fryeburg, and attended lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School. In 1855 he went to Iowa and entered upon the practice of the profession. Early in the late war he was instrumental in raising a company of volunteers, promising to go with them as a surgeon, and was for some time stationed at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi; was subsequently detached to take charge of the transportation department at Paducah, Ky., and at Cairo, and served until the close of the war. He returned to Hampton, Iowa, with impaired health, where he now resides. He never married.

Elias Osgood Libbey was born in Limerick, August, 1829. He entered on a course of theological study at Andover Seminary, Mass., but abandoned it at the end of his first year for more active pursuits. He commenced commercial business in Boston. He subsequently removed to Texas, whence, in consequence of ill health, he was returning home, and died January, 1861.

William Martin Luther Marshall was born in Hallowell, October, 1827. The only information we get concerning him is that he went to Baltimore, engaged in the practice of law, and died there in 1863.

John Cummings Merrill was born in Portland, November, 1831, brother of Charles B. (1847). After graduating he engaged in medical study, attended lectures in the medical schools of the college and of New York, receiving his M. D. from the latter in 1854. He has resided in his profession in Portland. During the war of the Rebellion he was surgeon in the Confederate army. He has never married.

William Oliver Otis was born in Hallowell, December, 1830, son of Hon. John O. (1823). After graduation he removed to Texas

and employed himself for the most part in teaching, as was the report of him. Through friends of the family a circular was sent to him, but no return was made.

William Henry Owen was born in Brookhaven, N. Y., February, 1830. On leaving college he employed himself in teaching in Mississippi and Tennessee for a time, and then as civil engineer on the Memphis and Charleston, and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads, and in Minnesota in surveying public lands until 1859, when he entered upon legal study in New York and attended lectures in the law department of Columbia College. In the first year of the war he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Third Maine, and served through the war, passing through the different grades to colonel and inspector of the quartermaster's department in the army of the Potomac, in West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri. From 1865 to 1868 he practised law in Washington, D. C., and then resumed civil engineering on the Northern Pacific Railroad and in Pennsylvania. In 1878, having removed to Texas, for two years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has since been in service in engineering and architectural work for the army at headquarters, department of Texas, San Antonio.

In 1864 he married Carrie Roser of Savannah, Ga. He has no children.

William Alfred Packard was born in Brunswick, August, 1830, brother of Charles A. (1848). Soon after graduation he became assistant teacher in Phillips Andover Academy, Mass., for a year, and for the year following tutor in the college. He pursued a course of theological study in the seminary at Andover, graduating in 1857. While in the seminary he took charge of the classes of Dr. Taylor, principal of Phillips Academy, during his absence for a few months in Europe. In 1857 he went abroad and spent two years, mostly in Göttingen and Berlin. In 1859 he was elected professor of modern languages in Dartmouth College, and in 1863 was transferred to the Greek professorship in the same, which he resigned in 1870 on being elected to the professorship of Latin and of the science of language in the college of New Jersey, Princeton, which he now holds. Soon after leaving the seminary he received a license to preach, has been accustomed to render that service, and in his turn preaches before the college at Princeton. In 1868 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and is a member of the American Oriental Society. He revised an edition

of Curtius's "History of Greece," has contributed translations and notices of books to the *Princeton Review*, and recently an article and notices of books to the *Presbyterian Review*, together with biographical sketches of the presidents of the College of New Jersey in the "Princeton Book."

In 1861 he married Susan Breese, daughter of Rev. Thomas Gallagher of Bloomfield, N. J. They have one child, a daughter.

George Adams Pollard was born in Hallowell, August, 1830. After graduating he taught one term each in Mt. Vernon and Searsport. He then pursued the course of theological study at the seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1854. He was missionary of the American Board of Commissioners from 1855 to 1867 at Arabkir and Erzroom, Asia Minor. Since his return from Eastern service he has exercised his ministry in different places in Michigan, and at this writing (1880) resides in Grand Rapids, Mich., preaching in the neighborhood of the city. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Missionary Herald* and to the public press on topics pertaining to his mission or Oriental life.

In 1855 he married Mary Helen Worcester of Salem, Mass. They have had six children, all but one natives of Turkey. Five are now living.

Charles Wentworth Roberts was born in Bangor, date not recorded. He did not pursue professional study, but has been engaged as a dealer in lumber and as a bank cashier in Bangor. He served in the late war as colonel of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and was brevetted brigadier-general "for meritorious conduct in the battle of Hanover Court House." He was collector of customs for the district under President Andrew Johnson, and has been on the board of aldermen and of the common council of the city. In 1870 and 1875 he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of the State, but failed of an election. He married Miss Jane Peirce of Bangor, and has had two daughters.

William Scott Southgate was born in Portland, April, 1831, brother of Robert (1826), Horatio (1832), and Frederic (1835). Soon after graduating he studied for the Christian ministry in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, graduating in 1855; was ordained deacon at Portland in July of that year, and in the following year priest; was assistant in the Church of the Advent, Boston, one year; rector of St. Michael's,

Brattleboro', Vt., from 1856 to 1860; of St. Michael's, Litchfield, Ct., from 1860 to 1863, when he travelled abroad, and was without charge until 1869, when he became rector of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, Md., where he now resides (1880). In 1853 he published a history of Scarboro', which constitutes a considerable portion of volume three of Maine Historical Collections, and has contributed reviews and articles to periodicals. In 1858 he married Harriet Randolph, daughter of Capt. Andrew Talcott, U. S. A., of Glastonbury, Conn., and has had ten children, seven of whom are now living.

Joseph Ashur Ware was born in Portland, August, 1832, son of the late Hon Judge Ware of the United States District Court. He read law and practised some time in Portland. He was subsequently for a time managing editor of Forney's *Press*, and also assistant editor of the Washington *Chronicle*. He filled with ability responsible positions under government as solicitor of the Post-Office Department; was sent to Europe on matters of importance in that department; represented the United States before the Court of Claims in cotton claims. He was "of quick perception, and held a facile, brilliant pen." He died in Washington, May, 1874. The above particulars were obtained from Forney's *Press* of May 28, 1874.

Henry Willis born in Portland, June, 1831, son of Hon. William Willis, LL. D. He studied law with his father, and began the practice in Portland, where he remained. He was interested in natural history, and was vice-president of the Portland Natural History Society at the time of his death, which occurred March, 1868.

He married in 1855 Adeline, daughter of Judge Luther Fitch of Portland, and left one child, a daughter.

Joseph Charles Augustus Wingate was born in Stratham, N. H., November, 1831, son of John Wingate, and grandson of Paine Wingate, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Soon after leaving college he engaged in legal studies in the office of Messrs. Stickney & Tuck of Exeter, N. H., was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Chester, N. H., but soon after removed to Concord, N. H. In 1858 he became cashier of Merrimac County Bank and held that position four years, when ill health compelled his resignation, he having been afflicted with rheumatic fever, which after more than a year's suffering left him a cripple for the rest of his life to the present date (1880). In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul at Swatow, China, and held that office until his removal by

President Grant in 1875. He returned home bearing high testimonials from the officials of other governments, from the English missionaries in that city, and merchants, to his efficiency and worth. He now lives in his ancestral home. He has been recently appointed consul at Foochow, China.

In 1860 he married Mary, daughter of William Green of Bristol, N. H., who died November, 1876, without children.

1852.

George Franklin Allen was born in Wolfeboro', N. H., June, 1828. After graduation he taught school for a time and then pursued a course of theological study at Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1855. He was superintendent of the Children's Mission Home for Boys, Boston, where he died early in 1860.

Jesse Franklin Butterfield was born in Farmington, May, 1825. From 1852 to 1856 he taught the High School in Augusta and the academy in Foxcroft. He then went to Ohio and became principal of the High School in Piqua. He remained four years, when an asthmatic affection, which during most of these years had been slowly developing itself, compelled him to seek a different air, and he removed to Minneapolis and opened a private school. He was soon however obliged to yield to the disease, which proved fatal September, 1868. "In college and for some time after he was inclined to adopt sceptical views, but renounced them and died in the full faith of the Gospel." May, 1860, he married Sarah M. Powell of St. Anthony, Minn.

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was born in Brewer, September, 1828. After graduation he pursued theological studies at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1855, and received a license to preach, but never assumed the ministerial office, being called to a tutorship in the college. At the close of the year he was elected professor of rhetoric and oratory, in the year following instructor in modern languages, and two years after professor of the same department. In 1862, with leave of absence from the trustees and overseers, he offered himself to military service in the Civil War, for which he had probably imbibed a taste, and was in a measure prepared by early training in the military school at Ellsworth. He entered the army with rank of lieutenant-colonel, served to the close of the war with distinction, and ended with the brevet of major-general and command of a division, and

participated in several important battles; was twice, once severely, wounded, won repeated commendations from his superiors, was once promoted brigadier-general by Gen. Grant on the field "for gallant conduct in leading his brigade in a charge," was in the advance in the last action of the war, and was designated to receive the formal surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House. In 1865 he returned to his home, resigned his professorship, soon after became governor of Maine, and was thrice re-elected. In 1867 he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the college, was chosen a trustee, and in 1871 its president. To the ordinary duties of the presidency had been added, when Dr. Harris assumed the office, the professorship of mental and moral philosophy; and in the straitened resources of the college, President Chamberlain has given instruction in international law and political economy. In 1876 he was elected major-general of the militia of the State, and although he resigned the position in 1879 was urged to retain it, — as has been proved, with great advantage to the State, inasmuch as in that position he was able to render important service in the very critical embroilment of political relations which threw a cloud over the opening of the present year (1880). In 1878 he visited Europe, having been appointed by President Hayes on the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of that year, with special view to systems of education. Besides inaugural and annual addresses as governor of the State and president of the college, he has published several others delivered on public occasions, the most elaborate and noticeable of them being that at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, published by order of the Legislature of Maine, entitled "Maine: Her Place in History," and his report as commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

President Chamberlain married in Brunswick, Caroline Frances, daughter of Ashur Adams, Esq., of Boston; and Emily, daughter of George Wyllys, Hartford, Conn., an adopted daughter of Rev. Dr. G. E. Adams of Brunswick. They have had four children, of whom a son, now a member of the Junior class in the college, and a daughter survive.

Charles Chesley was born in Wakefield, N. H., April, 1827. After graduation he taught schools in his native town, in Baltimore, Md., and in West Chester, Pa., in the last-named place two years. He began legal study with Hon. John Hickman of West Chester, member of Congress from that district, completing his course with Hon. Charles Doe, Dover, N. H., now chief justice of New Hampshire, and settled in Wakefield, which is now his legal residence. For

some years he was solicitor for the county of Carroll, N. H., and since 1871 has been solicitor of internal revenue, Washington, D. C. In 1859 he married Sarah E. Twitchell of Wakefield. They have had one son, now a member of Phillips Exeter Academy.

John White Chickering was born in Portland, September, 1831, son of Rev Dr. Chickering, formerly of Portland. After graduating he taught in Bucksport, Foxcroft, and in Ovid, N. Y., until he entered on a theological course in the seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1860. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Springfield, Vt., three years, secretary of Vermont Bible Society two years, and pastor of one of the Congregational Churches in Exeter, N. H., five years. In 1870 he accepted the chair of natural science in the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D C., where he still remains. In 1856 he married Luciana, daughter of Rev Mr. Jameson, formerly of Scarboro', then resident in Gorham, and has three children, a son and two daughters.

James Deering Fessenden was born in Portland, September, 1833. He studied law and settled in the practice in Portland. He entered the United States service in the war of the Rebellion, was commissioned captain of the United States Sharpshooters, colonel of the United States colored troops, was on Major-Gen. Hunter's staff, on Major-Gen. Hooker's in the campaign to Atlanta, commanded a brigade under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and was brevetted major-general "for gallant and distinguished services." He married Miss Fanny Greeley, Topsham, and has had two sons.

John Holmes Goodenow was born in Alfred, September, 1833, son of the late Hon. Judge Daniel Goodenow and a daughter of the late Hon. John Holmes, conspicuous in the political and civil history of Massachusetts and Maine. After graduation he at once entered upon the study of law with his father, completing his course in the office of Messrs. Fessenden & Butler, Portland, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practised the profession in Alfred as partner with the late Nathan Dane Appleton (1813). He represented his town in the Legislature of the State in 1859, and his district in the Senate in 1861–62, and was president of that body both years. He was appointed by President Lincoln consuli-general to Constantinople in 1864, and in 1873 became secretary of legation in Turkey, and resigned the position in 1875. He was three times *chargé d'affaires* during the absence of the minister to Turkey. He was made umpire in a controversy involving a large amount between the British and Egyptian governments. Since his

return from the East his residence has been in Saco and Malden, Mass. He has recently been elected a member of the Board of Overseers of the college. He has never married.

Joseph Dana Howard was born in Portland, July, 1833, son of Judge Joseph Howard (1821). He studied law with Messrs. Shepley & Dana, Portland, was admitted to the bar, and removed subsequently to New York with a view to his profession, but soon resolved to devote himself to literary pursuits as more congenial to his tastes and studies. For several years he gave private instruction to those preparing for college and to young ladies in the higher branches of education. He contributed articles to leading reviews and journals. His papers on "The Moorish Dominion in Spain," "Christopher North," and the poet Gray are remembered with pleasure. He left manuscripts apparently designed for publication, and was contemplating foreign travel. Not long before his death, apprehending that the sudden attack of pneumonia then upon him might prove fatal, he gave peremptory directions to destroy all his manuscripts in case of his death. He had been invited to professorships, but they were declined. He was reputed to have made attainments wide, thorough, and accurate.

Bion Freeman Kendall was born in Bethel, October, 1827. He studied law, and removing to the far West opened an office for the practice of his profession in Olympia, Washington Territory. He is reported to have exhibited energy with promise of success. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory. In a controversy he inflicted, in self-defence as was reported, a severe wound on a man, whose son subsequently entered Mr. Kendall's office and sought a private interview, which being granted, the young man drew a revolver and shot him through the heart, January, 1863.

John Walker May was born in Winthrop, January, 1828, son of Hon. Seth May, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. The year after graduation he was an instructor in Baltimore, Md., in what was styled Newton University. He then pursued legal studies with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and entered upon professional practice in Winthrop. In 1863 he removed to Lewiston, where he has since remained in the exercise of his profession. He has held for the last seven years the office of register in bankruptcy.

In 1869 he married Harriet Blane, daughter of H. L. K. Wiggin of Auburn, and has had two daughters, one now living.

Lewis Pierce was born in Gorham, April, 1832, brother of Josiah Pierce (1846). After graduating he taught schools for a year or two in Hollis and Dennysville; he then read law in Portland, took a course in the Dane Law School, Harvard, graduating LL. B. 1855, and settled in the profession in Portland, where he still resides. He has represented the city in the Legislature, has been public administrator for the county of Cumberland, and has served on the school committee of Portland. He is a member of the Historical Society of Maine.

He has married twice: first Emily H. Willis, daughter of Hon. William Willis of Portland, by whom he had three children, two only now living; second, in 1875, Mary Bellows Hill, by whom he has had three sons.

Dana Boardman Putman was born in Rumford, September, 1825. After graduation he taught the high school in Ipswich, Mass., one term, then went South and became professor of languages in the Southern Military Academy, Fredonia, Ala., for a year, meanwhile prosecuting medical study previously begun, attended lectures in the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta, from which he received M. D. in 1854, and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took a degree in 1855. He began practice in La Grange, Georgia, and remained there until 1868, when he returned to the North and established himself in Boston.

He published essays, anniversary addresses, and poetic contributions in the public press, papers in medical journals, and was collecting materials for a history of the Putnam family. He held official positions in Masonic and kindred associations, and was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

In 1855 he married Huldah J., daughter of Richard Manley of Tallapoosa County, Ala., and had five children, two sons and three daughters. He died from an attack of pneumonia, Feb. 11, 1881, in Boston.

Albion Quincy Randall was born in Bowdoinham, February, 1828. His life was devoted to the work of teaching. He was thus employed in Richmond, in the academy at Yarmouth, and for some years in a large school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His last service was in Richmond, whither he had returned, and where after a long and painful illness he died, March, 1878. He never married.

Henry Stone was born in East Machias, August, 1830. He entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., but before completing the

course removed to Portland, and was editor for three years of *The State of Maine*, a newspaper. He then accepted a situation on the *American Railroad Journal*, New York, and afterwards on the New York *Evening Po t*, contributing at the time to the *American Cyclopædia*, and other publications. After teaching one term the High School in Bolton, Mass , he returned to Cambridge and spent some months in the Divinity School. At the opening of the civil war he entered the military service as second lieutenant of the First Wisconsin Infantry. He was successively on the staffs of Major-Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, and George H. Thomas; he was assistant adjutant-general to the provost marshal-general, Washington, D. C. December, 1865, he was mustered out with the rank of brevet colonel. He engaged in business in Nashville, Tenn., in 1866, was appointed commissioner of the metropolitan police and judge of the Municipal Court. In 1870 he removed to Washington, was for two years in the Census Bureau, and for a time chief clerk; then removed to New York, and has been editor of *Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States*.

Besides what has been mentioned he has contributed reviews, notices of books, etc., to the *Christian Examiner*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, and to the public press.

He married in 1874 Garaphelia B. Howard, West Bridgewater, Mass.

George Harwood Theobald was born in Richmond, February, 1829. After graduation he studied medicine at Richmond, Hanover, N. H., and graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1855. He has not engaged in the practice of the profession, but has been employed in active business, chiefly in shipbuilding, and is president of Richmond National Bank.

He married Hannah Gray Winchell in 1863, and has had five children.

Walter Wells was born in Salisbury, N. H., November, 1832. After graduating he taught the High School in Augusta for some time. He subsequently lectured on scientific subjects, was a lecturer in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and was invited to become lecturer on physical geography in the scientific department of the college, but declined the appointment. In 1867 he took charge of the hydrographic survey of Maine, and as one result of his work published a volume entitled "The Water Power of Maine." He also prepared an elementary physical geography, and contributed papers to the periodical press. In 1869 he became secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, its centre of operations

being in Boston, and made an exhaustive report on the tariff in relation to the growth and manufacture of cotton in the United States. He was engaged in literary work during his last days, though suffering from infirmity and disease which terminated in death April 21, 1881. In 1876 he married Mary Sturdivant of Cumberland, and left a son.

1853.

Jonathan Edwards Adams was born in Woolwich, April, 1822. After graduation he had charge of the academy at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, three years, and then entered the middle class in the seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1858. After supplying churches in Boothbay some months, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, New Sharon, October, 1859. In 1863 he was employed by the Christian Commission at Alexandria, Washington, and Gettysburg. In 1864, being dismissed from the church in New Sharon, he was installed over the Congregational Church in Searsport, where he remained eleven years, when he was elected corresponding and recording secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, and still holds that office.

He has married twice: first, in 1855 Louise Abby Harding of Bangor, who died in 1859; second, in 1869 Lucy Cushing Adams of Camden. He has had five sons, three now living.

William Caruthers was born in Liverpool, England, July, 1835, son of Rev. Dr. J. J. Caruthers, recently pastor of the Second Church, Portland. He entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1856; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Sandwich, Mass., June, 1858; in January, 1861, accepted a call to the North Avenue Church, Cambridge, Mass.; was installed April, 1866, over the church in Danvers, Mass.; and in 1868 over that in Calais, where he remained until November, 1875. His present charge is in Fair Haven, Mass.

He has married twice: first, in 1858 Martha Williams Baker of Conway, Mass.; second, in 1865 Mary Lavina Hayes of Somerville, Mass., by whom he has had a daughter who died in infancy.

John Leland Crosby was born in Bangor, May, 1834. He engaged in mercantile business, which he has since pursued. He has held municipal offices of trust in his native city. In 1855 he married Rosa Margaret Lunt, and has had three sons and a daughter. One of the sons is now a member of this college.

Ephraim Chamberlain Cummings was born in Albany, 1825. His first year was spent in teaching in the academy at Bucksport, and then as principal of the High School, Augusta. In 1854 and 1855 he held a tutorship in the college; then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor; in 1858 was settled in the pastorate over the Congregational Church in Brewer, and in 1860 over the Congregational Church in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he remained ten years. He served as chaplain in a Vermont regiment more than a year during the war. In 1865 he spent some months in Europe and the East, and a second time two years in Europe. In 1872 and 1873 he was provisional professor of mental and moral philosophy in the college. He has published a volume, "Birth and Baptism."

Mr. Cummings in 1866 married in Portland, Annie Louise Pomeroy, daughter of Rev. Dr. Swan L. Pomeroy. They have no children.

Henry Richard Downes was born in Calais, September, 1832. He studied law in the Law School, Harvard, and in the office of John Q. A. Griffin, Charlestown, Mass.; was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice in Sioux City, Iowa, but soon removed to Presque Isle, where he still remains. He has been repeatedly elected judge of probate for the county.

In 1862 he married Vashti Harriet Whidden of Presque Isle, but has no children.

William Paley Drew was born in Augusta, November, 1829. Soon after graduating was elected professor of ancient languages and classical literature in Tufts College, meanwhile spending a year as resident graduate at Harvard to qualify himself more fully for his duties. Resigning the position in 1867, he engaged with Dr. Joseph E. Worcester as assistant in the preparation of the fourth edition of his dictionary. In 1860 he returned to Augusta, and was private secretary of Governor Israel Washburn for three years. He then obtained a clerkship in the War Department, Washington, and on the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau was appointed by Gen. O O. Howard chief of claims, etc., holding that position until the abolition of the bureau. He was afterwards appointed national-bank examiner for East Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1855 Mr. Drew married Livonia Perkins Rust of Augusta, and has had a daughter.

Charles Drummond was born in Bangor, July, 1831. He died a few days before his class graduated, and a degree was subsequently voted by the boards.

James Wallace Emery was born in Buxton, February, 1829. On leaving college he went to Texas seeking employment as a teacher, and with scanty encouragement was thus employed for a time; but from failure of health returned North. In 1856 he took charge of Limington Academy for a few months, then removed to Minnesota and secured a quarter section of prairie land. Disappointed in his hopes he revisited Texas, engaged in teaching, and continued with occasional interruptions and varied — at times trying — experiences until 1873, when he was reported as still teaching in Kaufman.

In 1860 he married Elizabeth Jane Brown of Bunker Hill, Texas, and has had seven children, all living at the last date given. The writer has been obliged to depend for what he has stated on the admirable class record made by the late William A. Wheeler.

Marcellus Emery was born in Frankfort, July, 1830. He was principal of the High School in Gardiner two years, and then removed to Woodville, Miss., and was private tutor in a family. He read law with Messrs. Wheeler & Robinson, Evansville, Ind. Returning to Maine he completed studies with Abraham Sanborn, Esq , of Bangor, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, forming a copartnership with Mr. Sanborn. He became editor of the Bangor *Daily Union* and also of the *Democrat*, was active in politics, and during the war sympathized with the Southern Confederates In 1872 he established the Bangor *Daily Commercial*. He was an alderman for one year, was delegate to the Chicago Democratic convention in 1868, was twice nominated candidate of the Democratic party for Congress. Those who best knew him testified that in private life "his gentle manners and simple, temperate habits were in vivid contrast with the bitterness of his journalistic and political utterances." Early in 1879 he was afflicted with a malignant carbuncle, which after great suffering terminated in death Feb. 22. He was never married.

Stephen Foss was born in New Portland, June, 1825. He attended lectures in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1859, his course being interrupted by a year's residence in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he practised dentistry. He began practice in Boston. In 1861 he removed to Cincinnati, and in the year following entered the army as surgeon; but on failure of health in the service he returned to practice in Cincinnati. In 1871 he removed to St. Mary's, Kan., where he was at last accounts combining medical practice with teaching school, as reported in the record of his class. He married in 1867 Alice Maria Good of Cincinnati, and has a son.

Melville Weston Fuller was born in Augusta, February, 1833. He read law with George M. Weston, Esq., Bangor, and in the Cambridge Law School. He began the practice as partner with B. A. G. Fuller, Esq., in Augusta, and was an associate editor of *The Age*. He was president of the common council of the city, and city solicitor; but soon removed to Chicago, where he has been "sedulously engaged in the duties of his profession." In 1861 he was elected to the State constitutional convention, and in the year following to the General Assembly. He was a member of the Democratic national convention in 1864, and in 1872 of the Baltimore Democratic convention. His defence of Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., in a case involving his standing in the Episcopal Church, brought him into public and favorable notice. Mr. Fuller has cultivated literary tastes, as shown in lectures and poems before college and other societies.

He has married twice: first, June, 1858, Calista Ophelia Reynolds of Chicago, who died in 1864; second, 1866. Mary Ellen Coolbach of Chicago. He had two daughters by his first marriage, and four daughters and a son by the second.

Henry Clay Goodenow was born in Alfred, June, 1834, brother of John H. (1852). After teaching a high school in Newfield a few months, he engaged in legal study with his father, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice in Biddeford. In 1858 he removed to Lewiston, was partner with Charles W. Goddard, Esq., was member of the common council of the city and of the board of aldermen. In 1866 he removed to Bangor, where after a temporary engagement in commercial business he resumed his profession. He has been several terms on the superintending school committee, city solicitor, and at the instance of the bar, police judge.

He married in 1860 Mary Elizabeth Brown, and has had three sons and two daughters.

George Stone Kimball was born in Gardiner, January, 1833. He studied law with Henry Ingalls, Esq., Wiscasset, and settled in the practice in Stillwater, Minn. Having returned to Gardiner he entered the army as lieutenant of the First Maine Cavalry in 1861, and fell in a cavalry charge at Aldie, Va., June, 1863. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Ann Potter of Brunswick, and had a daughter.

Woodbury Fogg Langdon was born in Rumney, N. H. He read law in the office of Baker & Peabody, Concord, N. H. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, and subsequently to Wasioja, Minn., and engaged in the flour and grain business. In 1870 he returned to Plymouth,

N. H., and entered the service of the United States and Canada Express Company. In 1857 he married Annie Esther Merrill of Stratham, N. H., and had one child at the date of the class record.

William Miltimore McArthur was born in Limington, July, 1832. He studied law with his father Arthur McArthur, Esq. (1810), and was admitted to the bar. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion he entered the military service, was commissioned captain in the Eighth Maine, was successively promoted, and at last brevetted brigadier-general "for meritorious services during the war." He was wounded before Petersburg, Va. He returned to his profession, represented his town in the House of Representatives, and his district in the Senate. He has never married.

Joseph McKeen was born in Brunswick, son of Joseph McKeen, Esq., October, 1832. He engaged in medical study with his uncle James McKeen, M. D. (1817), attended lectures in the Medical School connected with the college and in New York, graduated in the former and settled in the profession in Topsham. In 1862 he was stationed in Fairfax County, Va., as surgeon in the general hospital. After three years often of severe suffering from disease of the heart, he died suddenly Jan. 15, 1881. March, 1862, he married Frances Caroline Chase of Topsham, and has a daughter and son.

Kingman Fogg Page was born in Rochester, N. H., October, 1831. On leaving college he taught in York, Pa., Washington, D. C., and in Alexandria. He then studied law under Hon. Caleb Cushing, was admitted to the bar, and was appointed by President Pierce special attorney for the Department of the Interior. He was two or three years in the pension office, War Department, then resigned that position and engaged in business in Baltimore and Washington as government contractor. In 1866 he removed to New York and was associated with another as a real-estate agent and contractor.

December, 1856, he married in Washington, Caroline Grace Marshall. They have had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom a son died in infancy.

David Marks Place was born in Strafford, N. H., February, 1832. He engaged in business in Boston as a dry-goods merchant. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, served during the war, and then returned to his business in Boston. In 1871 he became book-keeper, Central Market, Lynn, Mass. He never married.

Jeremiah Evarts Pond was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., June, 1831, brother of Enoch Pond (1838). He pursued theological study at Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1856, meanwhile teaching in academies in Lincoln and St. Stephens, New Brunswick. On account of his health he took a voyage during the year following. In 1858 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Neenah, Wis., and in 1861 over a church in Platteville, Wis., where he remained in faithful service until 1872, when he was dismissed, and returning to Maine was settled in Hampden, where he remained until 1876. June, 1879, he was installed in the pastorate in Warren.

In 1858 he married Jane Wilson Baird, Portsmouth, Ohio, who died in Platteville, Wis., in 1871, by whom he had eight children, of whom five now survive.

Luther Puffer was born in Sudbury, Mass., September, 1833. He taught the High School for boys in Gorham a term, and in 1854 entered on the study of law with J. W. Butterfield, Esq., Andover, N. H.; but in October of that year died in Grafton, N. H., of virulent small-pox. Thus were blasted brilliant promises.

Thaddeus Roberts Simonton was born in Camden, September, 1829. He at once, after graduation, entered on the study of law with Hon. Nehemiah Abbot, Belfast, was admitted to the bar, and formed a co-partnership with Hon. E. K. Smart of Camden. In 1860 he was appointed by Governor Lot M. Morrill county attorney, and in 1861 was appointed deputy collector of customs for the port. He has been active and influential in politics. In 1856 he married Josephine Hall of Topsham, and has had two children, a daughter and a son.

John Barrett Southgate was born in Portland, July, 1833, son of Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland In the following year he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, where he graduated in 1857, was ordained deacon at Portland, and entered on his ministerial life as rector of Trinity Parish, Lewiston. In 1858 he was appointed by the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church missionary to China, but failing health compelled him to decline; was ordained into the priesthood in Portland, and had charge of St. John's Church, Wheeling, Va , for six months. For a time he had charge of Trinity Church, Saco, but in the winter of 1861–62 his health and strength failed, and in February of the last year he died of consumption at Scarboro', the home of his father at that time. He was the leading scholar of his class, and of brilliant promise.

JOHN FRANKLIN SPALDING was born in Belgrade, August, 1828. The first year after graduation he had charge of academies in East Pittston and Dennysville, and then entered the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York, graduating in 1857. He received ordination and was appointed missionary at St. James's, Oldtown, Maine. In 1859 he became rector of St. George's, Lee, Mass., and the next year assistant in Grace Church, Providence, R. I. In 1862 he was appointed rector of St. Paul's, Erie, Pa. He was twice member of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, was active and efficient in his service in the church, and in 1873 was elected bishop of Colorado and Wyoming, to which was added subsequently provisional charge of New Mexico and Arizona. In the same year he was made D. D. by Trinity College, Connecticut. He has published sermons, pamphlets, reviews, and official charges. June, 1864, he married Lavinia Spencer of Erie, Pa., and has had three sons and two daughters. His residence is Denver, Col.

WILLIAM HENRY TODD was born in Milltown, New Brunswick, June, 1832. On leaving college he went to England, matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued medical studies, received M. D. in 1857, returned and settled in practice in his native town. In 1862 he removed to St. Stephen, where he has since lived in the successful practice of his profession. In 1867 he was elected to the Board of Overseers of the college.

He has married twice: November, 1857, Mary Ellen Porter of Milltown, who died in 1860 leaving an infant daughter; and May, 1863, Hattie Topliff Houghton, New York.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS WHEELER was born in Leicester, Mass., November, 1833. He taught in Marlboro' and Northfield, Mass., and was preceptor for a year or two of Partridge Academy, Duxbury, Mass. He then removed to Cambridge, Mass., and assisted Dr. J. E. Worcester in preparing his quarto dictionary. For some years after he was employed on similar works: a spelling book in conjunction with Mr Richard Soule, the revision of Webster's Dictionary, with Mr. Soule again in a "Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling," assisted Prof. Porter in the final revision of Webster's Dictionary, of which he superintended the press; in a "Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction," edited a reprint of Hole's "Brief Biographical Dictionary," and an abridgment of Webster's Dictionary and revision of the school editions. In 1868 he became connected with the Boston Public Library, and soon became superintendent of the catalogue depart-

ment. Besides what have been mentioned, he published in 1869 a sumptuous edition of "Mother Goose's Melodies," with antiquarian and philological notes, etc. In 1872 he published a "Dickens Dictionary." He was engaged afterwards on a new edition of Webster's quarto, and in collecting materials for a cyclopædia of Shakespearian literature, and an index to the more noted works of ancient and modern literature, entitled "Who Wrote It?" In lexicography and bibliography he held high rank. As a Shakespearian scholar his reputation had extended to England. He was distinguished for accuracy and thoroughness. The record of his class is a model of completeness. His premature death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1874, was a public loss.

In 1856 he married Olive Winsor Frazer of Duxbury, Mass., by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

Francis Everett Webb was born in Winthrop, March, 1829. The year after graduation he was tutor of the Sturtevant heirs in Philadelphia. He then accepted a tutorship in the college for a year. He studied law in the office of Judge May of Winthrop, and was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice in his native town. Interested in popular education, he was for several years supervisor of schools. He twice represented his town in the Legislature, and was elected for a third term, but death intervened and prevented his taking his seat; was treasurer of the town several years, and for two years in the bank commission; was elected county attorney in 1869, but declined on account of ill health. He died in the following November very suddenly of angina pectoris, highly respected and greatly lamented. In 1858 he married Mary Frances Dwight of Hallowell, and had two daughters.

1854.

George Washington Bartlett was born in Litchfield, February, 1828. He pursued theological study at the Divinity School, Cambridge, and was settled over the Unitarian Church, Augusta. In 1861 he entered the military service chaplain of the 14th Maine. His health failing he resigned and returned North. After regaining health in a degree, he accepted a chaplaincy in a Maine cavalry regiment early in 1864. At Baton Rouge with the spirit of a soldier he shared in the conflict of battle. His regiment having been ordered to Virginia, in action at McGee's Hill, while in the rear in discharge of his duty to the wounded, he was struck by a solid shot and instantly killed.

William Morrison Bartley was born in Hampstead, N. H., May, 1833. After graduating he went to the South and taught music for a year or two in Natchez, Miss. He then engaged in theological study, was ordained into the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and was settled in Alabama. He died in Winchester, Tenn., December, 1862.

David Thaxter Bradford was born in Cumberland, August, 1828. For some years after graduation he taught schools in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Kansas. Abandoning the work of teaching he settled in Atchison, Kan., as dealer in music and musical instruments.

He married in 1856 Olive Maria, daughter of Dr. Seth Fisk of Amherst, Mass., and has had eight children, of whom a son and four daughters are living.

Henry Purchis Brown was born in Bridgton, October, 1830. After graduation he was employed in teaching eight or nine years in Cherryfield, Fond du Lac, and other places, and then in mercantile business for nine years. Since the fall of 1872 he has not been in active pursuits, and resides in Fond du Lac, Wis.

October, 1860, he married Maria H. Hall of Willoughby, Ohio. They have two daughters and a son. Mr Brown has been a member and president of the city council of Fond du Lac, of the school committee, and of the county board of supervisors.

Charles Peleg Chandler was born in Foxcroft, January, 1835. He studied law, attended a full course at the Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered upon the practice in the office of J. A. Andrew, Esq., Boston. Early in 1861 he was chosen lieutenant and then captain in a Rifle Battalion of Massachusetts, was then commissioned major of the First Massachusetts Infantry, served with distinction in the first Bull Run battle, and in every engagement of the Peninsula under Gen. Hooker, and fell in a charge at Glendale, Va.

John Frederic Deane was born in Bangor, September, 1834. He was a teacher of the High School, Bangor, for some time, meanwhile pursuing legal study. He removed to Texas where he was employed as a teacher. He at last resided in New Orleans, where he was connected with the public schools, was registrar in bankruptcy, and at the time of his death, December, 1871, was clerk of the Superior Court of Louisiana. During his last two years he was afflicted with a disease of the eyes threatening total blindness, for which he visited

Europe, but in vain. This calamity, added to the seclusion and inactivity it compelled, preyed upon his health and eventuated in death in 1869.

John Abbot Douglass was born in Waterford, Oct. 20, 1829. After graduation he was engaged in teaching in the Putnam Free School, Newburyport, Mass., a year and six months, and in Marblehead, Mass., two years. He entered on a course of medical study, attended lectures in the Medical School of the college, was in the Portland Medical School, then in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1861, and attended the course in the same the year following. He settled in Waltham, Mass., in 1862, but soon entered the public service as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts, in the following year became surgeon of the same regiment, and continued until the close of the war. He then established himself in Amesbury, Mass., where he still resides.

In 1862 he married Helen E. Howarth of Salisbury, Mass. They have no children.

Henry Dunlap was born in Brunswick, November, 1834, brother of Charles R. Dunlap (1846). He studied law, graduated LL. B. at the Law School, Albany, N. Y., in 1858, and settled in the practice in New York. In 1867 he removed to Washington, D. C., became connected with the Treasury Department, and continues in that position at the present time.

In 1876 he married Mary E., daughter of the late James M. Le Compte of Cambridge, Md., and has now living a son and a daughter.

Ambrose Eastman was born in Saco, April, 1834, son of Philip Eastman, Esq. (1820); taught three or four years in Patten, in North Brookfield, Mass., and Southbridge, Mass., and then studied law with his father and settled in the practice in Boston, where he still lives. He married Charlotte S. Haines of Biddeford, September, 1864. They are without children.

James Bonaparte Farrington was born in Rochester, N. H., January, 1831. He studied law for a time in his native town, and then medicine in Illinois. He engaged in the practice of medicine at first in Tennessee, but eventually in San José, Cal., where he now resides. During the war he was in service as assistant surgeon three years.

He married Clara D. Parker, and has two children.

Samuel Freeman was born in Limerick, March, 1830. He studied medicine and graduated at the school connected with the college in 1857. He was an assistant of the port physician of Boston for a time; has never been settled in the practice; opened a store as a druggist in Chelsea, Mass., and still continues in that business. He purchased a farm not far off in Everett, which is his residence. He married in 1864 Annie A. Wilson of Newfield, and has two children.

Harrison Gray was born in Danvers, Mass., October, 1827. He read law in Portland, and Salem, Mass., was admitted to the bar and settled in Danvers, where he died February, 1878. He did not marry.

Council Greeley was born in Dover, March, 1825. On leaving college he taught a high school in East Raymond, and in the year following one in Orono, 1856–57. He was master of the Apprentices' School in Bangor, and of a select school for boys. He then studied law in Dover, went to Quincy, Ill., where he settled in the practice and remained until 1872, when he removed to Chicago, where he now resides. He has suffered from ophthalmia for some years and is nearly blind.

Henry Lewis Hatch was born in New Gloucester, February, 1832. He neither taught nor studied a profession. He went South and established himself in Charleston, S. C., where he was an associate editor of the Charleston *Courier*. He had cultivated poetical talent and published poems. He married in 1856 Mary Jane Cushman, and had one child who died in infancy. He fell a victim of yellow fever, September, 1858.

Charles Melvin Herrin was born in Houlton, November, 1834. He studied law and opened an office in his native town; was a leading lawyer in the county, with good practice; was a man of wit and humor. He was found dead in his office, as was supposed from an attack of apoplexy, May, 1876.

Warren Johnson was born in Farmington, December, 1831. He gave himself to the cause of popular education as a teacher in school and academy; tutor in the college, in a home school for lads in Topsham, as superintendent of the public schools of Maine, and for the last year of his life as supervisor of the schools of Newton, Mass. He was of active mind, energetic and enterprising, entering with

zeal into his work and exerting wide influence. His death was the result of a violent and distressing disease of several weeks' duration, April, 1877. His remains were interred in Brunswick with testimonials of respect by the public authorities of Newton, where he had just entered on his position under most flattering auspices, and of our own State, in which he left a name to be remembered.

He married Eliza Fisher, daughter of Adam Lemont, Esq., of Brunswick. They had no children.

Edward Sewall Lennox was born in Newcastle, February, 1830. He studied medicine, graduating M. D. at the Medical School of the college in 1859 He has resided in Boston, Chicago, Washington, New York; is now holding a position in connection with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass. In 1855 he married Sarah Elizabeth Stanfield of Boston, Mass.

Daniel Clark Linscott was born in Jefferson, March, 1828. After graduation he taught five years in Chelsea, Mass. He studied law in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has since resided in that city in the practice of the profession.

In July, 1855, he married Annie Barron of Topsham, and has had seven children, of whom five are living and a son is a member of the college.

George Washington McLellan was born in Monmouth, June, 1826. He has been for the most part engaged in teaching: as principal of the Liberal Institute, Litchfield, of the academy in Monmouth, of the High School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as superintendent of the public schools, and subsequently of a young ladies' seminary in that city. In 1869 he removed to California; was engaged in lumber manufacturing until 1873, when he became connected with the San José Institute and Business College, where, it is supposed by a classmate to whom I am indebted for information concerning him, he still continues.

In 1856 he married Lucretia Hall Potter of Litchfield, and when last heard from had a daughter.

Henry Nettleton Merrill was born in Limerick, May, 1827. He did not complete his course; he studied law and engaged in the practice of the profession in Haverhill, Mass., where he still resides "in reputable standing as a lawyer and citizen." He is married and has one child. He was admitted to a degree and to his place in his class in 1879.

James Ripley Osgood was born in Fryeburg, February, 1836. He began the study of law with Messrs. Shepley & Dana, Portland, but did not prosecute the profession. Removing to Boston he became associated in the widely known and honored publishing house of Ticknor, Fields & Co., and their successors for some years. He has more recently established himself at 211 Tremont Street, in a firm styled James R. Osgood & Co. He is largely interested in the Heliotype Printing Company, a distinct organization. In reply to the question of the circular, "If you have published, and what?" the answer came, "Nothing, but other people's books and a great many of them."

Mr. Osgood has never married.

John Owen Robinson was born in Thomaston, July, 1832. He taught in the academy at Bluehill one year, and then entered upon the study of law in Thomaston, where he settled in the practice. He has represented the town in the Legislature of the State. In 1854 he married Clementine Yates, and has seven children.

John Wesley Simonds was born in Franklin, N. H., May, 1829. He has devoted himself to the cause of popular instruction: was principal of the High School, Fisherville, N. H., four years, and for fourteen years was in charge of the New England Christian Institute in Andover and Wolfeboro', N. H.; was on the school committee of Franklin, N. H., several years; in 1871 was appointed by the governor and council State superintendent of public instruction for New Hampshire, and held the office five years. His annual reports indicated efficient labor and have won for him reputation. In 1878 and 1879 he was superintendent of schools in Milford, Mass. He was offered a professorship in Antioch College, Ohio, and was for some time a director of Merrimack County Agricultural Society, and is a member of New Hampshire Historical Society.

He married Mary Wilkins Clement of Salisbury, N. H., and has had five children, three sons and two daughters; one of the daughters has died. He resides in Franklin, N. H.

Henry Hyde Smith was born in Cornish, February, 1832. He was assistant in Fryeburg Academy the fall after graduating, to Alvin Boody (1847); the year following was associated with his classmate John G. Stetson in charge of the Grove School, Cedarville, Ohio; and then was principal of Fryeburg Academy two years. He read law in the office of Fessenden & Butler, Portland, was in Harvard Law School and graduated LL. B. in 1860, was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County, and settled in partnership with his classmate

Stetson in Portland, but in a year or two removed to Fryeburg. In 1867 he established himself in the practice in Boston, where he still remains, his residence being Hyde Park.

He married Mary Sherburne, daughter of John Winchester Dana, Esq., of Fryeburg, and has a son.

Joseph Emerson Smith was born in Wiscasset, March, 1835, son of Hon. Samuel E. Smith. After graduation he studied law in the office of Henry Ingalls, Esq. (1841), was admitted to the bar, and became partner with Mr. Ingalls until 1869, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since lived in the exercise of his profession. At Wiscasset he was collector of customs. In Chicago he formed a partnership with his relative Melville W. Fuller, Esq. (1853). In 1864 he was sent as delegate to the Democratic convention which nominated Gen. McClellan for the Presidency; in 1877 and 1878 was elected to the general assembly of the State, was candidate for judge of the county court, and is jury commissioner of federal courts for the Northern District of Illinois.

Mr. Smith has married three times: first, Helen R. Cooper of Pittston, who died in 1860; second, 1865, Sarah Stuart Babson of Wiscasset, who died in 1870; third, Amelia M. Bowie, by whom he has had a son. Mr. Smith has published "Oakbridge: An Old-Time Story," the scene laid in Wiscasset and vicinity.

[Mr. Smith died very suddenly in Chicago of disease of the heart, June, 1881.]

Charles Winslow Smyth was born in Holderness, N. H., April, 1829. After graduation, so far as we have obtained particulars, he went to North Carolina and devoted his short life to the work of teaching. He became connected with a college in Newton for a few years in the departments of languages and mathematics. Leaving that position he established a fitting school for college, meanwhile delivering popular lectures and editing text-books in algebra, etc. He overtaxed his strength, became a victim of typhoid fever, and died after ten days' illness, November, 1865. He married Margaret Harris of Concord, N. C., and left four sons and one daughter.

Daniel Carlton Stanwood was born in Alna, May, 1829. He died the year after graduating.

John Glidden Stetson was born in Newcastle, February, 1833. After graduation he taught nearly five years in high schools in Ohio. He pursued legal studies in the Law School of Harvard University,

where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1860. He opened an office for the practice of law in Portland with his classmate H. H. Smith, and remained there four years. He then removed to Boston, became connected with the clerk's office Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts, and in 1866 was appointed clerk. He has been also appointed commissioner and master in chancery in the same court, and now holds these positions. He has published reports in cases referred to him as master in chancery, some quite voluminous.

In 1865 he married Delia H., daughter of Alpheus Libby, and has had two sons and a daughter, all now living.

William Law Symonds was born in Raymond, April, 1833. He graduated with the highest honors, having been marked by scholarly tastes, maturity, refinement, and purity of character. After a year spent as private tutor in the family of Robert H. Gardiner, Esq., of Gardiner, he pursued theological study at Cambridge two years, and preached a few months at Chicopee, Mass.; but most of his remaining years were passed in New York. He became connected with the staff of the "New American Cyclopædia," devoting himself with untiring labor to the work laid upon him. A detail of his contributions would surprise one by their number and the variety and extensive attainments which they involved, having himself, it is said, furnished twenty-six hundred articles, — historical, philosophical, and biographical, — which gave him high reputation for taste, research, and wide acquisitions. He was also a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Knickerbocker*, and newspaper press, of papers which attracted attention by original thought and brilliant fancy. His knowledge of books led Dr. Coggswell of the Astor Library to leave that library in his care during the absence of the former in Europe. He was unaffected in manner, of gentle disposition, of elevated tone of mind and character, of peculiar refinement, and of warm affections. He was seized with erysipelas, which, in his frail and sensitive organization, accomplished its work in three or four days, and thus perished the most brilliant promise and hopes, January, 1862.

Charles Frederick Todd was born in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, May, 1834, brother of William Henry of the preceding class. He has been constantly engaged in active business as "manufacturer and dealer in lumber," in which he has been successful. Inheriting an enterprising public spirit, he has ever been a ready and liberal co-operator in whatever tends to promote the interests of education and good morals, and to develop the large natural resources of the

city and community, enjoying the respect and confidence of his associates and fellow-citizens.

In 1854 he married Anna M. Porter, and has three sons and a daughter.

William Packard Tucker was born in Salem, Mass., July, 1834. On leaving college, with the purpose of fitting himself for the profession of a mechanical engineer, he entered as apprentice a machine shop in Lawrence, and worked until he had constructed every part of a stationary engine, set it up and run it. He then became a locomotive engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad. Impaired sight compelled him to relinquish this plan, and he accepted a tutorship in the college, which he filled three years; he then was appointed instructor in mathematics and held the office two years. He was also librarian of the college, and prepared a catalogue of the library with an index of subjects published in 1863, which took rank among the best works of the kind. He accepted the office of principal of the High School, Portland, for a year. Having pursued theological study two years with Bishop Burgess at Gardiner, he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1866, and priest in 1867; was rector of Grace Church, Bath, three years; and removed to California, where he was rector of St. John's, Stockton, one year; and rector of St. Augustine's College, Benicia, five years. Returning to the East in 1875, he was rector of St. Paul's, Holyoke, Mass., a year; and then of Trinity, Pawtucket, R. I., where he now resides.

In 1869 he married Ellen Delia Fisher of Bath, and has a son and two daughters.

William Drew Washburn was born in Livermore, January, 1831. He studied law with his brother Hon. Israel Washburn at Orono, and Hon. John A. Peters, Bangor. In 1857 he settled in his profession in Minneapolis, Minn. He was United States surveyor-general of the State. After practising law for a time, he engaged in lumbering and the manufacture of flour, and was agent for several years of the Minneapolis Mill Company, which controlled the water power of the State; was also concerned in railroad enterprises. At this time (1880) is president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company. He has been a member of the Legislature two or three terms, and is now a member of the House in Congress.

In April, 1859, Mr Washburn married Lizzie L. Muzzy of Bangor, and has had eight children, six of whom are living, four sons and two daughters.

Nathaniel McLellan Whitmore was born in Richmond, September, 1833. He studied law with his uncle Nathaniel McL. Whitmore (1833), Gardiner, and engaged successfully in the practice in Gardiner. He was seized with typhoid fever and in a few days died, March, 1871. He had the supervision of the city schools for the last two years of his life. His remains were interred at Brunswick.

Franklin Augustus Wilson was born in Bangor, November, 1832. He studied law with Hon. John A. Peters, Bangor, and opened an office in that city, where he still resides in active practice.

He has married twice: first, in 1859 Mary Elliot Carr, who died in 1867 leaving one child; second, in 1873 Caroline Peirce Stetson, by whom he has had children.

Henry Clay Wood was born in Winthrop, May, 1832. From 1854 to 1856 he was a clerk in the office of the secretary of state, Maine, during the second year in the engrossing department and chief clerk, meanwhile reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, but did not engage in practice, his inclination having been for the military service. He had been appointed by President Pierce second lieutenant First Regiment of Infantry. He served during the war, and was successively promoted "for gallant and meritorious service," until brevetted brigadier-general. He published a paper on "Young Joseph and the Nez Percé Indians," which was referred to by Gen. Thomas in his annual report as an authority on the matters of which it treated. He is stationed with rank of assistant adjutant-general at headquarters recruiting service, Houston Street, New York.

He has married twice: first, 1860, Fanny Lord of Standish, who died in 1866 leaving two sons; second, a daughter of John Ferguson, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

1855.

Samuel Sewall Adams was born in Woolwich, August, 1828. The first three years after graduation he was engaged in teaching in Gardiner, Boothbay, and Lincoln. While in the last place he was led to consecrate himself to the Christian ministry, and was preparing to enter the seminary at Bangor when he was seized with severe pneumonia, which resulted in fatal disease that terminated in death in Red Wing, Minn., March, 1858.

Wilmot Wood Brookings was born in Woolwich, October, 1830. He was engaged in teaching in Dixfield, Litchfield, and Anson for a

time, and then read law in Bath with Henry Tallman, Esq., and Messrs. W. P. Fessenden and Moses M. Butler in Portland. In May, 1857, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Sioux Falls, Dakota. He was appointed the next year district attorney of the county; was a member of the Legislature of Dakota, 1859–60, and acted as governor of the Territory two years; in 1861 was elected to the upper house or council; the next year he removed to Yankton, where he was elected three years successively representative to the lower house and was made Speaker of the body, serving at the same time as district attorney for that county. He was superintendent and disbursing agent of a United States military survey from Minnesota to Montana. In 1867 he was elected to the upper house from his county and became its president. In 1869 Gen. Grant appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota for four years.

He married in 1869 Clara A. Carney of Dresden, Me., and resides at the present time at Sioux Falls.

Seth Cornelius Burnham was born in Farmington, March, 1833, son of Rev. Jonas B. (1823). On leaving college he assisted his father in the academy in his native town a year or two, and was employed as a teacher in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania five or six years, meanwhile reading law. He was admitted to the practice in Boston, where he remained some years. Subsequently he became connected with a banking firm. He at present resides in Farmington; has been chairman of the board of selectmen of the town, and held in 1867–68 a position under government in Massachusetts.

In 1879 he married Mary J. Wellman of New London, Conn.

Thomas Henry Clark was born in Bristol, November, 1829. He has devoted himself, and with success, to the office of teaching. Soon after graduating he went to Illinois, and for about sixteen years taught in Ottawa, at first in a "ward school" for a short time and then as principal of the High School. A portion of this period he was superintendent of the city schools and clerk of the board of education. Since 1871 he has been principal of the High School in Aurora, east division of that State.

In 1855 he married Harriet Waterman Leffingwell of New York, and has had three sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are living.

Samuel Roland Crocker was born in Boston, January, 1837. After graduation he went to South Carolina and became editor of the *Standard* for three years. Returning North he entered on the study

of law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Fryeburg. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-third Maine for the nine months' service. He then settled in Boston in the profession, but decided literary tastes induced him to abandon the law, and in 1865 he became a clerk in the house of Ticknor & Fields; 1866–1870 was managing editor of the *Comme cial Bulletin*, which he conducted with zeal and ability, and during the last year issued the first number of the *Literary World*. In 1874 he took a position in the publishing house of Little, Brown & Co. For more than eleven years he was a correspondent of the Sacramento *Daily Union* and the Springfield *Republican;* contributed to other publications; translated several French works, and completed the elaborate index to the centennial edition of Bancroft's "History of the United States." But the cherished object of his ambition was the *Literary World*. He succeeded, after a severe struggle and seasons of discouragement, in establishing it as authority in current literature, the judgments of which were received with respect and confidence. Overwork in time produced its effects on a delicate and sensitive organization. Early in 1877 there were indications that fatal disease, a paralysis of the brain, was fastened upon him. He was soon removed to the lunatic hospital, South Boston, where with unfailing hope of restoration he found recreation in books and the pen, his last contribution to the *Literary World* in the December number of that year being a review of Pierce's "Life and Letters of Charles Sumner." A letter from him to the writer in the following month, full of Christian trust and hope, expressed cheerful confidence that the coming spring would find him ready for work again; but his kind physician Dr. Walker added in postscript. "Mr. Crocker is very happy, but very deluded. His disease slowly progresses. He can never recover. His friends all understand it." He died in August, 1878, leaving a wife and three children.

Daniel Crosby was born in Hampden, February, 1835. No return having been received from our circular, all we know is that he succeeded his father in the manufacturing of paper, and is still actively prosecuting that business in Hampden.

Henry Boody Durgin was born in Portland, May, 1834. We have failed to obtain explicit information concerning him. He has been, it is understood, employed in teaching in a Western State.

Charles Henry Foster was born in Orono, February, 1830. After graduation he taught a school for boys a year in Augusta. Having begun the study of law before entering college, he completed

his studies with Hon. Israel Washburn in Bangor, and was admitted to the bar. Although tendered a copartnership by Mr. Washburn, he went South and for a time was editor of the *Southern Statesman*, Norfolk, Va., and of the *Day Book*. January, 1859, he removed to Murfreesboro', N. C., and took charge of the *Citizen*, and entered on the practice of law. At the opening of the Rebellion he stood true to the Union and was active in sustaining the Federal authority at the risk of ruin in business and loss of life. Under direction of President Lincoln he raised a regiment of loyal men and rendered good service in the eastern portion of the State. At the close of hostilities he engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits. His good name, recognized by his fellow-citizens, availed to promote his election to represent his district in Congress; but measures of reconstruction not being accomplished, he was refused a seat He was active in politics, was of repute on the platform, but declined office. He was a frequent contributor to the public press. In 1878 he removed to Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar of the State, still maintaining his interest in journalism and in the following year becoming connected with the *Philadelphia Record*.

In 1860 he married Sue Agnes Carter, daughter of a prominent citizen of Murfreesboro', and has had six children, of whom three daughters and a son are living. Mr. Foster died suddenly of pneumonia, March 14, 1882.

Benjamin Browne Foster was born in Orono, November, 1831, brother of the preceding. He taught in Baltimore, Md., a year; studied law in Baltimore and Washington; entered on the practice in Lincoln, Me. During the war he was first lieutenant Eleventh Maine; was on Gen. Peck's staff with rank of major; became colonel by brevet and assistant adjutant-general. He has since held positions as register in bankruptcy second district, Virginia; commonwealth attorney, Norfolk County; judge of the hustings court, Portsmouth, Va., and of the corporation court, Norfolk; assistant attorney southern district of New York; and has recently become deputy district attorney for New York County.

He married in 1863 at Canandaigua, and has had seven children, four sons and a daughter now living.

Samuel Spring Gardner was born in Brewer, January, 1831. After graduation he taught Bluehill Academy two years, and was for a short time in Mt. Pleasant Military Institution, Sing Sing, N. Y., in the department of history and belles-letters. He pursued theologi-

cal study at Bangor Seminary, graduating 1861, and was settled over a Congregational church, Bellows Falls, Vt. In 1864 he entered the army as chaplain, and remained in the public service until 1872, when he retired and came to Washington, and has since with the exception soon mentioned held a clerkship in the Treasury Department. In 1875–76 he was in charge of a district in Alabama as superintendent of freedmen's interests; was a member of the constitutional convention of that State under the reconstruction, and assisted in framing a common-school system favoring the freedmen movement, subsequently under a political change abandoned; was active in securing a provision against the sale of liquors on election days, which still is in force. He was elected probate judge of the county and held the office two years, encountering trouble from the peculiar Southern policy of the time, being repeatedly assaulted and at last shot by secret assassins and narrowly escaping death. Some months after he resigned his office, and soon returned to Washington and resumed position in the Treasury Department. He is an office bearer in Dr. Rankin's church.

In 1869 he married Mrs. Adeline Livingston of Greenville, Ala., and has three children.

Joseph Kingsbury Greene was born in Lewiston, April, 1834. He pursued a course in theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he graduated in 1858. Having been accepted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he sailed in their service for Turkey, January, 1859, and was stationed at Nicomedia and in 1862 at Brusa. In 1868 he visited his own country, and in 1871, returning to his work, was stationed at Manisa, near Smyrna. In the following year he was called to Constantinople, where he now remains in charge of the weekly papers published by the mission in Armenian, Turkish in the Armenian alphabet, and Turkish in the Greek, which are the organs of the evangelical churches of Turkey, are widely circulated, and besides religious topics communicate ideas on education and manners as well as current news.

In 1857 Mr. Greene married Elizabeth Augusta Davis of Lewiston, and has had five sons and three daughters. The sons only are living, two of them being at school in the United States.

Edward Hawes was born in Bridgton, October, 1834. He entered after graduation on the theological course at Bangor Seminary and graduated in 1858. In October following he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Waterville, where he remained six years;

was then called to the pastorate over the Congregational Church in Philadelphia, and ordained October, 1864. In September, 1873, he became pastor over the North Church, New Haven, Conn., where he still remains.

He married Sarah Carter Stone of Bridgton, July, 1859, and has had five children, three sons and two daughters.

Benjamin Francis Hayes was born in Lewiston, March, 1830. He was after graduation employed nearly four years in teaching mathematics and German in New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institution, where he pursued meanwhile theological study; he then was in the pastorate over a church in Olneyville, North Providence, R. I., four or five years. In 1865 he became professor of modern languages in Bates College, and subsequently was professor of rhetoric and the English language, and then of intellectual and moral philosophy, which position he now holds. While in Olneyville he was supervisor of schools for three years. He has published a sermon in a volume entitled "Doctrine and Life," sermons preached by Free-Will Baptist Ministers, Dover, N. H., 1880.

Mr. Hayes in 1856 married a daughter of Francis Cary, Esq., of Turner, and has had two sons and a daughter. His oldest son (graduate of Bates College) is now instructor in Greek, Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Thomas Albert Henderson was born in Dover, N. H., December, 1834 He was principal for some time, and with great success, of Franklin Academy in his native town. He then studied law, graduated LL. B., Harvard, 1861, gained a prize for an essay, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he relinquished flattering prospects, entered on a course of military study at Norwich University, Vermont, was appointed adjutant of a New Hampshire regiment, was promoted major and then lieutenant-colonel, and fell in action near Petersburg, Va , August, 1864.

Obadiah Brown Hewett was born in Hope, September, 1828. He studied law in Chicago, Ill., was admitted to the bar, and settled in the practice in Brownville, Neb., in which he has since for the most part been engaged. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, served two years, and was discharged with the rank of captain. After the experience of farming a few years he resumed his profession in Hastings, Neb., in the firm of Hewett & Yocum. He has been probate judge, member of the Nebraska Legis-

lature, chief clerk of the Senate, and district attorney, first judicial district, from 1868 to 1873.

October, 1859, he married Mary W. Turner of Brownville, Neb., and has had two sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters have deceased.

Thomas Barclay Hood was born in Halifax, N. S., March, 1826. A classmate writes that for many years he has been lost to his class. The writer on hearing that he was in New Orleans sent our circular to his address, but received no response.

John Lathrop Hunter was born in Gardiner, March, 1833. After graduation he engaged in the study of law with Charles Danforth, Esq., now Judge Danforth, and was admitted to the bar. He settled in the practice in Willimantic, Conn., and still remains there. He has represented the borough in the Legislature of the State. has been four or five years on the school board of the town, and at this writing is attorney for the borough.

In 1859 he married Anna J. McLellan of Gardiner, and has a daughter.

Increase Sumner Kimball was born in Lebanon, September, 1834. He entered upon the study of law at Sanford with his father Hon. Increase Sumner Kimball, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice in North Berwick. Meanwhile he had been for a time commission clerk in the office of the secretary of state in Augusta; in 1859 he was chosen representative of his town in the State Legislature, the youngest member of the House; in 1860 he became clerk in the office of the second auditor of the treasury, Washington, and successively passed through the different grades until he became chief clerk, now called deputy auditor; in 1871 he accepted the charge of the revenue marine service, in which he rendered important service; he was appointed the next year by President Grant on the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Treasury Department. He has been efficient in developing the system of life-saving service until in 1878 it was made a distinct bureau with Mr. Kimball its general superintendent. He has published annual reports of the United States revenue marine and of the United States saving service.

In 1858 Mr. Kimball married Ellen Frothingham Fenno, daughter of Edward Fenno of Augusta, and has one son, now a cadet in the revenue marine service.

Thomas Henry Little was born in Augusta, December, 1832 He had purposed to prepare for the ministry, but a different field of usefulness was reserved for him. After teaching a year in Gardiner and a second year in Columbus, Ohio, he became connected with the Ohio Institution for the Blind in that city, and was induced by flattering offers to accept a similar situation in the Louisiana Institution for the same object in Baton Rouge. The breaking out of the Rebellion led him to resign his position and return to Columbus, whence he was invited to the charge of the Wisconsin Institution for the Blind at Janesville in 1861, where the remainder of his days were spent. In 1873 he received leave of absence to visit Europe in order to observe the best methods in similar institutions. He had also given attention to the condition of the feeble in intellect, and gave a large amount of information to the authorities of the State, and urged provision for such unfortunates. He seemed peculiarly endowed for his work, and his short life was eminently one of usefulness to be cherished in the memory of hundreds who have been made happier and better for his having lived. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Janesville, and a trustee of Ripon College. In efforts to save a pupil in the burning of the asylum he suffered a severe injury, and the anxiety and effort consequent on the disaster reduced his strength so that he sank under an attack of pneumonia, February, 1875, greatly respected and loved.

Mr. Little married Sarah F. Cowles, daughter of Rev. Henry Cowles of Oberlin, and left four daughters.

John Alexander McIntosh was born in Farmington, January, 1831. He devoted himself to the profession of a teacher He was appointed to a tutorship in the college, which he filled acceptably. He accepted an invitation to take charge of a young ladies' seminary in Berkshire County, Mass. A tendency to pulmonary disease, which threatened his life while in college and had never been subdued, attacked him with renewed violence and terminated fatally at Farmington, December, 1860.

He married Harriet, daughter of Adam Lemont, Esq., of Brunswick, and left a son.

Flavius Vespasian Norcross was born in Dixfield, April, 1829. On leaving college he taught a few months in the academy at Monmouth. He entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1858. During his last year in the seminary he supplied the Congregational Church in Veazie near by, where his labors were fruitful; on

leaving the seminary he performed missionary service for two years in South Waldoboro' and Bremen. In 1860 he was ordained over the Congregational Church in Union, and has since continued there in active service. He has been on the superintending committee or supervision of the schools of the town sixteen years. He was chosen delegate to the National Council at St. Louis in 1880.

Mr Norcross has married twice: first, in 1858 Martha L. Morrill of Wilton, who died in 1865; second, in 1878 Sarah B. Little of Chicago, formerly of Bremen. He has no children.

William Le Baron Putman was born in Bath, May, 1835. He studied law in Bath, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and established himself in the profession in Portland, where he has since lived in active and successful practice. He has been mayor of the city, is on the Board of Overseers of the college and its president.

May, 1862, he married Octavia B. Robinson of Augusta. They have no children.

Ezekiel Ross was born in Jefferson, September, 1829. He was reported to be resident in Blue Earth City, Minn., but a circular addressed to him brought no reply.

John Farnham Shaw was born in Greenville, March, 1829. Soon after graduation he went South and engaged in teaching in South Carolina; entered the Rebel service during the war, and at last died in a hospital.

Charles Edwin Shaw was born in Portland, September, 1835. Soon after leaving college he engaged in commercial business in Portland and subsequently in New York, where he had charge of a corn-sugar manufactory. He entered the military service as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Maine. On leaving the army he had a mercantile agency and went South, and died in Austin, Texas, March 3, 1876.

George Henry Shepard was born in Hallowell, June, 1831, son of Prof. Shepard of the Bangor Seminary. He entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1858. He was licensed with his class to preach, and had preached in different places. In the following year he went to Winthrop to supply the pulpit, retired apparently in usual health, and was found dead the next morning, having departed, it was thought, soon after he took his bed and without a struggle. He had experienced what were considered epileptic attacks.

Thomas Brown Sherman was born in Augusta, March, 1834. What we have been able to ascertain concerning him (for all direct efforts have failed) is that he read law but did not engage in the practice, that he spent some time in California, and at present is book-keeper for W. L. Richardson & Co., 14 Hanover Street, booksellers. Lives in West Somerville, Mass.

Benjamin Poor Snow was born in Westbrook, February, 1831. He was a respected and successful teacher in Evansville, Ind., as tutor in the college, in the academy at Fryeburg, and in North Brookfield and Wakefield, Mass., meanwhile pursuing theological study in the seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1861, but was first ordained into the pastorate in North Yarmouth in 1869. He has been pastor of the Congregational Church in Alfred since August, 1875. From 1872 to 1875 he was employed in editorial work in Portland on the *Enquirer* and the *Christian Mirror*, of which he was proprietor.

In August, 1862, he married Anne Louise Chandler, New Sharon, and has had two daughters, of whom the second survives.

Levi Wentworth Stanton was born in Lebanon, January, 1827, brother of Benjamin (1848). He became on leaving college an assistant in New Hampton Institute, New Hampshire, and in the year following its principal, continuing two or three years. He was then elected principal of Brown High School, Newburyport, Mass. Thence after two or more years he came to the Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, in which, with the exception of a year at Andover Theological Seminary, he taught until that institution grew into Bates College, when he was made its Greek professor. Resigning that position he undertook the charge of Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., but failure of health in 1873 compelled him to seek relief on a farm in Sandwich, N. H. When his brother Benjamin's health in Union College preparatory school gave way, he attempted to supply his place, but was soon compelled to relinquish such labor. Of late years he has resided in Sandwich on a farm, with little prospect of resuming his chosen profession.

He married Anna T., daughter of Thomas A. Burleigh, Esq., of Sandwich, and has three daughters.

Peleg Tallman was born in Bath, April, 1836, son of Henry Tallman, Esq. He studied law, removed to the West, and settled in Dubuque, Iowa. He died April, 1863.

Emery Purinton Thompson was born in Topsham, August, 1831.

Of unexceptionable character, holding high rank as a scholar, he suffered from an infirm constitution and delicate temperament, and fell back two years in his course from that cause. He at last died in McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., August, 1875, where he had been an inmate fifteen years.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM TINKHAM was born in Portland, May, 1833. He entered upon the study of law. When on a visit to friends in Chicago he was seized with fever which left him with impaired constitution. He went to New Orleans in hope of benefit from a sea voyage and the climate. Soon after his arrival he suddenly died, April, 1858, affectionately remembered by teachers and all who knew him.

CHARLES TITCOMB was born in Farmington, October, 1835. Graduating with the highest honors, he studied law in New York, and was admitted to the bar in that city. His industry, scholarship, and decided religious character gave promise of great usefulness, but he became a victim of pulmonary disease and died September, 1859.

GARDINER CHANDLER VOSE was born in Augusta, August, 1835. He studied law in Augusta with his father Hon. Richard Hampton Vose (1822), was admitted to the bar, and has pursued the practice in that city. He has held municipal offices and represented the city in the Legislature of the State.

In 1867 he married Carrie A., daughter of Col. Darius Alden of Augusta, and has had a daughter and two sons.

JOHN WINGATE was born in Ossipee, N. H., October, 1831. A classmate informs us that after teaching an academy, Wolfeboro', N. H., he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Carroll County, N. H. Subsequently he held a clerkship in Washington. Eventually he established himself in the practice of law, St. Louis, Mo. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He died November, 1881.

1856.

THOMAS LYFORD AMBROSE was born in Ossipee, N. H., June, 1829. He pursued a theological course at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and at Andover, Mass.; was ordained missionary to the Nestorians and went to his field of labor, but ill health compelled his return in 1861. With a view to mission service he also studied medicine. He accepted a chaplaincy, Twelfth New Hampshire, September, 1862, was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, subsequently

rejoined his regiment, was wounded in action, and after three weeks of suffering died in the hospital, Fortress Monroe. A noble Christian man, of indomitable resolution, courage, and power of endurance. Officers and men called him the "model chaplain."

Isaac Denny Balch was born in Newburyport, Mass., April, 1834. Having received no return from circulars sent to him, we rely upon the record of his class furnished by their secretary. He taught after graduation a term in Limington Academy, the year following at Kennebunkport, and in 1859 for six months in Plaquemine, La. He then studied law with Caleb Lamson, Esq., Newburyport, Mass., completed study and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio; engaged in the practice in Jersey City, N. J., until 1864, when retiring from the profession he entered on mercantile business in New York. From 1868 to 1878 he was employed in the custom-house, New York, and was then appointed deputy or assistant collector of that port. He was for a time in the military service early in the war in a Massachusetts regiment.

He has never married.

James Olcott Brown was born in Portland, October, 1836, brother of Philip H. (1851). He graduated with honors, had literary tastes and culture, but devoted himself to business in the house of J. B. Brown & Sons. His death in Portland, in 1864, was very sudden from diphtheria, and deeply lamented.

He married in 1860 Emily Kemble, daughter of Gen. H. K. Oliver of Lawrence, Mass., and left a daughter.

Cyrus Henry Carlton was born in Sangerville, April, 1832. He taught school in Houlton a year, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass. He was ordained over the Baptist Church in Limerick, and remained there two years; supplied the Baptist churches in New Gloucester and Buckfield some years, and had scarcely finished a year of faithful and earnest work in Foxboro', Mass., when disease, the seeds of which had been long in his system, was rapidly developed and terminated in death, December, 1868.

In 1861 he married Annie J. Crane of Fayette, and had two children who died in infancy.

Franklin Carsley Davis was born in Farmington, January, 1834. After teaching in Foxcroft and other places for some time, he engaged in active business in Maine and Pennsylvania. At the opening

of the war he enlisted as private in Third Pennsylvania Cavalry; was in the first Bull Run battle; was one of the victims of Libby Prison; May, 1862, was complimented by Gen. McClellan in general orders for skill and gallantry in the Peninsular Campaign, in the enterprise of opening communications through the enemy's lines with the gunboats on James River; was assigned to quartermaster's duty, and exhibited capacity for business details; when mustered out was appointed clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, and held the position four years. He never recovered from effects of his prison life. After long and severe suffering he died in the hope of a blessed immortality, in Philadelphia, March, 1870.

Henry Farrar was born in Lancaster, N. H., April, 1834. He was assistant teacher in a boarding school for boys at Spring Hill, Sandwich, Mass.; was principal for a time in an academy, Colebrook, N. H.; assistant in a boarding school for boys, Great Barrington, Mass.; and again in a select school in New York. He entered Bangor Seminary and graduated in 1862. He received ordination at Dalton, N. H., and has acted as pastor at different places in Maine. He never married.

Samuel Edward Floyd was born in Newmarket, N. H., May, 1836. He read law and opened an office in Boston. He died from pulmonary disease at Whitehall, N. Y., May, 1873. In 1858 he married at Whitehall, N. Y., Harriet Almira, daughter of James Tierney, and had two children who died in infancy.

William Gaslin was born in Augusta, July, 1827. He taught in Augusta for a time, and then studied law with Samuel Titcomb, Esq., and practised the profession in Augusta until 1868, when he removed to Omaha, Neb. He has resided the last few years in Bloomington, Neb. He was on the superintending school committee, the common council, and board of aldermen in Augusta, and held municipal offices. He has been on the bench of the Fifth Judicial District Court, Nebraska.

In 1866 he married Catharine P. Perkins of Orono, and has had a child who died in infancy.

Roland Bailey Howard was born in Leeds, October, 1833. He at first studied law in Albany, N. Y., two years, and then entered upon a theological course at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1860. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Farmington, Me., where he remained ten years; he was afterwards pastor in

Princeton, Ill., five years; four years in Orange, N. J., and is now pastor in Rockport, Mass. He has been associate editor of the *Advance* since 1875, and was its correspondent in Europe in 1879.

He has married twice: first, in 1860 Mary Ellen Patten of Bath, who died in 1871 leaving three children; second, in 1873 Helen J. Groves of Farmington, by whom he has a daughter and son.

Thomas Leavitt was born in Hampton, N. H., September, 1832. He taught a few years in his native town and Greenland, then studied law in Boston and Exeter, where for several years he has been engaged in the profession. He has represented his native town and Exeter in the Legislature, has also been in the Senate of the State, has been register of probate, and in 1876 received the appointment of judge of probate.

In 1865 he married Fanny Dearborn, daughter of Lewis M. Mitchell, and has had three daughters and two sons, of whom a son and daughter are living. We are indebted to the class record for the items here given.

Thomas Blanchard Lenoir was born in Columbia, Miss., November, 1828. He did not engage in professional life; was owner or manager successively of different plantations. He married a daughter of Governor Clark, Mississippi, who in the war of the Rebellion appointed him inspector-general and subsequently adjutant-general of the State troops. At the close of the war he returned to plantation life. Partly in consequence of his wife's health he removed to Thayer, Kan., and established himself in mercantile business. After a brief illness from pneumonia, he died leaving a wife and four children.

Prentiss Loring was born in Yarmouth, February, 1834. After graduation he was assistant principal for a time in the academy of his native town. He then began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Shepley & Dana in Portland, but infirm health compelled him to seek other occupation, and he at length settled in Portland in the business of fire and marine insurance, in which he has continued. He has been on the superintending school committees of Yarmouth and Portland, and has represented the city in the State Legislature.

In 1860 he married Helen C. McAllister of Portland, and has had two children, a daughter and a son. The daughter has died.

Enos Thompson Luce was born in Wilton, January, 1832. He taught a private school in Wilton, was principal of Lewiston Falls Academy one year, and then engaged in the study of law with Hon.

Nathan Clifford, Portland, and Hon. C. W. Walton, Auburn; was admitted to the bar, practised his profession in Auburn and Lewiston for some time, and then removed to Boston, where he now resides. He has been judge of probate, judge of the municipal court, assessor of internal revenue, member of the school committee and of the city council. He served in the late war as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Maine. He published in 1872 a work on probate law and practice, now in general use in the State.

He has married twice: first, in 1860 Mrs. Phebe L. Adams of Bowling Green, Ky., who died in 1874; and in 1879 Sarah J. Mills, and has two children.

Woodbury Lunt Melcher was born at Meredith Bridge, N. H., October, 1832. He taught the High School, Barrington, N. H., and Guilford Academy the first two years. He studied law and settled in the practice in Laconia, N. H. He was for several years register of probate. He has not of later years devoted himself to his profession, having held an agency for insurance companies, and been cashier of the savings bank in Laconia.

He married Elizabeth H., daughter of Robert Bowker, Esq., of Brunswick, who died in 1876, leaving three children, of whom two are now living.

James Francis Miller was born in Hollis, October, 1832. He was after graduating principal of Standish Academy. He studied law and opened an office in Portland in partnership with W. G. Chadbourne, Esq. At the breaking out of the war he became military secretary of Gov. Israel Washburne; subsequently was assistant adjutant-general on Gen. George Shepley's staff; was acting secretary of state, Louisiana, and mayor of New Orleans 1862–64; was subsequently on Gen. Butler's staff. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and was a member of the Legislature 1865–6. He died December, 1873, leaving a wife and two children. He married Charlotte A., daughter of Nathan Cummings (1817).

Galen Clapp Moses was born in Bath, August, 1835. His has been the life of an active business man for some years, and then as treasurer of the Worumbo Manufacturing Company. He has resided in Bath, has held positions on the superintending committee and other offices of the city, and as director of the Androscoggin Railroad.

He married in Charlestown, Mass., Susan Thatcher, daughter of Samuel P. Croswell, Jr. He has been recently elected on the Board of Overseers of the college.

Edwin Beaman Palmer was born in Belfast, September, 1833. On leaving college he was master of the high and grammar schools, Brunswick, one year, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1859. He has been ordained pastor over the Congregational churches in Newcastle, Me., Southbridge, Mass., Chicopee, Mass., and is now pastor over the church in Ipswich, Mass. He served as chaplain of a Maine regiment in the late war. He has been on superintending school committees, and is at present on the Board of Overseers of the college. Mr. Palmer has suffered from ill health, often hindering his work.

September, 1859, he married Thirza M. Field of Brunswick, and has had five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom a son and two daughters now survive.

Edwin Pond Parker was born in Castine, January, 1836, son of Rev. W. Parker. On leaving college he was employed in teaching as assistant in the academy in Auburn a year, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1860. He was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., soon after, and still continues in that responsible position. He has visited Europe repeatedly. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from Yale College. He has published the "Book of Praise," the "Christian Hymnal," and "Sunday-School Hymnal."

In 1860 he married Lucy M. Harris, adopted daughter of Rev. Dr. Harris (1833), and has had eight children, two of whom have died.

Albert Smith Rice was born in Augusta, April, 1837. He at once entered on the study of law in the office of Sewall Lancaster, Esq., of Augusta; was admitted to the bar in 1856 and settled in the profession in Rockland, where he still continues. He has been register of probate and attorney for Knox County, and has represented the city in the Legislature.

He married Frances W., daughter of Henry K. Baker, Esq., of Hallowell, and has had six children, of whom four are living.

Thomas Sargent Robie was born in Gorham, September, 1835. He entered at once after graduation the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1859. He was soon ordained pastor over the Congregational Church in Waldoboro', and remained there three years. He has since supplied churches in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and is now ministering to the church and people in South Falmouth, Mass.

He married Virginia D. Pendleton in 1859, and has four children.

George Robinson was born in Augusta, August, 1834. On leaving college he devoted himself for some years to teaching in a private school, Augusta, and was principal of Standish Academy; went South, and in 1859 was elected to a professorship in Jefferson College, Louisiana, and filled the office with credit until the institution was broken up by the war, when he became resident at New Orleans and occupied positions under the general government. After the war he was appointed in the department of internal revenue, Monroe, La. He suddenly fell victim to congestive fever, June, 1867. He never married.

Moses Mason Robinson was born in Waterford, April, 1835. After graduation he taught the North Anson Academy a short time, and then engaged in the study of law in Portland. In 1861 he entered the military service with the commission of captain, Twelfth Maine, and continued in it nearly three years. He then established himself in the profession of law in New York, where he still remains. In 1877 he married Susan Edwards Booth of Ballston Spa, N. Y., and has had two children, one of whom has died.

Edwin Bradbury Smith was born in Kennebunkport, October, 1832. The circulars which have been sent him having brought no reply, our dependence has been on the record of the class. He read law in the office of E. E. Bourne, Esq. (1816), of Kennebunk, and settled in the practice in Limerick for three years and then removed to Saco. He was deputy collector of customs in that place three years, represented the town in the Legislature repeatedly, and was Speaker of the House; was reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court two years. In 1875 was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States, and resided for a time in Washington, D. C. He has more recently removed to New York, where he is a member of a law firm. He has never married.

William Henry Smyth was born in Brunswick, October, 1835, brother of Egbert C. (1848). At first he engaged as a civil engineer in Iowa and Kansas, and was a member of the first Legislature of that State. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the military service in a Kansas regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sixteenth (U. S. A.) under Gen. Thomas, Army of the Cumberland; distinguished himself at the head of his company in action near Murfreesboro', was captured at Chickamauga, was fifteen months in Libby and other prisons, was promoted captain, and brevetted major "for meritorious services at Chickamauga." In 1869 he was

appointed marshal of Georgia, and in 1876 United States Circuit Court commissioner, Northern District of Georgia.

He married Maggie A. Poole of Atlanta, Ga., where he resides. They have no children.

Jonathan Young Stanton was born in Lebanon, June, 1834, brother of Benjamin (1848), and Levi W. of the preceding class. He studied law in the office of D. C. Christie, Dover, N. H., for a time; but relinquishing the law, with the exception of two or more years in the seminary at Andover, Mass., has devoted himself to the office of a teacher: two years in the New Hampton Institution, New Hampshire, two years as principal of Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H., and for the last sixteen years as professor of Greek and Latin in Bates College, Lewiston, Me. In 1874 he travelled abroad.

In 1866 he married Harriet P., daughter of the late Jabez C. Woodman, Esq., of Portland (1822).

James Henry Taylor was born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., January, 1829. He was a teacher in a young ladies' boarding school in New York, meanwhile pursuing theological study in Union Theological Seminary, New York, graduating in 1859. He has been in the pastorate in New Rochelle, N. Y., Orange, N. J., Lake Forest, Ill., and now in Rome, N. Y. He was professor of English literature in Lake Forest University, of which he was also a trustee, and held a professorship in Whitesboro' Seminary, New York.

Besides casual sermons, he has been a contributor to the press.

In 1879 he received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton College, New York. In 1859 he married at St. Stephens, N. B., Fanny C., daughter of Stephen Hitchings, Esq , and has seven children.

Samuel William Tenney was born in Norridgewock, March, 1834, son of John S. (1816). He pursued a theological course at Bangor Seminary. He suffered for several years from defect of vision caused by cataract. Repeated surgical operations interfered with study and with the expectation of active service in the ministry. Christian sympathy as well as patriotism led him to give himself to the Christian Commission in the war, and he was intrusted with the conduct of its affairs at Camp Stoneham, Washington, D. C. He was attacked violently by typhoid fever and in three days died, July, 1864. The officers of the commission bore strong testimony to "his sterling qualities, well combined and balanced, to his open-hearted, social, genial character, and to his superior administrative capacity." His religious character from youth was decided and uniform.

Edward Williams Thompson was born in Brunswick, February, 1836. He read law in the office of Ebenezer Everett, Esq., of Brunswick, and completed his course at Kansas City, Mo.; returning to Maine he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Brunswick. Early in the war he raised a company of infantry, was in the first Bull Run battle, distinguished himself "by his cool bravery"; he then raised the First Maine Battery and served in Louisiana, broke down with disease and returned home. In 1865 he raised a company in a Maine regiment, and was commissioned captain; was mustered out with brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel; in 1867 was commissioned second lieutenant of the Nineteenth United States Infantry; resigned in 1868 and resumed his profession in Batesville, Ark. In 1865 he married, in Portland, Marie Louise LeProhon and had six children, of whom three survive. He died suddenly of paralysis, December, 1879.

The above particulars are from the class record.

Charles Henry True was born in Litchfield, June, 1832. On leaving college he taught in Westbrook Academy, in Lincoln, and Sparta, N. C. In 1860 he edited the *Household Journal* in New York; 1861–62 he was in the adjutant-general's office in Augusta, and became secretary of Governors Coburn and Cony. Removing to Portland he was associated in the management of the *Portland Star*. In 1868 he emigrated to Dakota Territory, established the *Dakota Republican*, and held that position until his death, June, 1875, at Vermilion, D. T. In 1862 he married, at Gardiner, Hannah S., daughter of Thomas S. Davis of Hallowell, and left one child.

John Pillsbury Watson was born in Guilford, N. H., November, 1826. He taught in Limerick Academy, in Connecticut and Pennsylvania several years, although not continuously. He pursued theological studies at Bangor and Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he graduated in 1861. He has acted as "stated supply" in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, as just intimated combining with his ministerial work in some cases that of teaching. He has in preparation a history of his native town and Union, Conn. In 1875 he travelled abroad.

He has never married.

George Augustus Wheeler was born in Standish, July, 1837, brother of Charles H. (1847), and William A. (1853). On leaving college he taught school in Athol, Mass. He studied medicine

with James McKeen, M. D. (1817), in Topsham, attending two courses of lectures in the Harvard Medical School, and one in the Medical School in the college, graduating at the latter in 1859. He practised medicine in Orland and Presque Isle for a time. He served in the late war as surgeon; was in charge of the hospital, Ninth Corps, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; in 1868 was on the board of health, Washington, D. C. After various experiences he at length settled in the profession in Castine, where he now resides. He has been for some years chairman of the school committee of the town. He has cultivated historical tastes, having published a history of Castine, Penobscot, and Brooksville, and in connection with his brother, Mr. Henry Wheeler of Brunswick, a history of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society.

In 1863 he married Margaret L. Dorsey of Springfield, Md., and has three daughters and three sons.

George Sidney Whitmore was born in Richmond, July, 1835. His college acquaintances will recollect that he was the victim of that most depressing of human ills, scrofulous disease: it pursued him to the end. After suffering, often intensely, nearly five years, at last a helpless cripple and for nearly two years confined to his room, he died in 1861 sustained by a strong Christian faith and hope.

George Ralph Williamson was born in Belfast, April, 1836. On leaving college he studied law in Belfast, in the Law School, Harvard, where he took the degree LL. B. in 1860, was admitted to the bar in Waldo County, and also in New York, and settled there in the practice. In 1863 he went to California, where he remained nearly five years; was cashier at Sacramento Iron Works and secretary of mining companies; was in charge of the supply depot of Central Railroad Company, Sacramento, when ill health compelled his return to the East; he has since filled similar positions of responsibility, and at present (1881) is connected with the United States Electric Lighting Company.

He has never married.

George Campbell Yeaton was born in South Berwick, May, 1836. After graduating he spent a year in Nebraska editing the *Omaha City Times;* then studied law in Boston, where he settled in the profession and remained three years; he then returned to his native place, which has been his residence. He has been attorney of York County. In 1856 he married Hattie A., daughter of Joshua Ramsdell of Newton-

ville, Mass., and has had one child now not living. In failure of the circulars sent him the above information has been derived from the class record.

1857.

Francis Page Adams was born in Newfield, August, 1835. He devoted himself to mercantile pursuits in his native town and Portland until 1870, and since that date to "the care and management of real estate and general business in Wolfeboro', N. H., and Boston, Mass."

November, 1867 he married Susan P. Brown of Wolfeboro', and has two sons and a daughter. Their present residence is Cambridge, Mass., in winter, and Wolfeboro' in summer.

William Henry Anderson was born in Belfast, December, 1835. He taught a year after graduation the academy in Standish, then studied law in Portland, but did not prosecute the profession. He served as paymaster in the navy for some years, and then became general agent for the State of Maine of the New York Life Insurance Company, and still holds that position. He was also treasurer of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad from 1872 to 1876.

He married Alice Preble of Portland, and has a daughter.

Ebenezer Bean was born in Conway, N. H., July, 1829 On leaving college he became principal of Bridgton Academy from two to three years. He pursued theological study in the seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1861. The year after he was ordained at Dexter. He was in the pastorate over the Congregational Church in Gray eleven years, when he left that charge, for three years ministered to the churches in Camden and Fort Fairfield, and then returned to his former people in Gray, where he is still in active service.

In 1863 he married Mary Hawes of Bridgton, and has had a son and daughter. The daughter is now living.

Samuel Clifford Belcher was born in Farmington, March, 1839. He taught the academy in Foxcroft three years; studied law. He entered the army in 1862, captain of the Sixteenth Maine; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; was discharged on account of wounds received in action near Spottsylvania Court House, May, 1864, and promoted major. He has prosecuted the legal profession in Farmington; is married and has a daughter.

Louis Ormond Brastow was born in Brewer, March, 1834. After teaching in Brewer a short time he entered the Theological Seminary,

Bangor, graduating in 1860. He was ordained pastor of one of the Congregational churches in St. Johnsbury, Vt., whence after some years he accepted a call to the First Church, Burlington, Vt., where he now remains. He served in the late war as chaplain of the Fourteenth Vermont. He has been a contributor to the religious press. In 1880 he received the degree of D. D. from the college.

He married Martha B. Ladd of Painesville, Ohio, and has two children.

Charles Henry Burbank was born in Limerick, December, 1835. Soon after leaving college he went West, where he died March, 1860, leaving, as we were informed, evidences that he died in the hope and peace of the believer.

Horace Beriah Chamberlain was born in Brewer, November, 1834, brother of J. L. (1852). He read law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Bangor, and had opened upon professional life with hope and promise, when seized with a pulmonary affection which terminated in his death, December, 1861.

He married Mary A. Wheeler of Bangor.

Edward Thurston Chapman was born in Unity, February, 1833. After graduation he taught the High School, Gardiner, two years. He then entered the navy as assistant adjutant paymaster on the gunboat "Commodore Jones," and was killed when she was blown up by a torpedo in James River in the summer of 1864.

Thomas Upham Coe was born in Bangor, December, 1837. He studied medicine and took his degree from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1861. He then went abroad and prosecuted further professional studies in Paris two years. In 1863 he established himself in his profession in Bangor, where he still remains.

In 1867 he married Sada S. Harthorn, and has a son.

Albert Henry Currier was born in Skowhegan, November, 1837. The first year after graduation he taught in the High School, Chicago, Ill., and for some months in the academy in Lincoln. He pursued theological study in the seminary at Andover, graduating in 1862, and was ordained into the pastorate, Ashland, Mass., in December of the same year. He accepted a call to the Central Church, Lynn, Mass., in 1865, where he still remains. He has been a contributor to the Boston *Review* and to the Monday Club sermons from the begin-

ning; has been chairman of the school board of Lynn, and is on the Board of Overseers of the college. In 1881 he accepted the professorship of sacred rhetoric and theology at Oberlin.

In 1862 he married Ellen A. Bartlett of Harmony, Me., and has four children, three sons and a daughter.

Henry Dame was born in Saco, December, 1836. He has devoted himself to the work of a teacher in the High School, Bangor, and more recently in a classical school at 29 Pemberton Square, Boston; lives 40 Cortes Street. No reply has been received to the circular, and I have obtained my account of him from other sources.

Walter Enoch Darling was born in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, September, 1836. He entered after graduation the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1860; was settled pastor of the Congregational Church, Dover, subsequently of the Congregational Church, Kennebunk, and at present is acting pastor of that in Farmington, N. H.

He married Ellen, daughter of Prof. Rev. Dr. Shepard of Bangor, and has had two children.

Edward Eastman was born in Harrison, April, 1837, brother of Ambrose (1854). He studied law, was admitted to the bar, settled and still continues in the profession in Saco. He represented his city in the Legislature in 1876.

In 1860 he married Nellie Chase, daughter of the late Amos Chase, Esq., of Saco, and has a son.

Hampden Fairfield was born in Saco, December, 1835. After graduating he taught the academy in Alfred for a time, then studied law with Moses Emery (1818) in Saco, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and settled in the practice in that town and still resides there. He has been clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in York County, and supervisor of schools.

In 1859 he married Ellen K. Perkins of Kennebunkport, and has five children.

John Nelson Fuller was born in Livermore, February, 1831. Immediately after leaving college he was appointed one of the teachers in the Institute of the State of Maine, under the State superintendent. The year following he was principal of Lewiston Falls Academy, Auburn. He read law with Charles W. Goddard, Esq. (1844), of Lewiston; but being more inclined to the work of teaching, he was

principal for several years of city schools in Illinois. In 1868 he accepted a professorship of chemistry and natural philosophy in Marshall College, Henry, Ill. In consequence of impaired health he retired to a farm in Beatrice, Neb. For five years he was superintendent of schools in Marshall County, Ill. During the late war he served in the Eleventh Illinois under the first call.

In 1869 he married Elizabeth Van Arsdale of Illinois and has had three daughters, of whom one has died.

Andrew Goodwin was born in Berwick, February, 1837, brother of Ichabod (1839). He went South and became a civil engineer, the only information concerning him we have received. He died in Chicago in 1876. He never married.

Henry Sidney Hagar was born in Richmond, August, 1837, son of Hon. Marshall Hagar. He studied law but did not prosecute the profession, and engaged in transactions of ship-building and commerce. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the Seventh Maine, and then adjutant, but after brief service resigned. After a lingering sickness he died, March, 1868.

Charles Hamlin was born in Hampden, September, 1837, son of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Orland, where he remained until 1862; he then entered the military service in the Civil War as major of the Eighteenth Maine, which was reorganized into the First Maine Heavy Artillery; he was assistant adjutant-general, assistant inspector of artillery, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he resumed his profession in Bangor. He has been city solicitor, United States commissioner, and register in bankruptcy. In 1878 he published "The Insolvent Law of Maine."

In 1860 he married Sarah P. Thompson of Topsham, and has four sons.

John Burgin Haselton was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February, 1837. He read law in Portsmouth with S. H. Goodall, in Pittsburg, Pa., with Hon. H. Hepburn, and in Saco with Hon. Philip Eastman, and was admitted to the bar of York County in 1860. After spending a few months in a law office in New York he began practice in Winchendon, Mass. In 1862 he was appointed assistant adjutant paymaster, United States Navy, and was attached to the store ship "J. C. Kuhn," Gulf squadron, under Commodore Farragut. Resign-

ing in the fall of 1864, he returned to Portsmouth to attend on his father, who was in declining health. In 1869 he established himself in his profession in Suncook, a village of Pembroke, N. H., and still remains there. He has been for some years judge of the police court of Pembroke, has represented the town in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and been supervisor of its schools. In 1877 he married, and has had two children, one of whom has died.

James Tracy Hewes was born in Saco, March, 1836. After teaching the High School in Topsham a short time he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and graduated in 1861. His first settlement in the ministry was over the Hawes Place Church, South Boston, for two years; he was subsequently in the pastorate over the Second Unitarian, Portland, four years, the First Church, Salem, seven years, and then as long over the First Parish of Fitchburg. Ill health has caused his resignation recently.

In 1865 he married Eleanor B. Jewett of Portland, and has three children.

David Sutherland Hibbard was born in Lisbon, N. H., April, 1831. He was principal of Gilmanton Academy a year and then entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1860. He received ordination as an evangelist in 1860 and has been in the active ministry to this date, 1881, in Gouldsboro', Amherst, Mt. Desert of this State, and in London and Gilmanton, N. H.; since 1878 he has been in Eliot

In 1863 he married Sophia Savory, daughter of Simon T. Pierson of Bangor and an adopted daughter of Rev. Dr. Tenney of Ellsworth, and has had five daughters, of whom four survive.

Henry Ripley Howard was born in Portland, May, 1838, brother of Joseph D. (1852). He pursued theological study in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and received ordination in 1860. He has exercised his ministry in Hallowell, Sharon, and Milford, Conn., and since 1871 in Potsdam, N. Y., his present residence.

He received the degree of D. D. from St. Stephen's College, New York; has been a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal Church, and is archdeacon.

He married Eleanor L., daughter of the late Franklin Glazier of Hallowell.

John Barrett Hubbard was born in Hallowell, February, 1837, son of the late Governor Hubbard. After graduation he was very

successful as head master of the High School, Lynn, Mass. He entered the military service in the war of the Rebellion as first lieutenant of the First Maine Battery, went to Ship Island with the forces under Gen. Butler, served under Gen. Banks, was appointed assistant adjutant-general under Gen. Weitzel, and proved himself an efficient, gallant soldier. While leading a storming party at Port Hudson, May, 1863, he was killed.

Thomas Hamlin Hubbard was born in Hallowell, November, 1838, brother of the preceding. After graduation he was principal of Hallowell Academy a year, and of the High School, Salmon Falls, N. H., for a short time. He read law in Hallowell and in the Law School, Albany, N. Y., and settled in the profession in New York. In the late war he was adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Maine, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Thirtieth Maine; served in the department of the Gulf in the Red River campaign, and in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sheridan, and was brevetted in 1865 brigadier-general. He is on the Board of Overseers of the college. He is now in the practice of his profession in New York.

In 1868 he married Sibyl A. Fahnestock of Harrisburg, Pa., and has had five children, of whom three are living.

Benjamin Barnes Kingsbury was born in Temple, N. H., May, 1837. He was tutor in Latin and Greek in St. Charles College, Missouri, a year, and two years in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo.; he then studied law and was admitted to the practice in Boston. Infirm health induced him to emigrate to San José, California, where he practised law two years; returning to St. Charles, Mo., he continued in his profession, was appointed circuit attorney and held the position four years, and then in St. Louis, Mo., whence after four years he removed to Defiance, Ohio, and formed a copartnership in law with Henry Newbegin, Esq. He edited a newspaper in St. Charles, Mo., three years. In 1862 he married Sarah R , daughter of Rev. Frederic Freeman, Sandwich, Mass. A son died in infancy; two daughters and a son survive.

Joshua James Laighton was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October, 1837. He pursued a theological course at Harvard Divinity School and graduated in 1861. It does not appear that he entered on the work of the ministry. He was seized with severe mental disturbance of which he had shown indications previously, and died September, 1864, in the McLean Asylum, Somerville.

JOHN GILBERT LANGDON was born in Concord, N. H., February, 1835. No reply has been made to our circular of inquiries, and no account of him from other sources.

MALCOLM MCINTYRE was born at Parsonfield, May, 1835, son of Hon. Rufus McIntyre. After graduation he was principal of the Parsonfield Seminary a year. He then went to Owensboro', Daviess County, Ky., and was a teacher in the academy at that place. The school being disbanded in the war of the Rebellion, he found a position in the provost-marshal's office, and at the close of hostilities became assistant collector of internal revenue for the county. His health failing he removed to Hartford, Ohio County, of the same State, and opened an academy for boys. He remained until 1880 and returned to Owensboro', and is deputy collector of internal revenue.

In 1870 he married Mary Hardin of Daviess County, and has a son.

EDWARD BAGLEY MERRILL was born in New Bedford, Mass., January, 1835. He engaged in the study of law in the office of Hon. Wm. W. Crapo, New Bedford, Mass.; attended lectures of Harvard Law School; completed his course in the office of Stanley & Langdell, New York; was admitted to the bar of that city in 1860, and has since prosecuted his profession there.

In 1861 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander and Mary Gibbs of New Bedford, and has one son.

THOMAS FREEMAN MOSES was born in Bath, June, 1836. He entered at once on the study of medicine and attended lectures in New York, Philadelphia, Paris, and London, graduating at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1860. He entered upon the practice in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1870 he was elected professor of natural science in Urbana University, Ohio, and holds the position now. He has published an essay on the "Spiritual Nature of Force," a translation of Saigey's "Unity of Natural Phenomena," and the Proceedings of the Central Ohio Scientific Association. During the late war he served as assistant surgeon, United States army.

In 1867 he married Hannah Appleton Cranch, daughter of John Cranch, Washington, D. C., and has had seven children.

HENRY NEWBEGIN was born in Pownal, May, 1833. Soon after leaving college he organized a school at Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, and was at its head four years, meanwhile reading law. He

attended the Albany Law School, and in 1868 began practice in Defiance, Ohio, where he has since resided. He has been United States Circuit Court commissioner, and is now counsel for Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

He has married twice: 1st, in 1858 Mrs. Priscilla Alexander of Richmond, Me., who died in 1864; 2d, in 1867 Ellen S., daughter of Capt. Ephraim Sturdivant of Cumberland, Me., and by the last marriage has three sons.

Charles Lewis Nichols was born in Starks, July, 1831. He taught in Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, a year and more, then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1861, and was soon ordained pastor over the Congregational Church in Princeton; in 1865 over that in Pownal, and in 1871 over that in Brownville, where he now is in the active ministry. During the late war he was four months in the service of the Christian Commission, and has been on the school committee wherever he has resided.

In 1866 he married Anna Flint of North Anson, and has had three daughters and a son.

Edward Parker was born in Charlestown, Mass., March, 1838. He has devoted himself to teaching: 1st, in the High School, Georgetown, Mass., for two years; 2d, in the High School, Melrose, Mass., for four years. He was principal for seven years of the High School in Biddeford, and since 1871 has been head master of the High School in what is now Brockton, Mass. He is on the board of trustees of the public library and has been for some years its secretary.

In 1867 he married Lizzie Shaw Cowen, daughter of Capt. Louis A. Cowen of Biddeford, and has a son.

Charles Weston Pickard was born in Auburn, October, 1836. On leaving college he became assistant principal in the academy, Platteville, Wis., two years. In 1860 he became resident in Portland, in the proprietorship of the Portland *Transcript*, and still occupies that position.

In 1862 he married Henrietta E. Groth, and has had two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest has deceased.

George Washington Pierce was born in Gorham, July, 1836, brother of Josiah (1846), and Lewis (1852). He began the study of law, but at length relinquished it for civil engineering, which he has since pursued, residing in Baldwin. He never married.

Benjamin Wisner Pond was born in Bangor, March, 1836, brother of William C. (1848), and Jeremiah E. (1853). After graduating he taught in Falmouth, Exeter, etc. He pursued theological study in the seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1861, and was settled in the ministry in Barton, Vt. In 1864 he was appointed supervisor of freedmen's schools in Washington, D. C., and in North Carolina, serving two years. In 1867 he became pastor of the church in Charlemont, Mass.; subsequently of the First Church in York, remaining there three years, when through failing health compelling a change of occupation he went to Washington, and was successful in obtaining a position in the Patent Office as examiner, for which he has peculiar adaptation, and has been successively promoted until he has become principal examiner.

In 1861 he married Mary Austin, daughter of the late Prof. S. P. Newman of the college, and has four children.

Edward Augustus Rand was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April, 1837. After teaching high schools in Gardiner, Rye, N. H., Norridgewock, and Biddeford, he entered on theological study in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and completed his course in Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1863. He was ordained over the Congregational Church, Amesbury, Mass., and subsequently over churches in South Boston and Franklin, Mass. In 1879 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ministered to the church in Hyde Park, Mass., his residence being Watertown. He has published for young readers "The School and Camp" and "Bark Cabin Series," etc., and been a frequent contributor to the religious press.

In 1865 he married Mary Frances, daughter of John S. Abbott, Esq. (1827), of Watertown, Mass., and has five children.

Charles Henry Reynolds was born in Portland, July, 1835. He engaged in medical study in the Portland school, attended lectures in the Medical School of the college, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1861. He settled in his profession in Bay City, Mich., and was examining surgeon during the first draft of the late war. Failing health compelled him to return to New England, December, 1865. He remained awhile in Portland, and then resided in Gorham. He died in Turner, November, 1877.

Nathaniel Augustus Robbins was born in Union, August, 1835. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in the profes-

sion in Rockland. At the opening of the war he enlisted in the service as private, was promoted second lieutenant, and at last became quartermaster; was wounded at Chancellorsville, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and was nearly two years in Libby and other prisons, having repeatedly made his escape and been recaptured. He received a clerkship in the Treasury Department, Washington, after the war, and is still in the public service.

He married Lætitia, daughter of Mr Sanford Perkins of Topsham, and has a son.

John Crockett Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, N. H., August, 1833. He taught the North Conway Academy, New Hampshire; then studied law at Lawrence, Mass., and engaged in the practice in that city, where he now resides. He has been city solicitor, assessor of internal revenue, has represented the city in the Legislature, and at present is on the school board of education.

In 1861 he married Mary S. Kingsbury of South Coventry, Conn., and has five children.

Daniel Freeman Smith was born in Saco, April, 1836. He pursued theological study at the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), New York; has had ministerial charges at Calais, Camden, Pittsfield, N. H., Island Pond, Vt., also in Illinois. At present he resides in Chicago, officiating at St. Stephen's Church. He had charge for two or three years of an Episcopal church school in Portland.

He married Eliza, daughter of Gen A. B. Thompson of Brunswick, and has children.

Robert McKown Spearing was born in New Orleans, La., January, 1838. He was an officer in the Confederate service in the war of the Rebellion, and fell in action at Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

Gustavus Augustus Stanley was born in Farmington, June, 1832. He entered the service in the late war as commissary sergeant in an Illinois regiment, became captain in Second Maine Cavalry, serving in the department of the Gulf. Attempts to reach him having failed of a reply, I am indebted to a friend and townsman for the remaining statements. He studied law and has prosecuted the profession in Tallahassee, and more recently Pensacola, Fla.; has held a judgeship, has been successful, and has gained respect and influence. He has not married.

Samuel Barrett Stewart was born in Farmington, June, 1839. He was for a year principal of the academy, Francestown, N. H., and then entered the Divinity School, Harvard, graduating in 1862. He was ordained minister of the Unitarian Society, Nashua, N. H., in 1863. In 1865 he was installed over the Unitarian Church and Society, Lynn, Mass., where he still remains. He has published "Historical Address on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Parish in Lynn, 1873," and occasional sermons. He has been chairman of the school committee in Lynn.

In 1863 he married Annie O. Bixby of Surinam, S. A., and has had five children, of whom are living two sons and a daughter.

Abner Chase Stockin was born in Limington, August, 1831. He taught for some time in the academies at Monmouth and South Berwick, and in New Hampton Literary Institution, New Hampshire. He then settled in Boston, becoming agent for the Harper Brothers in New England, and still holds that position. He has been a member of the House of Representatives in Maine, and on school committee, and a trustee of a library.

He married Helen M. Towle of Monmouth, and has two sons and a daughter.

Cyrus Stone was born in Jay, April, 1837, brother of Cornelius (1840). He taught the academy in Bridgton two years, and held a tutorship in college the two following years. He pursued theological study in the seminary in Bangor, graduating in 1863. He received ordination into the Methodist Episcopal Church and has exercised his ministry in several places in the State, his last appointment being Rockland. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1874.

In 1866 he married Celia M. Cleaves of Bridgton, and has four children, two daughters and two sons.

Lyman Sawin Strickland was born in Livermore, July, 1833. He taught the academy in Houlton a year, and then read law in the office of John A. Peters, now Judge Peters, Bangor. In 1861 he entered the military service as first lieutenant, and was promoted captain and brevetted major. In 1866 he settled in the law in Houlton, his present residence. He has been register of probate some years, county treasurer, and is at this writing judge of probate for the county. He has been in the Senate of the State.

In 1866 he married Jeannie M., daughter of the late Col. John McClusky, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

James Charles Strout was born in Portland, April, 1834. He entered the preceding class, but his health failing he fell back a year. After graduating he taught school in Warren for a time. In the year following he became a clerk in a Boston firm; in 1862 enlisted private in a Massachusetts regiment, was in the field at Antietam, but fell sick, and early in 1863 was discharged for disability. He held clerkships in Boston and Washington, D. C., and in 1867 was made assistant librarian in the Congressional Library, which position he now holds. Has never married.

Francis Asbury Waterhouse was born in Hallowell, January, 1835. He has devoted himself very successfully to the work of education, for which he has marked adaptation. On leaving college he taught school in Natchez, Miss., a year and some months, then became principal of Hallowell Academy a year and some months, and principal of the High School in Augusta until the fall of 1868, when he became principal of the High School at Newton Falls, Mass. From this last position he has recently retired, and become head master of the English High School in Boston. He was trustee of Hallowell Academy, and is now on the board of visitors of Boston University. He has never married.

Granville Clifford Waterman was born in Unity, May, 1835. On leaving college he went to Whitestown, N. Y., as teacher of mathematics in the seminary in that place, and subsequently of ancient languages. In 1860 he became principal of Ames Academy, New York; then of a seminary in Pike, N. Y. Having thus been occupied for several years, he received ordination in the communion of the Free Baptists, and exercised his ministry successively in Lowville, N. Y., Dover, N. H., and at present is pastor of the church in Laconia, N. H. He has been a contributor to the religious press.

He has married twice: first, Julia Mansfield, Waterville, N. Y.; second, Marietta Stewart of Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y. He has had four children, of whom two daughters and a son are living.

1858.

William Allen Abbot was born in Norridgewock, September, 1836, son of John Stevens Abbot, Esq. (1827). On leaving college he entered upon the study of law with his father, then resident in Norridgewock, was admitted to practice, and established himself in his profession in New York, where he still resides.

In 1877 he married Ella Louisa Jacobus, and has two children.

Isaac Adams was born in Boston, February, 1836. On leaving college he entered on the study of medicine, graduated at the Harvard School in 1862, and after spending nearly three years in Europe settled in the practice of the profession in Boston, where he still resides. He had meanwhile pursued study in chemistry and electro-chemistry, and in 1868 abandoning his profession devoted himself to the work of nickel-plating, and was the inventor of it as a practical art, which soon came into general use in this country and in Europe. He is president of the United Nickel Company.

He is married and has two children.

Almarin Ferdinand Badger was born in Wilton, June, 1833. He studied law, graduated LL. B. at Harvard Law School, 1864, engaged in the practice with favorable prospects in Boston in the office with Governor Boutwell, and applied himself with devotion and energy to the profession. He fell a victim to typhoid fever at Medford, June, 1867.

Samuel Ayer Bradley was born in Fryeburg, November, 1836. He taught in Fulton College, Ill., two years, was a book-keeper in New York some time, then removed to Chicago to engage in business, and died June, 1874, at Hyde Park, Ill.

He did not marry.

Alexander Stuart Bradley was born in Fryeburg, September, 1838. He studied law in the office of Fessenden & Butler, Portland, was admitted to practice in 1863, and settled in the profession in Chicago, where he still remains. He was for a time register in bankruptcy in Nashville, Tenn.

He married Harriet A. Towle of Fryeburg, and has four children. His present residence is Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago.

Samuel Brown was born in Danvers, Mass., February, 1837. Of his course immediately after graduation no statement has been received. He entered the military service, was commissioned captain in a Connecticut regiment, and was killed in battle at South Mountain, Md., September, 1862.

Daniel Coffin Burleigh was born in Sanbornton, N. H., April, 1834. On leaving college he became principal of Brunswick High School for a year, and of Hampden Academy and State Normal School two years. He studied medicine and was connected with the Medical Schools of Bellevue Hospital, New York, Harvard, and this

college, where he graduated in 1869. Meanwhile he entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon in 1864, and in 1866 was promoted acting passed assistant surgeon; from 1869 to 1873 he practised his profession in Franklin, N. H., but at the last date was reappointed acting passed assistant surgeon, United States Navy. In 1879 he was transferred to the regular navy, and placed on the retired list in consequence of disability incurred in service.

May, 1865, he married Annie E. Curtis of Hampden, and has two daughters, his first-born dying in infancy. In September, 1880, he with his family were at Vevey, Switzerland, and were to spend the winter in Italy and the next year in Germany.

Sewall Chandler Charles was born in Fryeburg, June, 1838. He studied law and was about to enter upon the practice when he enlisted a private in Twelfth Maine. From exposure while in camp at Portland, pulmonic disease, to which he had a tendency, was suddenly developed and terminated in death in a few weeks.

Samuel Frye Chase was born in Saco, August, 1837. He read law in Saco, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and has lived in Saco. He has been collector of customs, special inspector of customs on the Canadian frontier, special agent of the United States treasury, and is at present municipal judge of the city.

In 1861 he married Abbie M. Stevenson of Saco, and has three sons and a daughter.

Jonathan Prince Cilley was born in Thomaston, December, 1835, son of Jonathan C. (1825). He studied law in Thomaston with A. P. Gould, Esq., was admitted to the bar of that county in 1860, and settled in the practice in that town. At the opening of the late war at the first call for volunteers he enlisted, raising a company for a field battery, but that arm of the service not demanding it he soon after on a call for cavalry did the same; was commissioned captain, and was in active duty until disabled by a wound in action and made prisoner. He was promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, and soon brevetted brigadier-general for "distinguished services"; after the war he resumed his profession in Rockland. He has represented his town in the Legislature, has been adjutant-general of the State, deputy collector of customs, and commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society. He has published a genealogy of the Cilley family.

In 1866 he married Caroline A. Lazell of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has a daughter and son.

Nathan Cleaves was born in Bridgton, January, 1835. He read law in the office of Messrs. Howard & Strout, Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He began the practice of his profession in Bowdoinham, but in 1862 removed to Portland and formed a partnership with L. D. M. Sweat, Esq., and subsequently with the late Judge Howard He was elected city solicitor in 1869, and has represented the city twice in the Legislature, and been judge of probate for the county.

In 1865 he married Caroline, daughter of the late Judge Howard, who died February, 1875. He is now associated with his brother, Henry B. Cleaves, Esq , in the profession.

Edward Card Conant was born in Alfred, April, 1835, son of Joshua and Rebekah C. He taught for a time in a Western State, then studied law with Hon. N. D. Appleton of Alfred, and Robert C. Pitman, Esq., New Bedford, Mass., and attended lectures at the Harvard Law School, graduating LL B. in 1865; was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and opened an office in Boston. Early in 1866 he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and engaged in mercantile business, but his plans of life were arrested by severe disease which after thirteen years of suffering terminated in death in the asylum at Providence, R. I., April, 1879.

Rufus Washburn Deering was born in Portland, November, 1836. He did not engage in professional life. He was for some years clerk in the National Bank, Portland, then removed to Washington, where he has held a clerkship in one of the departments.

He has not married.

Franklin Mellen Drew was born in Linden, July, 1837. In the fall after graduation he taught a high school at Fort Fairfield. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Bradbury, Morrill, and Meserve, Augusta; was admitted to the bar of Kennebec County, and settled in Lewiston in practice. He has been clerk of the House of Representatives, secretary of state four terms, United States pension agent at Augusta five years. During the late war he served successively as captain, major, and brevet colonel of the Fifteenth Maine, and was on duty from October, 1861, to 1865.

He married.

Robert Ellis was born in Upper Stillwater, now Orono, September, 1833. He was an assistant teacher in the High School, Bath, the year after graduation. He read law in the office of John A.

Blanchard, Esq., of Oldtown, was admitted to the bar of Penobscot County in 1861, and practised law in his native town until 1869, when he removed to Oconto, Wis., where he still prosecutes his profession. He was on the board of selectmen and school committee, a trial justice and postmaster in Stillwater, and has been county clerk and city attorney in the city of Oconto.

In 1863 he married Rebecca A. Manchester, and has a son.

Francis Fessenden was born in Portland, March, 1839, brother of Wm. P. (1823). He at once entered on the study of law, attended at the Law School, Harvard, and that in New York, and began practice in that city. At the opening of the war he was commissioned captain of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and was through the war in active service; was successively promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier and major general, and at last brevetted brigadier-general United States army, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war"; was retired at his own request, November, 1866, with rank of brigadier-general United States army, "for wounds received in action." He had been wounded severely in three battles, losing his right leg in the last. He settled in Portland, but not in the practice of his profession.

In 1863 he married Ellen W., daughter of Hon. Edward Fox of Portland, and has a son. In 1876 he was elected mayor of the city, and declined being a candidate for another term. He is a member of the Board of Overseers.

John Dennet Frost was born in Eliot, July, 1831. On leaving college he taught schools in several places. He settled early on a farm in Eliot, varying his agricultural labors by keeping school in winter in Eliot and neighboring towns. For a time he found employment in the navy yard at Kittery. He has been on the board of selectmen and superintendent of schools.

In 1859 he married Lucy J. Knowlton of Eliot, and has three sons and a daughter.

Lysander Hill was born in Cushing, July, 1834. After graduating he taught high schools in Rockland and Thomaston, meanwhile pursuing legal studies with A. P. Gould, Esq.; was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began practice in Thomaston. He enlisted in the military service with commission of captain in the Twentieth Maine in 1862 and 1863, but was discharged through disability. He settled in his profession in Alexandria, Va., and in 1874 removed to Wash-

ington, where he now resides For some years he was register in bankruptcy, eighth Virginia district, and judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia, 1869 and 1870.

In 1864 he married Adelaide R. Cole, and has had two sons and a daughter.

Charles Knapp Hutchins was born in Leeds, November, 1834. He entered the military service with commission of captain Sixteenth Maine, and fell in battle at Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862.

Osceola Jackson was born in Worcester, Mass., December, 1836. On leaving college he shipped for a voyage before the mast. He has since been engaged for the most part in the trade to the west coast of Africa, making several voyages as supercargo, and at one time spending two years on the Gaboon River. Several years he has spent in Portland and Brunswick; but at this writing, 1881, he is at Logos, West Africa

He has married twice: first, in 1862 Emma Jane Forsaith, Brunswick, who died in 1867, by whom he had a son; second, in 1869 Mary Jane Porter of Portland, by whom he has a daughter.

Albert Jewett was born in Alna, August, 1833. After graduation he went to Knoxville, Ill.; he studied law in the office of Judge Tyler, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice in partnership with P. H. Sanborn, Esq. He was seized with diphtheria and in a few days died, May 26, 1862. Resolutions testifying to his high promise in the profession and of respect and high regard were passed at a meeting of the bar.

Cyrus Jordan was born in East Raymond, June, 1830. He was a tutor in Hillsdale College, Michigan, four years after graduation. He then pursued theological study at Oberlin two years; was employed among the freedmen in Virginia a year; was principal of the academy in Lebanon, Me., one year, and another year of the Lapham Institute, Rhode Island; 1867 to 1871 he held a professorship in Hillsdale College, Michigan, when the health of his family induced him to leave the West and he became principal of the academy at Bridgewater, Mass., for a year. He then accepted the office of principal of the normal department of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., where he now resides.

He has married twice: first, in 1866 Julia Moore of Peterboro', N. H., who died in 1874; second in, 1876 Linda Vickery of Pittsfield, Me., and has a son by the second marriage.

Francis Blunt Knowlton was born in Farmington, January, 1833. He taught the High School in Solon, and then studied theology at the seminaries in Oxford, Pa., and Bangor, graduating at the latter in 1863. He has exercised his ministry in Waldoboro', in Phillips where he was ordained in 1865, in South Paris, in Alstead, and in Orford, N. H , where he now remains.

In 1866 he married Mrs. Louisa C. Butterfield of Phillips, daughter of Wm. Campbell of Foxcroft, and has had three children, of whom two survive. He has published papers in the public press, and a centennial paper on education in Orford. He has been on superintending school committees several years.

Charles Parkman Loring was born in Danville, July, 1834. He studied medicine, graduated at the Bellevue Medical College, New York, and settled in Providence, R. I., in the profession; was successful and highly respected. He died of diphtheria, January, 1877.

George Robinson McIntyre was born in Warren, March, 1835. After leaving college he studied law in the office of A. P. Gould, Esq , Thomaston, and was admitted to the bar of Knox County; but receiving an appointment to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., did not prosecute the profession. He died Nov. 16, 1863.

In 1861 he married Abbie L. Hart of Portland, by whom he had a son who has since deceased. Soon after entering college he made profession of religion in connection with the Baptist Church in Warren.

Edward Bowdoin Nealley was born in Bath, July, 1837. After graduation he went to Burlington, Iowa, and read law in the office of his uncle Senator Grimes, a portion of the time being joint editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*. In 1864 he was appointed first United States district attorney for the Territory of Montana, which had just been organized. Impaired health induced his return after a short service to Maine, and he settled in Bangor in mercantile business, in which he still continues. He has published "A Year in Montana" in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "A Gold Hunt in the Yellowstone" in *Lippincott's Magazine*, and articles in *Our Young Folks*. He delivered the centennial oration at the celebration, July 4, 1876, in Bangor, and orations at the celebration of the incorporation of Thomaston in 1877 and of Bath in 1881. He has represented the city of Bangor twice in the Legislature, and his district in the Senate in 1878. He failed of a second election to the Senate by the Greenback movement. He is

on the Board of Overseers of the college. In 1867 he married Mary A., daughter of Capt. Jacob Drummond of Bangor, who died in 1877 leaving a daughter.

John Wyman Phillips was born in Orrington, December, 1829. He taught the High School, Oldtown, a year after graduating, became instructor of Latin and Greek four years in East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport; for two years principal of Hampden Academy, and has taught schools besides. He resides in Orrington on a farm, varying agricultural pursuits with teaching. He has represented his town in the Legislature twice, his district twice in the Senate, and has held for several years offices in the town. In 1869 he married A. A. Cross of Bethel, and has had five sons, two of whom have died.

Augustus Moses Pulsifer (for so he writes his name) was born in Sullivan, June, 1834. He taught two years in the academy at Lewiston Falls, meanwhile studying law, and was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin County in 1860. He began practice in Lewiston; in 1868 was elected county attorney and held that position three years. In 1870 he organized the Little Water Power Company and has since been its treasurer, as also of the Barker Mill connected with it.

In 1863 he married Harriet L., daughter of the late George W. Chace, Esq., and has had nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living.

Edwin Reed was born in Bath, October, 1835. After graduation he studied law in Bath, but did not enter upon the practice. He has given himself to commercial and other enterprises, has been a ship-owner, and is president of the American Telegraph Company. He has been superintendent of the public schools of the city, has represented the city in the Legislature two terms and been mayor of the city.

In 1869 he married Emily P. Fellows of Danvers, Mass., and has seven children.

William Henry Savage was born in Norridgewock, February, 1833. After graduation he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Delaware College. During the Civil War he served as captain of the Seventeenth Maine, resigning on account of impaired health, but re-enlisted as second lieutenant of the Seventh Maine; was first lieutenant of the First Veteran Volunteers; was brevetted captain "for gallant and meritorous conduct in assault before Petersburg, Va.," April, 1865. After the war he engaged in mercantile business in Portland for a short time, and then entered on a

theological course at Andover, graduating in 1867; was settled in November of that year in the ministry at Holliston, Mass. In 1870 he removed to Jacksonville, Ill. Was elected trustee of Illinois College; was elected president of Northfield College, Minnesota, but declined. He is now settled over the Unitarian Church and Parish, Leominster, Mass.

He married Georgie T. Butler of Portland, and has two sons and two daughters.

Frank Sewall was born in Bath, September, 1837, son of Wm. D. Sewall, a prominent merchant of that city. On leaving college he went abroad, was matriculated in the University of Tübingen, Germany, in theology, and in the following year in Berlin with history and philology. He spent some time also in France. He was ordained into the ministry of the New Church in 1863, and into the pastorate over the New Church parish, Glendale, near Cincinnati. In 1870 he was elected president of Urbana University, Ohio, and still holds that position with the professorship of intellectual and moral science. He has been president of the Ohio Association of the New Church, and chairman of the committee of foreign correspondence of the general convention of the New Church in America. He has published the "Christian Hymnal," a prayer book and hymns for the use of the New Church, "The Pillar of Stone," "The Hem of his Garment," books for boys, addresses, and "The Latin Speaker."

In 1867 he married Thedia R. Gilchrist, daughter of Wm. Gilchrist, Esq., formerly of New York, and has five daughters.

Samuel Bragdon Shapleigh was born in Lebanon Centre, November, 1835. Repeated efforts to gain information concerning him have failed.

Isaiah Perley Smith was born in North Bridgton, February, 1836. He was principal of South Limington Seminary, and of the High School, Lewiston, a few months each. He pursued theological study in Bangor, graduating in 1861. After teaching two or three years, he received ordination in 1864, and exercised the pastoral office over churches in Maine, New Hampshire, and Nebraska; October, 1880, was installed over the Congregational Church in Chatham, Mass.

In 1870 he married Clara R., daughter of Mr. Charles S. Smith, Candia, N. H., and has had four children, of whom one has died.

Ellis Spear was born in Warren, October, 1834. After graduation he taught four years; August 1862, entered the army in the late

war as captain of a Maine regiment; was in active service to the close; was successively promoted to brigadier-general by brevet; was for a short time chief of staff under Gen. Chamberlain; was wounded in action. On leaving the army he became assistant examiner, then assistant commissioner, and in 1876 commissioner of patents; resigning in 1878 he opened an office in Washington as solicitor of patents and counsellor in patent cases, where he still continues.

He has married twice: first, in 1863 Susie, daughter of Rev. John Wilde, who died in 1874 leaving two children; second, Mrs. S. F. Keene of Thomaston, by whom he has had two children.

John Milton Staples was born in Buxton, April, 1830. He read law, was admitted to the practice, and opened an office in Boston. In 1863 he removed to New York, continued in the profession until 1868, when his health requiring change of climate, he went South and died early in 1868 in New Orleans.

While in Boston he married and had a child, who died in infancy.

Solomon Bates Starbird was born in Fairfield, October, 1832. He taught a year in the academy in Cherryfield. In the year following he engaged in teaching in academies on the Hudson, New York, and spent seven years in that service; not continuously, for he served with commission of lieutenant in the late war three years. In 1869 he emigrated to Nebraska, where he acted as civil engineer, having been admitted to the bar as attorney for a railroad company. In 1876 he removed to Colorado, where he has been employed in mining operations. He is married and has two sons.

John Durann Stetson was born in Durham, March, 1835. He taught in the High School, Lewiston, four years; studied law with T. D. Fessenden and Wm. P. Frye, Esqs., Lewiston; was admitted to the bar and practised in that city until 1877, when he removed to Red Wing, Minn., where he remains still.

In 1871 he married Maria H. Lyon, but has no children.

Andrew Jackson Thompson was born in Guilford, N. H., July, 1834. He studied medicine and graduated in the Harvard Medical Department, 1862; was surgeon in the war in a New Hampshire regiment, and medical director on Gen. Davidson's staff. He established himself in his profession in Laconia, N. H., securing an extensive practice. After some years he removed to Salem, Mass., was city physician, and was gaining reputation when he was arrested by physi-

cal disability, and after a year of suffering died, April, 1879. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, was prominent in his profession and in public affairs.

He married Miss E. J. Wilson of Topsham, and left two sons.

George Bacon Towle was born in Saco, September, 1837. After a year or two spent in teaching he entered upon the study of law in Boston in the office of Messrs. Ranney & Morse, where he remained nearly three years but did not prosecute the profession. In 1864 he became assistant secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, but soon after engaged in other enterprises of business. He resides in Medway, Mass., unmarried, but with the devotion of a son and brother is a householder with his mother and two nephews, sons of a deceased sister, whose education he is superintending. He has been principal of the High School in Medway and is now supervisor of its schools.

1859.

John Dugdid Anderson was born in Gray, November, 1836, son of Dr. Abraham Anderson. The year after graduation he went to Macon, Ga., with the purpose of teaching, but in consequence of the prevailing political excitement removed to Wisconsin, where he entered on the study of law. On the breaking out of the war he entered the military service with the commission of first lieutenant in a Wisconsin regiment, and was in active service. In 1864 returning to Maine he enlisted again as private in a Maine regiment; was severely wounded in front of Petersburg, Va., by which he lost the use of an arm; was commissioned first lieutenant and at last brevetted captain. He resumed the study of law in Portland in the office of Bion Bradbury, Esq., was admitted to the bar, and has since been in the practice in Portland.

In 1869 he married in Portsmouth, N. H., Anne S., daughter of Warren Thayer, and has had four children.

Cyrus Fogg Brackett was born in East Parsonfield, June, 1833. He was principal of Limerick Academy the first year after graduation, and the two years following taught mathematics and natural science in New Hampton Seminary, New Hampshire, meanwhile pursuing medical studies. He attended the lectures of the Medical School of Harvard and of that connected with the college, graduating in 1863. The same year he was appointed to a tutorship in the college, and for ten years held professorships of natural science, chemistry, geology, zoölogy, and physics, and during his last year of service lectured in

the Medical School on medical jurisprudence. In 1873 he accepted an invitation to the Henry professorship of physics in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he still remains. In connection with Prof. Goodale he conducted the *Bowdoin Scientific Review*, and is now preparing a manual of physics in connection with Prof. W. A. Anthony of Cornell University. He has been a contributor to the scientific periodical press.

In 1864 he married Alice A. Briggs, but has no children.

Charles Henry Butterfield was born in Farmington, May, 1833. On leaving college he taught three years in Evansville, Ind., where he also studied law in the office of Hon. Conrad Barker, ex-governor of that State, and settled in the profession. During the war of the Rebellion he served under the commission of major and then lieutenant-colonel in an Indiana regiment. He has since held the office of judge of the Vanderburg County Circuit Court of that State, and of mayor of the city of Evansville.

He married Emily, daughter of Samuel Daggett, Esq., of Farmington, but has no children.

John Calhoun Chamberlain was born in Brewer, August, 1838, brother of J. L. (1852). He pursued a theological course at Bangor Seminary, graduating in 1864. He was chaplain of the Eleventh Maine, served on the United States Christian Commission, rendering valuable service in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1866 he married Delia F. Jarvis of Castine. His health suffered under exposure in the army, and he died in Castine of pulmonary disease, August, 1867.

Americus Fuller was born in North Jay, November, 1834. After graduating he entered the seminary at Bangor, and graduated in 1862. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Hallowell, where he had gained the confidence and affection of his people, but was seized with a bronchial affection which compelled him to resign his position. He removed to the West for change of climate and settled in Rochester, Minn.

In 1874 he offered himself to the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and is stationed at Aintab, Turkey. He has taught in the Central Turkey College and has declined a professorship in that institution.

In 1862 he married Amelia D. Gould of Wilton, but has no children.

George Washington Morgan Hall was born April, 1836. He taught for three years the Maplewood Grammar School, Malden,

Mass., and has since been teaching in Boston, at the present time being master of the Allston Grammar School.

In 1879 he married Kate F. Woodbury, and has a daughter.

Amos Harris was born in Turner, August, 1830. After graduating he entered the Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass., where he graduated in 1862. He has exercised the ministry of the Word in Medfield, Arlington, and Weston, Mass.

December, 1865, he married Lydia G. Woodman. He has no children.

Charles Edwin Hilton was born in Bridgton, March, 1830. On account of his age, abandoning the hope of professional life he devoted himself to the work of teaching; he had charge of Bridgton Academy seven years with credit to himself and the institution. He removed to Pennsylvania, and was principal of a preparatory school for the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, and afterwards of a soldiers' orphans' home. In 1870 he was appointed to a position in the public schools of Washington, D. C., as principal of a large school, and subsequently as supervisor of the Third Division which he held until 1877, when as the effect of overwork a severe attack of paralysis laid him aside for a year. He had gained respect and confidence as "one of the foremost teachers." Being restored to a comfortable degree of health, he opened a private school with good prospects.

In 1862 he married Elizabeth Abbott, Conway, N. H., but has had no children; they have always had, however, others' children with them "whom they have received as their own."

Charles Henry Howard was born in Leeds, August, 1838, brother of Oliver O. (1850). After teaching a high school in Holden, near Bangor, a short time, he entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor, but at the breaking out of the war he became private secretary of his brother in command of the Third Maine; afterwards enlisted in the same regiment; was aide-de-camp in the first Bull Run battle; served five or six years; was repeatedly in action; was twice wounded, and was promoted successively until he ranked brevet brigadier-general. He was placed in charge of a camp of instruction for colored troops. At the close of the war he was placed in command in South Carolina, the management of the freedmen constituting an important part of his duty; was inspector of schools for freedmen in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In 1866 he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, Mary-

land, and Virginia, and held the office two years. In 1868 he left the army and was appointed secretary of the American Missionary Association for the West and Southwest. He then became connected with the *Advance*, a newspaper, and its editor in chief. He has been a frequent contributor to the public press and periodicals.

In 1867 he married Mary Catherine Foster of Bangor, and has five sons and a daughter.

George Wilson Howe was born in Lowell, Mass., January, 1833. He entered immediately the Theological Seminary at Andover, and graduated in 1862. His first charge was at Buxton, where he remained three years. He became pastor over the Free Baptist Church in Harrison for five years. He acted as agent for one year of the missionary society of that church. After ministering to the church in Limington two years he engaged in teaching as principal of the Colburn School, Lowell, Mass., where he is at this time.

He has married twice: first, in 1862 Annie E. Bean of Sandwich, N. H.; second, in 1866 Emily R. Hobson of Buxton, and has a son.

James Albert Howe was born in Lowell, Mass., October, 1834, brother of the preceding. After graduation he entered at once upon theological study at the seminaries of New Hampton, N. H., and Andover, graduating at the last in 1862. He was settled in the ministry of the Free Baptist communion at Blackstone, Mass., and Olneyville, R. I., whence he was called to the professorship of theology in the theological department of Bates College, and holds that position now. Prof. Howe received the degree of D. D. from Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1876.

He has married twice: first, Rachel Elizabeth Rogers of Oldtown, who died in 1874 leaving a son and daughter; second, Julia R. Woodman of Portland.

Franklin Freeman Hutchins was born in Fryeburg, September, 1835. He studied law for a time but did not prosecute the profession. He has lived on a pleasant farm a few miles out from the village of Fryeburg. He married a Miss Murphy of Parsonfield, and has four children.

Henry Dearborn Hutchins was born in Fryeburg, November, 1837. He studied law with D. R. Hastings, Esq., then of Lovell, and practised for a time in Lovell. Through infirm health he removed to a farm in his native town, where he died June, 1880, of meningitis, leaving a wife and three children. In early life he was a successful teacher, and for a time supervisor of schools.

George Newton Jackson was born in Foxcroft, July, 1833. Soon after leaving college he went West as agent of a publishing house, and at length settled in Chicago in 1864; was secretary of the projected Chicago, Millington and Western Railroad; was reported of as a student of political economy, with special reference to the subject of currency; was active in the bimetallic league, publishing papers on the subject, and was secretary of the association. He died October, 1879.

Samuel Henry King was born in Monmouth, August, 1838. His purpose had been to enter the Christian ministry, but circumstances prevented. He proved himself a successful teacher. At the opening of the war he held a clerkship in the adjutant-general's office, Augusta, performing his duties with great assiduity. He was seized with a profuse and fatal hemorrhage from the lungs, caused as was thought by severe application to his work, and died December, 1861, in the faith and hope of a Christian.

Henry Melville King was born in Portland, September, 1838. Immediately after graduating he entered the Theological Institution, Newton, Mass., where he graduated in 1862. He remained there a year as assistant instructor in Hebrew, and in the year following was settled in the pastorate over the Dudley Street Baptist Church in Roxbury, Boston. He has declined offers from other fields of labor, and is still honored where he is for his work's sake.

In 1877 he received the degree of D. D. from Colby University. In 1878 he was elected professor of homiletics, pastoral duties, and church polity in Newton Theological Institute, but declined.

He has published, besides articles in the periodical press, a "Historical Discourse on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Dudley Street Church, in 1871," memorial discourses, "Discourse on the Mission of the Baptists," Philadelphia, a paper on "Swedenborg and his Teachings," and a review of Dr. H. M. Dexter's "History of Congregationalism."

In 1862 he married Susan E. Fogg of Portland, and has three daughters.

Horatio Oliver Ladd was born in Hallowell, August, 1839. Since graduation he has held positions as principal of Farmington Academy, 1863–64; in Abbott's Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, New York, one year; 1867–69, professor in Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.; 1873–76, principal of New Hampshire Normal School; and has

recently been elected president of the University of New Mexico at Santa Fé. He studied theology at Yale College in the class of 1863, and has been pastor over Congregational churches in Cromwell, Conn., Olivet, Mich., and Hopkinton, Mass., whence he removed to New Mexico. He was for a time in the service of the West Education Commission at Santa Fé. He has published a memorial of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, D. D., and been a contributor to periodicals.

He married Harriet V., daughter of Rev. Dr. John S. C. Abbott (1825), and has had four children.

Oliver Libbey was born in Parsonfield, June, 1835. Soon after graduating he went West and was engaged in teaching at Bloomington, Ill., and then at Sheboygan, Wis. Returning to the East he studied law; again went West, settled in the profession at Green Bay, Wis., and still continues to practise law, holding at the same time an agency in insurance. He has not married.

Benjamin Franklin Manwell was born in North Jay, February, 1831. He pursued theological study at Bangor, graduating in 1862, and became pastor of the Congregational Church in South Bridgton, at the same time preaching during the last portion of his remaining there in Denmark. He supplied subsequently the church in Turner, and then ministered to the churches in Mattapoisett and Blandford, Mass. His health requiring a change, he removed to the West, preached for a time in Plattsmouth, Neb., and then removed to Lawler, Iowa, where he died of lung fever February, 1879. He was indefatigable in Christian work. He left a widow and five children.

George Whitney Merrill was born in New Gloucester, June, 1834. From the class record we learn that he has been in the practice of law most of the time. He served in the late war as captain of United States colored troops and in command of an Illinois regiment. Of later years he is reported as resident in Nevada.

Alfred Mitchell was born in Yarmouth, March, 1838. He pursued medical studies at the Portland school, and with Charles S. D. Fessenden, M. D. (1848), and graduated in 1865 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. After serving as assistant surgeon in the war of the Rebellion, he settled and still continues in active practice in Brunswick. He has been lecturer and professor of pathology in the Medical School connected with the college, and at present is professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and chil-

dren. He is consulting physician of Maine General Hospital, Portland.

In 1865 he married Abbie E. Swett of Brunswick, and has had five children, four of whom are living.

George Owen Moody was born in Lebanon, July, 1833. On leaving college he studied medicine with Prof. Dixy Crosby of Hanover, N. H., and graduated at the Medical School of Dartmouth College in 1862. He began the practice in Titusville, Pa., where he remains in the profession. During the civil war he was assistant surgeon. In 1871–2 he spent a year abroad in professional study.

He has married twice: first, in 1867 Charlotte E., daughter of Rev. Reuben Tinker, Westfield, N. Y., by whom he had a son, — both dying in 1871; second, in 1876 Emma, daughter of Nelson Kingsland of Keesville, N. Y., and has had two sons, now living. He has been examining surgeon for pensions.

William Gray Nowell was born in Portsmouth, N. H , August, 1838. On leaving college he entered the Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., and took the full course. He preached at Rockport, Ill., Ware, Mass., and Calais, but has been for the most part engaged in teaching, having extended his studies into geology with Prof. Agassiz, in Italian with Prof. Lowell, and more recently in German pedagogy. He for ten years taught in high schools in Calais, Malden, the English High School, Boston, Albany (N. Y.) Female Academy, and was superintendent of schools for two years in Weymouth, Mass. He is at present (1880) president of the State Normal University, Delaware. He has been a frequent contributor to the periodical and newspaper press.

He married Harriet Putnam Hill of Portsmouth, N. H., who has published several books for young people. They have had three children, of whom a son and daughter survive.

Mark Pitman was born in Williamsburg, October, 1831. He has been a successful teacher most of the time since graduation; two years as principal of the academy at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and three years of that at Foxcroft. He then accepted an appointment in the chemical department, Patent Office, Washington, but an unexpected event changed his plan, and for five years he was employed as register of probate and in other ways, residing at Dover. In 1870 he resumed his work as a teacher; had charge of the academy at Durham, Conn., two years, and then became principal of the Woolsey

Public School in New Haven, where he still remains with a daily attendance of fifteen hundred pupils and thirty-three assistants.

February, 1860, he married Lizzie W. Shepherd of Sebec, who died in 1879, leaving three daughters.

Franklin Putnam was born in Croydon, N. H., September, 1833. On leaving college he entered on the study of law in the office of Messrs. Bronson & Sewall of Bath, was admitted to the bar, and went to Kansas City, Mo., in the spring of 1861, where he engaged in his profession. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of affairs in the opening of the Civil War, he secured a good practice and his future was full of promise, when he fell sick and died, November, 1865. He had not married.

Edward Mussey Rand was born in Portland, August, 1839. He engaged in legal study in the office of John Rand, Esq., of Portland, and was admitted to the bar. During the war of the Rebellion he served as adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Maine. He entered on the practice of law in Portland and still continues in the profession.

He married in 1867 Emily K. Kelley of Newburyport, Mass.

Howard Malcolm Randlett was born at Stratham, N. H., February, 1837. He was principal of Dearborn Academy, Seabrook, N. H., for a time, and then began the study of medicine; attended lectures in Harvard Medical School and graduated 1864. He served in the war as hospital steward, then as assistant surgeon in a New York regiment; was appointed assistant surgeon United States navy from 1865 to 1868; he cruised on the flag-ship Powhatan in the Pacific; was ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

February, 1869, he married Mrs. Annie D. Sutherland of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Major Nicholson of Washington. A classmate informs us that on his return from Key West he died at Annapolis, Md., May 26, 1873.

Francis Wallingford Sabine was born in Bangor, August, 1839. He was pursuing the study of law, but in the autumn of 1861 entered the military service as second lieutenant of the Eleventh Maine; was promoted first lieutenant and then captain "for gallant conduct." In action at Deep Bottom, Va., he was wounded and died at the Chesapeake Hospital, September, 1864. A young man of promise.

Aretas Rowe Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, August, 1834. On leaving college he taught three years in Danvers, Mass., mean-

while studying law, and subsequently in Lawrence, Mass. He practised law three years in New York and then removed to Lawrence, where he now remains.

He married in 1864 Clara P. Black of Danvers, Mass., and has had five children.

Caleb Saunders was born in Lawrence, Mass., September, 1838. On leaving college he studied law; was admitted to the Essex bar in 1868, his studies having been interrupted by his enlistment in the military service. He was in the regiment the passage of which through Baltimore, April, 1861, was memorable. Subsequently he was first lieutenant of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. On return from the army he established himself in his profession in Lawrence, Mass, his present residence. He has been a member of the city council three years, of the board of aldermen, and mayor of the city.

He married Carrie F. Stickney, and has a daughter and son.

David Robinson Straw was born in Guilford, May, 1836. He studied law at once after graduating, and settled in the practice in his native town, his present residence.

He married Ellen L. Downing of Boston, Mass., in 1873, and has two daughters.

William Henry Stuart was born in Richmond, May, 1836. He has been cashier of the National Bank in that town several years. He has held the office of town clerk several years and been on the board of selectmen. He has never married.

George Webster was born in Bangor, August, 1834. He taught a school for a short time after graduation, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor; November, 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of the Twelfth Maine; was promoted major United States colored infantry, and left the service in 1866. He has since been in business in Bangor a part of the time, and at present holds a position in the First National Bank.

In 1865 he married Fannie W. Bent, and has a daughter.

John William Weeks was born in Bath, October, 1835. The first few years after graduating he was in New York with views of professional life, but as he states without result. He then removed into Western Pennsylvania, where he has been operating in the oil region.

In 1866 he married Margaret Ray of Oil City, Pa., and has had three sons and two daughters. His present residence is Bradford, McKean County.

Albert Purington Whittemore was born in Lisbon, October, 1836. He taught in Newcastle a year, in Chicago and Winchester, Ill. He began the study of law; in 1862 enlisted in an Illinois regiment; was in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; after its surrender was in Sherman's army; was taken sick at Jackson, Miss., lay sick in a hospital, and died Oct. 10, 1863.

Stephen Jewett Young was born in Pittston, November, 1839. After nearly three years spent in Europe he returned in 1862 and became instructor, and then professor, of modern languages in the college, resigning in 1876. In 1874 he was chosen treasurer of the college, and became *ex officio* a trustee, and still holds that position. He is president of the First National Bank, Brunswick, and has thrice represented the town in the Legislature.

In 1864 he married Mary Y. Emerson of Bangor, and has five children.

1860.

Amos Lawrence Allen was born in Waterboro', March, 1837. He taught school at different times in his native town and other places. He entered the law office of Appleton & Goodenow in Alfred, completed his course in the Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar of York County, but has not given himself to the practice of law. He was employed in the court offices in Alfred and clerkship in Washington until 1870, when he was elected clerk of the courts of the county and has been in office most of the time since.

He married Esther Maddox of Waterboro' and has three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is a member of the college.

John Francis Appleton was born in Bangor, August, 1835, son of Chief Justice Appleton (1822). He entered upon the study of law. He gave himself to the service of his country in the war; was commissioned captain of the Twelfth Maine; participated in the military operations in Louisiana with credit; at the siege of Port Hudson distinguished himself for gallantry; was promoted colonel in 1863; commanded a brigade and was brevetted brigadier-general. On leaving the army he completed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar, was

rising in his profession with promise of distinction, was nominated by the President and confirmed United States district judge of Eastern Texas, when failing health compelled him to decline the position. Pulmonary disease terminated in his death, August, 1870.

Nicholas Emery Boyd was born in Portland, August, 1837. He was private tutor in a family near Fort Washington, N. Y., a few months, and then assistant in a military school, Tarrytown, N. Y. In 1862 he enlisted as private in the Twenty-fifth Maine, serving until the regiment was mustered out; was detached for service in a survey of the defences of Washington; was in the custom-house, Portland, some time. He pursued theological study at Meadville, Pa., and Cambridge, Mass, was settled in the ministry in Canastota, N. Y., and after some months' service was compelled by ill health to resign and seek change of climate. For some years he has resided in California, and has at this writing a position in the office of the *Pacific Press*.

In 1862 he married a daughter of Capt Andrew Scott, Flushing, L. I., and has had two children, neither now living.

Samuel Stillman Boyd was born in Portland, May, 1838. He entered at once upon the study of law with Judge Shepley of Portland and settled in the practice in St. Louis, Mo., where he still remains in the profession.

In 1863 he married E. Churchill of Portland, and has six children, three sons and three daughters.

Albert Williams Bradbury was born in Eastport, January, 1840, son of Bion (1830). He began the study of law, but enlisted in the army in the year following his graduation as second lieutenant of the first mounted artillery, and passed by promotion through the different grades of rank to colonel for meritorious service; was wounded in action in 1863 and served during the war. He resumed the study of law, began practice in Portland and after a time removed to San Francisco, where he still resides in his profession. He is not married. No response having come from the circular, we are indebted for information from a college acquaintance.

John Marshall Brown was born in Portland, January, 1839, brother of Philip Henry (1851). He entered on the study of law with John Rand, Esq. (1831), Portland, but did not prosecute the profession. He entered the military service with the commission of adjutant; was promoted lieutenant-colonel; was wounded in action, and

was brevetted colonel "for gallant and meritorous conduct at Gettysburg"; and was brevetted brigadier-general. On his return from the army he became a member of the firm of J. B. Brown & Sons, his residence being in Falmouth. He has published an address on Memorial Day at Augusta, a paper on Champlain in the collections of the Maine Historical Society, has held office in the city and the State, and is a member of the Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, etc., Historical Societies, and Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and for some years on the standing committee of the first named; he is on the Board of Overseers of the college.

He married Alida Caroline, daughter of the late Wm. T. Carroll of Washington, D. C., and has three daughters and a son.

Harlan Page Brown was born in Bethel, October, 1839. He left a pleasant and lucrative position in a school at Bordentown, N. J., and devoted, as the event proved, his life to the cause of his country; was commissioned second lieutenant; was promoted captain; in the battle of Antietam, as he was cheering on his men, was struck dead. Brave, manly, true in his relations to others, and a sincere, consistent Christian.

Alvan Felch Bucknam was born in Yarmouth, November, 1838. He taught a term in the academy of his native town, then went to Texas. At the opening of the war, returned and enlisted with the commission of second lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Maine during the term of service; was assistant surgeon in a Massachusetts cavalry regiment, and served to the close of the war. He graduated M. D. in the Medical School of the college in 1864. He began the practice of his profession in Warren, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he still resides.

He married Jane Quimby of Monmouth, Ill., in 1871, and has two daughters.

Horace Harmon Burbank was born in Limerick, October, 1838. He taught a high school in Newfield a year and more, and was assistant teacher in the Limerick Academy. He entered upon the study of law in Limerick, continued it in the Law School of Harvard, was admitted to the bar of York County, and for ten years practised in his native town. In the early part of the war he enlisted as private, and was among those who after their time had expired volunteered for the defence of Washington during the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee; was commissioned captain; a prisoner seven months; escaped and joined Sherman's army. He has represented his town in

the Legislature. Besides offices in the town he has been register of probate some years, bail commissioner, county attorney, city solicitor of Saco where he now resides, and holds prominent positions in Masonry, etc. In 1875 he formed a copartnership with John L. Derby, Esq. (1868), in Saco.

In 1872 he married Elizabeth T. Thompson of Kennebunk, and has had three children.

Samuel McIntyre Came was born in Alfred, January, 1838. He taught school in Alfred and Pembroke, meanwhile pursuing legal studies; was admitted to the bar in 1863 and then attended a course at Harvard Law School. In 1864 he opened an office in his native town, where he still resides. He acted as cashier of the Alfred Bank during its last years. He has been for several years on the superintending school committee. He prepared a supplement to Dr. Parsons's "Centennial History of the Town."

In 1871 he married Clara S. Littlefield of Alfred, and has a son and daughter.

George Cary was born in Houlton, August, 1838. In 1861 he was mustered in first lieutenant Maine Cavalry; was promoted captain December, 1862, and resigned on account of his health. He studied medicine, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1866, and has prosecuted his profession in Houlton. He has been in the State Senate; has not married.

Robert Cash was born at New York Mills, September, 1830. He taught in the Institute and High School in Grass Valley, California, three years. He has since pursued the profession of a metallurgist, his residence being Sansome Street, San Francisco. He has never married.

Marshall Dixey Chaplin was born in Bridgton, October, 1837. He studied law and opened an office for the practice in Lewiston, and was gaining reputation. In the communion of the Free Baptist Church in Auburn, superintendent of the Sabbath school, and president of the Lewiston Young Men's Association, he was greatly esteemed. He occupied an office with a sleeping-room in a building which took fire, was consumed, and his remains in the ruins revealed his dreadful fate.

Fuller Gove Clifford was born in Edgecomb, August, 1834. He taught school in Edgecomb for a time; enlisted as private in a

Maine regiment in the late war and served a year. He has resided in his native town, where he has led a farmer's life, as he says, "doing many things that a blind man might be supposed doing on a farm." His imperfect vision is remembered by his college acquaintances. He has been supervisor of schools several years. He is unmarried.

Waterman Thomas Hewett Craig was born in Augusta, June, 1840. He went to Petersburg, Va., on leaving college, and had charge of a school some months In 1861 he returned and began the study of law, but the seeds of consumption had germinated in Virginia, and he died May, 1862.

William Llewellyn Crowell was born in Bath, August, 1836. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. George Evans, Portland. In 1862 he went to California, became assistant editor of the San Francisco *Times* with some reputation for humor and talent. He died in that city, March, 1867.

Abner Harrison Davis was born in Farmington, December, 1834. He has been engaged much of the time since graduation in teaching, as classical instructor in the Chapman School, Boston, principal of the High School, South Weymouth, Mass., usher in the Boston Latin School, principal of the High School, Marlboro', Mass., head master of the High School, Salem, Mass., three years. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana, but after a time resumed the office of a teacher as head master of the High School in Worcester, Mass., and instructor in Greek and English literature several years; he was college professor of the Latin language and literature in the college one year. In 1876 he received the appointment of clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Maine from the late Judge George F. Shepley, and still holds the position.

He has published papers on topics connected with education, and a series of letters to the Worcester *Evening Gazette*.

In 1866 he married Mary Louisa, daughter of Eliphalet H. Merrill, Esq., Portland, who died in 1880 leaving two sons and a daughter.

Lemuel Grosvenor Downes was born in Calais, October, 1839. He studied law with his father, George Downes, Esq., and with George F. Talbot, Esq. (1837), Machias; was admitted to the bar in 1863, and of late years has continued in the profession in Calais. He has been twice in the governor's council, and in 1874 was mayor of Calais. He is on the Board of Overseers of the college.

In 1866 he married, at Pembroke, Augusta H. Wadsworth, and has had two children.

George Barrett Emery was born in Gorham, June, 1838. He taught after graduating a winter term in Kennebunkport; studied law in the office of Josiah H. Drummond, Esq , of Portland, and settled in the practice in Gorham, where he still remains. He has never married.

Simeon Adams Evans was born in Fryeburg, April, 1837. After graduation he studied medicine and graduated at the Medical School of the college in 1865. He had entered the army as hospital steward, became assistant surgeon, and served nearly through the war. He established himself in the profession in Hopkinton, N. H., and three years after removed to Conway, N. H., where he now resides in active practice.

January, 1866, he married Louisa H. Ilsley, who died in 1868 leaving two sons. In 1871 he married Susan A. Hill, by whom he has had two sons and a daughter.

Roscoe Edwin Farnham was born in Woolwich, November, 1835. After teaching two years he went West, gave himself to the work of a civil engineer, and has been for the most part employed on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

In 1871 he married Mary E. Reed, but has no children.

Seth Chase Farrington was born in Fryeburg, December, 1835. He began the study of law; November, 1861, was mustered in captain of the Twelfth Maine, served on the Mississippi, subsequently was judge advocate on the staff of Gen Reynolds, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Returning from the army he was an engineer on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad some time, and subsequently had a position at the office of the same in Portland. He is reported as of late being in Wisconsin, — not married.

Woodbury George Frost was born in Brunswick, May, 1838. After teaching schools in Brunswick and Cape Elizabeth he engaged in the study of medicine, and graduated in the Medical School connected with the college, in 1866. For a year or two during the war he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States navy. He settled in his profession in Freeport, but soon after removed to Danversport, Mass., where he continues in the practice.

In 1865 he married Sophia B. Winslow, and has a son.

Charles William Gardiner was born in Farmington, May, 1841. He entered the service in the late war a corporal and rose through the

different grades to the captaincy, and was mustered out with rank of brevet major. He held different positions during his term of service; was wounded at Fair Oaks and taken prisoner in the second Bull Run battle; on leaving the army he held a clerkship in the Treasury at Washington. Becoming connected with railroad management he at length was made general agent of a railroad in Iowa. He had suffered for some time from pulmonary disease when he died at Cedar Rapids, April, 1880.

David Hale was born in Bridgton, March, 1837. After graduating he engaged in teaching in Missouri for a time, but on account of the disturbed condition of the country returned, entered on the study of law in the office of Gen. Fessenden in Portland; completed his studies with H. P. Deane, Esq., of that city, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in his native town. With the promise of a commission if he would enlist a certain number of men, he undertook the service; a long and severe sickness interfered with that purpose. On recovery he enlisted as a private, served a few months, was disabled again by ill health, and was discharged. He resumed practice of law but never regained health, and died December, 1873, highly esteemed and sincerely lamented.

William Dudley Haley was born in Bath, June, 1837. He read law after graduating in the offices of Washington Gilbert and Frederic D. Sewall, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar. Early in the war he served a few months as second lieutenant of the Third Maine, and quartermaster. He held for a time a position in the customs at Bath. He married in 1866 Julia A. Lawrence, Yarmouth, and had three children; a son and daughter are now living. He died January, 1880.

Edwin Alphonso Harlow was born in East Hebron, December, 1833. After teaching a term at Oxford he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1863. He has been actively engaged in the ministry of the gospel, eight years in Kansas, and since 1871 in Knightsville, Cape Elizabeth. He has been supervisor of schools and on the superintending school committee in the town. While in Kansas he enlisted a private in the militia to resist Gen. Price's invasion, served until the danger was passed, and returned to his mission. He has married twice: first, in 1863 Eliza A. Pritchard, who died leaving three daughters; second, in 1874 Ellen E. Newell, by whom he has had a son and daughter.

William Lewis Haskell was born in Poland, January, 1836. For a year after leaving college he was associate principal of Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro'. He was mustered in early in the war, was commissioned first lieutenant, participated in the battles in the Peninsular campaign, was adjutant at Antietam, where he was severely wounded, and died October, 1862, distinguished for courage and gallantry. A commission to a captaincy reached him just before death.

Granville Parker Hawes was born in East Corinth, July, 1838. For a time he was professor of rhetoric in the State Agricultural College, Maryland. He began the study of law in New York, but entered the army and served to the close of the war, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel Completing his legal studies, he was admitted to practice in 1867 and established himself in New York. He has published a work on "Assignments." He has been president of the trustees of the New York Board of Education, and has been recently elected judge of the Marine Court of the city, under circumstances very honorable to himself.

In 1870 he married Euphemia A. Vose, New York, and has two children now living.

Augustine Jones was born in South China, October, 1836. On leaving college he became for some time principal of Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro'. He entered on legal study with Governor John A. Andrew, Boston, graduated in the Law School of Harvard in 1867, was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass., and practised in Boston two years, when he was appointed principal of the Friends' Boarding School, Providence, R. I. In 1874, at the suggestion of John G. Whittier, he represented the society of Friends in a series of discourses on the Universal Church arranged by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Boston, and his discourse was published. A paper also before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society on Nicholas Upsole appeared in its *Register* in 1879. In 1878 he was in the House of Representatives, Massachusetts. He has been on the school committee of Lynn, Mass.

In 1867 he married in Dover, N. H., Caroline Alice Osborne, and has a son and daughter.

Frederic Augustus Kendall was born in Concord, N. H., August, 1838. At the opening of the war he escaped from the South and enlisted a private in an Indiana regiment; was transferred to a New Hampshire regiment; was commissioned first lieutenant and pro-

moted captain in 1864. In 1865 was on the staff of Brig.-Gen. R. H. Jackson in Texas. He is in the regular army with rank of captain; was professor of military science in Brooks Academy, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876–79. Our circular has failed to reach him or has elicited no reply, and we have depended on the class record.

Levi Randlett Leavitt was born in Meredith, N. H., June, 1832. On leaving college he became principal of high schools and academies for twelve years in Illinois, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire Failure of health compelling a change, he has employed himself in more active pursuits.

In 1877 he married Mary Olive Gibbs and has one child. Since his marriage his home has been in West Sandwich, N. H.

Benjamin Kingsbury Lovatt was born in Portland, August, 1838. He studied law; took a course in the Law School at Harvard; completed his studies in the office of Nehemiah Abbott, Esq., Belfast, where he was admitted to the bar in 1862, and soon after to practice in the United States Circuit Court in Portland. He taught winter schools; filled a clerkship under government; was editor of a newspaper until 1866, when he settled in his profession in Fall River, Mass., where he has since resided. In 1874 he was appointed on the bench of the Second District court of Bristol County. He has contributed articles to the New Church press.

In 1883 he married Harriet J. Gardiner of Lincoln, R I., who has died leaving a son.

Ezekiel Robinson Mayo was born in Hampden, January, 1834. He began the study of law while teaching in Dover, N. H. December, 1861, he entered the military service as first lieutenant of the Third Maine Battery, and subsequently was promoted captain in the same. Attempts to reach him have brought no return. The class record states that he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee; is in practice in Eldred; that he married and has had three sons, one only now living.

Charles Sullivan McCobb was born in Boothbay, February, 1837 He enlisted early in the war; was taken prisoner in the first Bull Run battle while administering to the wounded whom he refused to leave, and was several months in the Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; was commissioned January, 1863, second lieutenant; at Gettysburg was killed, and his remains were brought and interred in the cemetery of his native town.

Joseph Nicholas Metcalf was born in Garrettsburg, Ky., October, 1837. He pursued medical studies with his father; attended lectures at Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1863, and settled in Garrettsburg in the practice, where he still continues.

He married Edith L. Allen of Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1866; has had seven children, of whom two only are living.

Charles Edwin Morrill was born in Westbrook, May, 1841. He has succeeded his father as a manufacturer of leather. He is a widower with two children. Our information is obtained from a college acquaintance, no reply having been received from the two circulars addressed to him.

James William North was born in Augusta, March, 1838. He entered upon medical studies after graduating with Dr. H. H. Hill of Augusta, continued them in Portland School of Medical Instruction, and took a degree at the Medical School of the college, 1864. After a short period of practice in Gardiner he entered the army as assistant surgeon, but after a brief service was discharged on account of impaired health and settled in Augusta. In 1863 he removed to Jefferson, where he combined practice of his profession with the care of a farm until 1875, when returning to Augusta he gave himself to agricultural pursuits and the raising of Jersey stock, etc. He was city physician of Gardiner and of Augusta and town physician of Jefferson. He has been on the board of aldermen of Augusta.

In 1865 he married Virginia H. Freer of North Carolina, and has two daughters and a son.

Winthrop Norton was born in Norridgewock, November, 1838. The class record states that he went to Texas and opened a school in Sterling, Robertson County. He was impressed into the rebel army, and a letter from him dated August, 1862, Camp Texas near Richmond, stated that he had passed through the battles of the Peninsula unharmed. His friends are persuaded that he was throughout loyal to his country. He fell in the battle of Chickamauga in 1863.

Augustus Wyman Oliver was born in Bath, June, 1835. The winter after graduating he taught school in Bath. The next year he went to California. Yielding to the promise of the mines of Nevada he went there. The promise proved vain, but he was appointed probate judge for Humboldt County in that Territory. He soon returned

to California and henceforward devoted himself to the interests of education. After teaching a few years he was invited to superintend the public schools of Gilroy with charge of its High School, and remained there eight years. He then accepted an invitation to be superintendent of the high schools of San José, and at present (1881) holds that office. He has given public lectures on the general subject of education, some of which have been published; has contributed papers to journals on kindred topics; has devised what is termed a "new departure" in the method of teaching language in the schools. By enthusiastic and efficient labor he has secured honorable position among the educators of the State. A college friend informs us that he married and has four sons.

Charles Fox Penney was born in New Gloucester, May, 1832. After graduation he taught the High School in Gray, and the same year entered the Free Baptist Theological Seminary, New Hampton, N. H., graduating in 1862. In August of that year he became pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Augusta, where he still continues in active, useful, and honored service, — the longest pastorate of the denomination in the State. He has been a frequent contributor to the organ of the denomination, the *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H., and has published occasional sermons. He has been chaplain of the Insane Asylum, Augusta, thirteen years, and has held responsible positions in the educational and benevolent enterprises of the denomination.

In 1862 he married Angie Lewis of Boothbay, who died in 1881 leaving three children.

Charles Sumner Perkins was born in Lewiston, October, 1836. On leaving college he taught for a time in Limerick Academy, and then pursued theological studies in the seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1864. He was settled over a church in the Free Baptist communion in Providence, R. I., in 1865, in Portland in 1874, and in Boston in 1879, where he now resides in active service.

In 1865 he married Mary S. Murray of Brunswick, and has two daughters and a son.

James Liddell Phillips was born in India, January, 1840. The son of a missionary in India, he devoted himself to the work of the mission in the same country. His health requiring a return to his native land, after two or more years in which he was diligent and earnest, so far as his strength permitted, in stimulating the churches of the Free Baptist communion to higher enterprise and zeal in the

cause, he returned to his field of labor. Of a strong emotional nature, great sweetness of temper, ardent devotion, quick apprehension, pleasing address, and unusual facility and effectiveness as a public speaker, he is peculiarly qualified for usefulness. In 1878 he received the degree of D. D. from the college.

Walter Stone Poor was born in Andover, November, 1836. He taught at Sing Sing, N. Y., a few months after graduation. Early in 1861 he entered the military service as private in a New York regiment, was promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served through the war. While in the service he was for a time treasury agent, Beaufort, N. C., and provost-marshal at Newbern. He studied law in New York, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and established himself in that city, where he still remains in the profession.

He has married twice: first, in 1865 Ellen E., daughter of Rev. Dr. F. H. Hedge of Brookline, Mass., who died in 1869 leaving an infant son; second, in 1874 Ella S. Waller of New York, by whom he has a son and daughter.

Thomas Brackett Reed was born in Portland, October, 1839. He taught a year in the Portland High School for boys, and a short time in Stockton, Cal. He studied law in Portland and San José, Cal., and settled in the profession in Portland. He has represented his city in the Legislature and his district in the Senate, each two terms, has been a member of the House in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth and has been elected to the Forty-seventh Congress.

In 1870 he married and has had two children, the younger dying in infancy.

Henry Clay Robinson was born in Newcastle, December, 1832. After graduation he taught a year or more the academy at Warren and the High School in Rockport. He read law with John H. Converse, Esq., Newcastle (1830), and was admitted to the bar. He was register of probate for Lincoln County four years. Abandoning the law he received a license to preach by the Lincoln Association, and supplied the Congregational Church in Alna and also in Phipsburg; was ordained to the ministry, and now is acting pastor over the latter.

In 1865 he married Jennie A. Stewart of Bristol, and has a son.

Abram Newell Rowe was born in North Yarmouth, October, 1838. He taught for a while, when infirm health compelled him to abandon that service. He enlisted in the late war as corporal, was

promoted second and then first lieutenant; was seized with typhoid fever and died at Winchester, Va., in 1864. His chaplain testified: "I have lost a Christian officer." He was one of the ablest men of his class.

Edwin Berger Shertzer. He entered from St. Paul, Minn., and was born December, 1834. The class record, our only source of information concerning him (the circular having failed), states that after teaching for a short time he read law in St. Paul, practised the profession until 1865, and then became clerk to Major S. E. Adams, United States army. From a college contemporary we learn that for some years he has prosecuted his profession in St. Louis, Mo., is married, and has children.

David Osgood Stetson was born in Durham, October, 1837. From a college acquaintance we learn that he resides in Mason, Ill. He went to Texas after graduating, taught awhile, when the political aspect led him to return. At last he engaged in the lumbering business. He is married and has a son.

Philip Henry Stubbs was born in Strong, April, 1838. After teaching for a time in Strong and Winthrop he entered on the study of law with his father, and at Harvard Law School, where he graduated LL. B. in 1863. He has from that date been a practising attorney in his native town. He has held the office of county attorney for some years.

He married in 1868 Julia Augusta Goff, daughter of Dana Goff, Auburn, Me., and has had two sons and two daughters.

Joseph White Symonds was born in Portland, September, 1841, brother of William L. (1854). After graduating he taught in Portland in the years 1862 and 1863. He studied law in the offices of S. and D. W. Fessenden, Esqs., and Edward F. Cox, Esq., Portland, and settled there in the profession. He has been city solicitor, judge of the Superior Court in the city, and is now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Maine. An oration before the alumni of the college on Nathaniel Hawthorne at the Commencement of 1878 was received with great favor and published at their request. He has not married.

William Widgery Thomas was born in Portland, August, 1840. He had entered on the study of law when early in 1862 he was appointed vice-consul-general at Constantinople; was soon after acting

consul at Galatz, Moldavia, and received special thanks of the Department of State for his services. Early in 1863 he became consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1865 he returned home, resumed legal studies at Cambridge Law School, was admitted to the bar, and settled in the profession in Portland, where he still remains. In 1869 having been appointed on the commission for the settlement of the public lands of Maine, he suggested by report a plan for founding a Swedish colony, which was adopted by the Legislature; and as commissioner of immigration he sailed early in 1870 for Sweden, obtained a colony, and on his return the same year established the colony "New Sweden" in Aroostook County of fifty, which in 1880 numbers 787 souls. He represented his city in the Legislature of 1873–75, and was Speaker of the House the last two terms. In 1879 he was a member of the State Senate, but declined a second nomination. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880.

He translated and published "The Last Athenian," from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg.

In 1873 he was appointed lecturer in the college on the Scandinavian languages and instructor in the Swedish language, but declined; is a member of Maine Historical Society.

Jacob Hale Thompson was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April, 1837. He has devoted himself to journalism, which he began in connection with the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, and is now on the staff of the New York *Times*. The college has found him a ready and able assistant on repeated occasions, especially during the war, in inquiries concerning its graduates.

Adelbert Burge Twitchell was born in Bethel, December, 1837. He was assistant in the High School, Newark, N. J., for some months. He entered the military service in 1861; was appointed quartermaster-sergeant; was in the first Bull Run battle; was commissioned second and promoted first lieutenant "for conspicuous bravery" in the mounted artillery; was wounded in action at Chancellorsville; promoted captain and brevetted major "for meritorious service." Circulars have twice failed, but he is reported by a correspondent as resident in Newark as a lumber merchant; as having been for several years supervisor of schools, and as an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

He married Marietta Northrop of Newark in 1867, and has had four children, three now living.

Francis Willard Webster was born in Bangor, August, 1836. After graduation he taught school at Kendall's Mills and Vassalboro'.

Hs enlisted in the army, served a year in the ranks, was detailed to be clerk in the office of the military commission; was commissioned captain in 1863 and served in South Carolina and Florida. He remained in Florida after the war; was surveyor-general of the State three years. In 1871 he removed to Wisconsin, and for four years held positions in the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. At present he resides in Milwaukee engaged in glass manufacture, and is treasurer of Milwaukee Fuel-saving Company.

In 1865 he married at Granville, N. Y., Juliet Bulkley, daughter of Hon. George Reed of Wisconsin, and has a daughter.

1861.

Charles Grandison Atkins was born in Augusta, January, 1841. After graduating he taught schools in Ohio and Wisconsin. Since 1872 he has been a resident of Bucksport, been assistant with the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, has published official reports of the Maine commission, and contributed to the reports of the United States commissioner.

In 1874 he married Nellie H. Moses of Bucksport, but has no children.

James Ware Bradbury was born in Augusta, July, 1839, son of Hon. James W. (1825). He read law with his father and entered on the practice with him; was United States commissioner, discharging the duties of the office with integrity; was rising in reputation as a lawyer when he was prostrated by a protracted and fatal disease, September, 1876.

Theodore Dwight Bradford was born in Auburn, September, 1838, son of Richmond Bradford (1825). On leaving college he became principal of the High School, Cape Elizabeth, and of the Park Street Grammar School for boys, Portland, meanwhile pursuing medical study at Portland School for Medical Instruction. He attended lectures at the Medical School of the college, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated 1865. The two years following he was house physician of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and since has followed his profession in the city; has been demonstrator of anatomy, lecturer on diseases of children, clinical instructor in surgery at the "City" and "Hahnemann" hospitals, at each of which he is a visiting surgeon; is a member of the County Medical Society and Medical Club of New York.

In 1875 he married Matilda R. Leverich, and has two daughters.

James Briarr Cochrane was born in Fayette, March, 1833. After graduating he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Pratt, New Sharon, continued it in the Portland School for Medical Instruction and with Dr. Charles S. D. Fessenden (1848), United States Marine Hospital in that city, and attended lectures of the medical schools of the college and of Albany, N. Y., graduating at the latter in 1864. He began medical practice in Chelsea, Mass., after two years removed to St. Paul, Minn., and in 1872 to Dover, where he continues in the profession.

In 1865 he married Elizabeth M. Cochran of Dover, but has no children.

Nelson Perley Cram was born in Bridgton, June, 1835. He entered the military service immediately after graduating, as sergeant of the Eleventh Maine. In camp at Washington, he was seized with measles, which left him with an affection of the lungs and compelled his return home. The most devoted attention failed to arrest the disease which had fastened itself upon him, and he died October, 1862.

Wellington Rolvin Cross was born in Albany, March, 1835. On leaving college he took charge of Gould Academy, Bethel, for a year, and then accepted a tutorship in the college. He pursued a theological course of study in the seminary at Bangor, graduating in 1865, and was ordained pastor over the Congregational Church in New Gloucester in September following. Dismissed from that charge in 1873, he was installed over the Congregational Church in Orono, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to the pastorate of the church in Camden, where he still remains.

In 1865 he married Olive C. Walker of Fryeburg, who died September, 1875, leaving an infant son.

Frank Lambert Dingley was born at Lewiston Falls, February, 1840. On leaving college he entered the editorial rooms of the Lewiston *Journal*, and has since held that position.

In 1862 he married L. M. Greeley, and has had seven children, one of whom has died.

William Winslow Eaton was born in Brunswick, May, 1836. On leaving college he taught the High School in Bridgton the first year, and then entered on medical study in Brunswick and completed it in the University of New York, graduating in 1864. He entered the public service in the late war, was appointed hospital steward, was commissioned assistant surgeon, and then surgeon. At the close

of the war he settled in the profession in South Reading, Mass., now Wakefield, and in a year or two removed to Danvers, where he has continued in the practice.

He has published a history of the physicians of Danvers and a paper on "The Use and Abuse of Alcohol." He has been chairman of the school board of Danvers several years, and of the lecture committee and a trustee of Peabody Institute; also a councillor of Massachusetts Medical Society.

In 1865 he married Agnes H. Magoun of Brunswick, and has had a son now deceased and a daughter who survives.

Edwin Emery was born in Sanford, September, 1836. When engaged in a school in Belfast he enlisted in the war as substitute for a friend, and served two years; was color sergeant in 1864; was twice wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; was commissioned second lieutenant. He has been engaged in teaching in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. In 1877 he accepted appointment as instructor of cadets in the United States revenue marine service, stationed at New Bedford, Mass. When teaching at Great Falls, N. H., he was on the school committee, and at Southbridge, Mass., on the library committee of the town five years.

In 1864 he married Louisa F., daughter of Samuel S. Wing, Esq., of Brunswick, and has had five sons and a daughter, of whom two sons have died.

Lucilius Alonzo Emery was born in Hampden, July, 1839. On leaving college he taught in Hampden and Bucksport. He studied law in Bangor and settled in the practice in Ellsworth, where he has since resided. He has held successively the positions of county attorney, attorney-general of the State, and State senator.

In 1866 he married Annie S. Crosby of Hampden, and has a daughter and a son.

Lorin Farr was born in Manchester, June, 1835. He enlisted sergeant in the late war; was promoted successively to a captaincy in a Maine regiment; was wounded severely at Cold Harbor, and resigned from effects of the wound. He studied law and at present is practising his profession in Augusta.

Merritt Caldwell Fernald was born in South Levant, May, 1838. He has given himself to the work of teaching in high schools in Levant, Searsport, and Gould Academy, Bethel, and other places. At an early period he delivered a course of lectures on Mental Philos-

ophy. He spent a year or more in the chemical laboratory, Harvard, in the study of analytical chemistry and mineralogy, and acted as assistant to Prof. Cooke. In 1868 he became professor of mathematics and physics in the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, was for three years acting president of that institution in addition, and in 1879 was appointed president and professor of physics and mental philosophy, and now occupies that position. He has published papers in the reports of the State Board of Agriculture and in other publications, on various subjects connected with his special studies, besides meteorological and mathematical tables, records of barometrical, geodesic, and astronomical work; has been supervisor of schools and member of the State Board of Agriculture.

In 1865 he married Mary Lovejoy Heywood of Bethel, and has a daughter and four sons.

Samuel Fessenden was born in Portland, January, 1841, son of William P. (1823). He began the study of law, but entered the military service as second lieutenant Second Maine Mounted Battery; was promoted first lieutenant; became aid to Brig.-Gen. Tower, July, 1863; was severely wounded in the second Bull Run battle, Aug. 30, and died the next morning. He had made a Christian profession in his Senior year, and gave promise of usefulness.

Sidney Michael Finger was born in Lincoln County, N. C., May, 1837. After the war he was master of Catawba High School, Newton, N. C., eight years. He then settled and still lives in Newton, engaged in mercantile and banking business. He has been in the House of Representatives one term, and two in the Senate of the State, and is at this writing (1881) in the latter.

In 1866 he married Sarah H. Rhyne of North Carolina, but has no children.

Edmund Eastman Fogg was born in Limerick, June, 1839. He studied medicine and graduated M. D. in the Medical School, Harvard, in 1869. He is settled in the profession at Buxton Centre. We have been obliged to depend on his classmates for our account of him.

Henry Jewett Furber was born in Great Falls, July, 1840. He left college in his Junior year, and by vote of the boards within a few years received bachelor's degree, his name to be inserted in the catalogue of his class. On leaving college he went to Green Bay, Wis., took charge of the public schools of that city, and held that position two years. He was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice

of law. In 1865 he removed to New York and engaged in the business of insurance until 1879, when he removed to Chicago and resumed his profession in the firm of Higgins & Furber, attorneys and counsellors.

In 1862 he married Elvira Irwin of Green Bay, and has three sons.

Benjamin Shute Grant was born in North Prospect, September, 1839. After graduating he taught in Stockton and in Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro', two years. He then studied law in the office of James S. Rowe, Esq. (1826), and was admitted to practice in 1866. In 1869 he removed to Boston, abandoned the law on account of his health, and engaged in mechanical works.

In 1875 he married Mary R. Howes of New York, and has a daughter.

Charles Glidden Haines was born in Biddeford, January, 1839. On leaving college he entered the service of the Laconia Mills Corporation and continued until 1873, when he removed to Portland, where he has since resided. He was on the school committee in Biddeford three years, twice represented the city in the Legislature, and was in the common council two years and president of that body. He spent two years in Boston in the business of manufacturers' supplies. At this writing he is not in active business. He is not married.

Gordon Merrill Hicks was born in Yarmouth, March, 1835. He taught schools at Paris Hill, North Yarmouth, etc., then studied law in Portland and Rockland, where he was admitted to the bar of Knox County and settled in the profession. He has been supervisor of schools for the county, on the school committee of the city and judge of its police court.

In 1871 he married Mary H. Fossett of Bristol, and has a son and daughter.

Frank Orville Libby Hobson was born in Saco, January, 1839. On leaving college he engaged in lumber manufacture with his father in his native place, and continues in the same. He has been on the board of aldermen of the city.

In 1867 he married Annette, daughter of Wales Hubbard, Esq., of Wiscasset, and has had two daughters.

Albion Howe was born in Jacksonville, Fla., May, 1840, son of Col. Marshall E. Howe, United States army. After graduation he was employed in clerical labor in Alfred and Boston; December, 1863,

was mustered into the Fourteenth New York Artillery as second lieutenant. He rose to the rank of major. In 1866 held the same commission in the Fourth Artillery, United States army; was promoted first lieutenant and brevetted captain, and was ordnance officer Fortress Monroe, where he married a daughter of Gen. Barry, commanding. He was slain in a reconnoitring party in the Modoc war, the third alumnus fallen in conflict with the Indians; the first being Lieut. F. H. Beecher, 1862, and the second G. E. Lord, 1866.

Charles Oliver Hunt was born in Gorham, April, 1839. On leaving college he served in the army as quartermaster-sergeant; was promoted second lieutenant and first lieutenant; was wounded at Gettysburg; was in the battles of the Wilderness, etc. On leaving the service he prosecuted medical study, attended medical lectures of the college and of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he graduated 1868. Since 1869 he has been teacher of materia medica in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and at present is resident physician and superintendent of the Maine General Hospital. He has been and is now examining surgeon of pensions and recording secretary of Maine Medical Association.

In 1871 he married Cornelia Davidson Carson of Lancaster, Pa., and has had two sons and two daughters, of whom a son has deceased.

Thomas Worcester Hyde was born in Bath, January, 1841, son of the late Zina Hyde, Esq. Early in the war he entered the military service with the commission of captain; was promoted major; became inspector-general under Gen. Smith; was on the staffs of Gens. Sedgwick and Wright; was promoted successively lieutenant-colonel, colonel, commanded a brigade in the last year of the war, and was brevetted brigadier-general and also major-general. He has since been engaged in the business of an iron founder and machinist. He has been in the State Senate and its president in 1876–77, and is at this writing mayor of the city of Bath. He was appointed on the Board of Visitors at West Point in 1877. He published a history of the First Maine Veteran Volunteers.

In 1866 he married Annie, daughter of Hon. John Hayden of Bath, and has three sons and two daughters

Albion Henry Johnson was born Augusta, October, 1840. He pursued theological study at Bangor Seminary, where he graduated in 1864. He is exercising the ministry of the gospel at Acworth, N. H. Our circular has brought no response.

Samuel Jordan was born in Poland, February, 1836. He soon after graduation entered the military service; was appointed acting assistant paymaster United States army on the Vincennes, etc. Pulmonary disease, to which he had been previously subject, was rapidly developed in service; he returned and died at his home, August, 1865.

George Beaman Kenniston was born in Boothbay, December, 1836. He entered the service of his country before graduating, but received his degree with his class; was first lieutenant and was promoted captain and lieutenant-colonel; was in rebel prisons thirteen months; was "honorably discharged" for disability contracted in the service. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and settled in Boothbay in the profession. He has represented his district in the Legislature; has been supervisor of schools and at present is inspector of customs at that port.

In 1864 he married Antoinette Eliza Adams, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Adams, and has six children, two daughters and four sons.

Edward Payson Loring was born in Norridgewock, March, 1837. After graduating he entered the military service as first lieutenant of the Thirteenth Maine; was promoted captain, then major of the United States colored troops, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. On leaving the army in 1867 he engaged in the study of law with L. D. Lindsey, Esq., of his native town, and graduated at the Law School, Albany, N. Y., in 1868. He settled in Fitchburg, Mass.; has represented the city in the Legislature of Massachusetts; is clerk of the police court and president of the common council.

He married in 1868 Hannah M. Stark of Waterville, but has no children.

Augustus Nathaniel Lufkin was born in East Orrington, June 2, 1837. He entered the military service in the Second Maine in 1862, and served during the war in the army of the Potomac, of the James, and in Texas; was commissioned captain in a regiment of colored troops. Since the war he has held for six years positions on a division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and of later years has been living with his aged parents, occupied in farm work in its season and teaching school in the winter. He has been several years supervisor of schools, and on the school committee of Orrington and on the board of selectmen.

Stephen Hart Manning was born in Lewiston, July, 1835. At the opening of the war he was mustered into the service as quarter-

master-sergeant of the First Maine. He continued through the war in that department, by promotion and brevets passing through the different grades of rank to that of brigadier-general; was mustered out in 1866 and settled in Wilmington, N. C. He has been a member of the State constitutional convention, sheriff of the county three terms and is in nomination for the fourth.

In 1864 he married Sarah, daughter of T. Walker, Esq., of Rumford, but has no children.

Abram Maxwell was born in Sweden, December, 1832. After graduation, after teaching in several places in the State, he entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduating in 1866. He was ordained over the Congregational Church in Sumner and subsequently over the churches in Weld and Pownal. In 1871 he entered the service of the American Home Missionary Society in Nebraska, his last position being at Loup City.

In 1866 he married Abbie M. Demeritt of Peru, and has two sons and a daughter. He died of Bright's disease, Jan. 30, 1882, at Andover, Ohio.

William Wilson Morrell was born in East Livermore, February, 1836. He began the study of law. In 1862 was commissioned second lieutenant; was promoted first lieutenant, then captain, and while leading his company in a charge near Spottsylvania Court House, May, 1864, was killed. He had publicly professed Christian faith in his Senior year; was of great energy and promise.

Moses Owen was born in Bath, July, 1838. He published a volume of poems a few years before his death, which occurred in the hospital at Augusta, November, 1878.

Alpheus Spring Packard, Jr., was born in Brunswick, February, 1839. During his Junior year he took a summer voyage to Labrador with the Williams College Greenland expedition under Prof. Chadbourne, and in his Senior summer vacation led a party of his classmates in a month's scientific trip to the Bay of Fundy. After graduation he entered on a course of scientific study for three years under Prof. L. Agassiz, and was his assistant six months. After graduating M. D. in 1864 at the Medical School of the college, he took a second summer voyage with Wm. Bradford the artist to Northern Labrador, collecting materials for papers on the natural history and geology of that region, published in 1867. He served as assistant surgeon in the

First Maine Veteran Volunteers of the army of the Potomac, the last year of the war. He was then acting custodian and librarian of Boston Natural History Society for a year, 1869–70. He was lecturer in the Agricultural Colleges of Massachusetts and Maine on entomology, and at Bowdoin College on the same with zoölogy and comparative anatomy; was one of the curators of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, and for a time director of its museum; spent two summers as an instructor in Prof. Agassiz's Natural History School, Penikese Island, New Bedford, and was for a time dean of the Faculty. In 1878 he accepted the professorship of zoölogy and geology at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and still holds that position. He has been a member of the United States Entomological Commission the five years of its existence, and joint author of its reports and its bulletins on the Hessian fly and on forest and shade-tree insects; was attached as volunteer assistant in 1861 and 1862 to the Maine Geological Survey; to the Geological Survey of Kentucky in 1874, and in 1875 and 1876 to the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories under F. V. Hayden; was State entomologist of Massachusetts, issuing reports for 1871 to 1873; and in the summers of 1877 to 1880 as United States commissioner made extensive tours in the Western and Pacific States and in the Territories. In the winter of 1869–70 he made zoölogical collections on the Florida Reefs, Beaufort, N. C., and at Charleston, S. C., in 1871, and in Europe studied the glaciers of the Alps and Norway and examined its museums with reference to their arrangement. Besides six volumes on entomology, embryology, and zoölogy, some passing through repeated editions, he has published scientific papers numbering two hundred titles. He was one of the founders of the *American Naturalist*, and has been editor in chief since its establishment in 1868. He is a member, resident or correspondent, of several scientific bodies at home and abroad.

In 1867 he married Elizabeth Derby, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel B. Walcott of Salem, and has three daughters and a son.

Albert De Forest Palmer was born in North Anson, March, 1839, son of Dr. Isaac Palmer (1833). He entered at once the Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass., and graduated in 1864. He was settled and still remains in the ministry over the Baptist Church in North Berwick.

He has married twice: first, in 1876 Abbie M. Jordan of Foxcroft, who lived scarcely a year; second, in 1878 Mary J. Spear of Lynn, Mass. He has had four children of whom one has died.

Gustavus Steward Palmer was born in North Anson, June, 1841, brother of the preceding. He at once after graduation engaged in medical study with Drs. Pray and Russell, Boston, and established himself as a dentist in Waterville, where he still resides.

January, 1866, he married Ellen M., daughter of George C. Gatchell, Esq., who died April, 1880, leaving no children.

George Loring Peirce was born in Kittery, August, 1837. After graduation he taught for a time in Kittery and Eliot, then studied medicine, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated, and settled in the practice in New York, where he still remains.

He married Harriet N. Noyes of Boston, and has had a son.

Lauriston Floyd Purinton was born in Bowdoinham, May, 1835. It is believed that he has lived on his father's farm, but no effort of ours or of his class has availed to elicit a reply.

Fabius Maximus Ray was born in East Windham, March, 1837. On leaving college he spent a year abroad, chiefly at Heidelberg and Geneva, studying French and German. He then entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice at Saccarappa, which has since been his home. In 1867 entertaining the project of abandoning the law, he entered the Senior class of the Divinity School in Cambridge and graduated, but never received ordination, and in a year or two resumed the legal profession in Portland, which he continues in the firm of Ray & Dyer.

He represented Westbrook in the Legislature of 1871–72. He published a volume of poems in 1873. He taught a school in Saccarappa in 1865 and in the winter of 1869–70, and has had several private pupils in modern languages and the classics.

In 1863 he married Mary Muzzey, daughter of Dr. William Marrett of Saccarappa, who died in 1877 leaving a daughter and a son.

John Rich was born in Farmingdale, March, 1838. He had shown indications of mental disturbance for some time, and in exacerbation of the disease died by his own hand, November, 1863.

Reuben Augustus Rideout was born in Garland, November, 1854. After graduating he began the work of a teacher, and has continued it to the present date in Maine and Massachusetts. He has of late years been resident in Everett, Mass., and is treasurer of the Congregational society.

In 1861 he married Celia H. Marson, who died in 1878 leaving two daughters; December, 1879, he married Gustie L. Marson.

Charles Bean Rounds was born in Danville, December, 1834. He at once after graduation took charge of the academy, St. Stephen's, N. B., and remained two years. He then began the study of law, but it being the darkest period of the war, under a sense of duty he enlisted a private; was soon made quartermaster, and then was promoted successively to a captaincy. He participated in the battles under Gen. Grant in Virginia, was wounded in action, and served to the close of the war. Resuming his legal studies at Auburn he was admitted to the bar and settled in Calais, where he still remains in his profession. He has been repeatedly on the city government, also supervisor of schools, and has for some years been attorney for the county.

In 1865 he married Harriet N., daughter of Hon. George M. Chase of Calais, and has four daughters and a son.

Edward Simonton was born in Searsport, October, 1839. After graduating he taught in Stockton in the winter and spring, then enlisted in the army as first sergeant and served during the war; was severely wounded in the assault on Petersburg, Va.; was commissioned second lieutenant and then first lieutenant in the regular army, but resigning studied law, was admitted to the bar of Waldo County, and settled in the profession in St. Paul, Minn.

He married Annie E. Hilton at Portland in 1866, and has had a son and two daughters, one of the latter now living.

Edwin Smith was born in Searsport, March, 1836. After graduation he taught East Pittston Academy and the High School in Stetson a year, and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1864. He has been in the pastorate over Congregational churches in Lynn, Barre, and South Braintree, his present residence. He has been on school committees where he has lived, and has occasionally contributed articles to the press.

He married Amanda S. Manson in 1864, and has four children.

Henry Sutton Burgess Smith was born in Bridgton, July, 1838. He taught in Brunswick two years, meanwhile attending two courses of lectures in the Medical School connected with the college. In 1864 was commissioned assistant surgeon of a Maine regiment and served during the war. He attended the lectures of the Berkshire Medical

School, Pittsfield, Mass., graduated in 1865, and settled in the profession in Bowdoinham. In 1878 he removed to Middleboro', Mass., where he still remains.

In 1862 he married Ophelia Ripley of Brunswick, and has had four children, of whom two are now living.

Edward Stanwood was born in Augusta, September, 1841. On leaving college he became assistant editor of the Kennebec *Journal* in Augusta. In 1867 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Boston *Advertiser*, and has continued in that connection. Besides the demands on his pen in his relation to that able journal, he has published a translation of George Sand's "Cesarina Dietrich," and the first edition of "Boston Illustrated." He has contributed articles to the *North American Review*, the *Bankers'* and other magazines, and been a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and other journals.

In 1870 he married Eliza M. Topliff, has two children, and resides in Brookline, Mass.

George Eastman Stubbs was born in Strong, December, 1840. He taught the High School in his native town a term. He entered upon the study of medicine, attended medical lectures in the college and in Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1863. He took a special course preparatory to entering the army as a surgeon in 1864; was brevetted captain in 1866. He spent two years in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, and returning settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867; two years later he removed to Philadelphia, where he is still in active practice.

In 1865 he married Annie, daughter of Martin Bell of Sabbath Rest, Pa., and has five children, of whom three daughters and a son are living.

John Warren Thorp was born in Boothbay, April, 1839. From 1861 to 1868 he was associate principal of Oxford Academy, Chenango County, N. Y. He studied medicine, attended lectures in the medical schools of the college and of the University of New York, where he graduated in 1871. He settled in the profession in Oxford, where he has resided. He has been president of the Medical Association of the county, has been deacon for several years of the Associated Presbyterian Church and superintendent of its Sabbath school.

In 1867 he married Charlotte M. Brown of Oxford, and has two sons and a daughter.

Grenville Mellen Thurlow was born in Poland, October, 1838. He taught a year in the High School at Bath and then became principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, and has held that position until 1879, his pupils sent to college giving proof of efficient training. He resigned his office in the academy to engage in the settlement of the estate of Hon. B. D. Metcalf, whose daughter he married in 1870, by whom he has a daughter. He has been president of the Knox and Lincoln Musical Association, and was conductor of the same in preparing for the World's Peace Jubilee held in Boston.

Joseph Badger Upham was born in Portsmouth, N. H., December, 1840. He began the study of law in Portsmouth, but in 1862 entered the engineer corps, United States navy; in 1868 was commissioned past assistant engineer.

Sylvanus Dexter Waterman was born in Litchfield, September, 1841. The year after graduation he entered the army and served in a Massachusetts regiment during the war. In 1864 he went to Louisville, Ky., and taught in the city schools three or four years; then removed to Indiana, whence after a time in 1870 he went to California, and now resides in Stockton, still employed in teaching.

In 1869 he married Lizzie D. Williamson, but has no children.

Philanthius Cleaveland Wiley was born in Bethel, Feb. 21, 1840. He studied medicine, attended lectures in the Medical School of the college, graduated in 1864, and entered on the practice in his native town. He gained extensive practice in that and neighboring towns, was confided in and highly esteemed. Returning from a professional visit across Lake Umbagog, by the upsetting of the boat he was drowned April, 1877. He married Mary, daughter of Hon. Elias M. Carter of Bethel, who survives him.

1862.

Frederick Henry Beecher was born in New Orleans, June, 1841. He was mustered into the military service in the war immediately after graduating; was successively appointed sergeant, second and first lieutenant; was in the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded, to Gettysburg, where he was again wounded by a shell and narrowly escaped with life; was promoted captain, but his wounds disabled him from acting in that capacity. On his recovery, though maimed, he was commissioned first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps; acted as adjutant-general

under Gen. E. Whittlesey of the Freedmen's Bureau; was appointed second lieutenant United States army, was stationed on the frontier, and was killed in Kansas on a scouting party by the Indians, September, 1868.

Albion Burbank was born in Limerick, December, 1839. He taught Limerick Academy two years, and the High School, Kennebunk, five. Since 1872 has been principal of the High School, Exeter, N. H., and is still in that position. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but practised law only for a short time.

In 1874 he married Olive E. Thompson of Kennebunk, and has had a son and daughter, the latter alone living.

Sylvester Burnham was born in Newburyport, Mass., February, 1842. In 1863 and 1864 he was professor of mathematics in Western University, Pittsburg, Pa., and from 1866 to 1869 was principal of the High School, Newburyport, Mass. He pursued theological study in the seminary, Newton, Mass., 1869 to 1873, spending one of the years in Europe in travel and study. In 1875 he accepted the professorship of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Baptist Theological Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y., and was also librarian of Madison University of which the seminary is a department, and still occupies that position.

In 1875 he married Miriam M. Tucker, Amherst, Mass., and has a daughter.

Joseph Webber Chadwick was born in South China, May, 1837. He was principal of New Hampton Institution, New Hampshire, four years. In 1866 he became usher in Boston Latin School, and successively sub-master and master, holding the last office at the present time. He has been on the School Board, trustee of the Public Library of Malden, Mass., his residence, and a director in Gold Hill Mining and Smelting Company of Colorado, and been active in promoting objects of public good. He was elected to the School Committee of Malden in 1881.

In 1863 he married Sarah Ellen Roberts of Malden, and has a son and two daughters.

Isaac Bassett Choate was born in Naples, July, 1833. His father emigrated from Essex, Mass., near the close of the last century, to Naples, where he now lives in advanced age. The son after graduation taught successively at Gorham Seminary, Yarmouth and Bridgton Academies, and Westbrook Seminary, and from 1875 to 1878 was

professor of Greek and Latin in Buchtell College, Akron, Ohio. He studied law with W. P. Fessenden, Esq., Portland, and was admitted to the bar, October, 1865; but he has given himself to the work of a teacher. He has contributed articles to periodicals, one being an account of Hawthorne's home in Raymond, of which Mr. Field availed himself in his "Yesterdays with Authors."

In 1866 he married Sophia P. Thompson, niece and ward of Mr. John Noyes of Yarmouth. They have no children.

Melville Augustus Cochrane was born in Litchfield, July, 1836. He entered the army in his Junior year, captain United States Infantry; served under Gen. Buell; was captured at Chickamauga; was seventeen months in prison, escaping twice and retaken; was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." A roster was received December, 1881, from him, of the commissioned officers of the Twelfth United States Infantry, by which it appears that he was then with rank of major commanding the regiment and post, Prescott, A. T.

Samuel Page Dane was born in Falmouth, November, 1840. On leaving college he was employed in teaching seven years in Newburyport, Mass., and Pittsburg and Sharon, Pa. He studied for a time and settled at Sharon in the business of a druggist, in which he still continues.

In 1868 he married Mary Irvine, and has a son and daughter.

William Ellingwood Donnell was born in Portland, October, 1841. He was in commercial business in Portland several years. Recently he has held a position in the office of the New York *Tribune*.

Ellis Richmond Drake was born in Woolwich, December, 1840. After graduating he taught in the Academy at Bluehill two years. He then studied law in Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and practised a year in the city. He abandoned the law and entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1868. He has exercised his ministry over Congregational churches in Wayland, Middleboro', and now is settled over that in Northfield, Mass. He has published a funeral and a memorial discourse. He has not married.

Almon Goodwin was born in Baldwin, March, 1840. He was for two years principal of the Academy at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick. He then entered upon legal study in the office of John M. Goodwin,

Esq., Biddeford, attended lectures of the Harvard Law School, settled in New York, and became a member of the law firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Co.

He has married twice: first, in 1872 Mary M. Wilder of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1874; second, in 1879 Maud Wilder of Brooklyn, by whom he has a daughter.

Thomas Hayden Green was born in Calais, March, 1842. April, 1862, he received the commission of captain and was placed on the staff of Gen. Prince; was acting adjutant-general for a time; at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August, 1862, he was slain, as is supposed, in the attempt to rescue his commander, Gen. Prince, who had been taken prisoner. His degree with his class was conferred subsequently, as he had nearly completed his course in college.

Frank Alpine Hill was born in Biddeford, October, 1841. On leaving college he became principal of the High School, Biddeford, for two years; was principal of the High School, Milford, Mass., five years, and of that in Chelsea from 1870 to the present time, having declined a similar position in Newton in consequence of the urgency of Chelsea to retain him. He studied law with Hon. John M. Goodwin, Biddeford, but never engaged in the practice. He has shown peculiar qualifications for the office of teacher. He has been an occasional contributor to the public press, and has delivered popular lectures on scientific topics, on the "Mound Builders," etc.

In 1866 he married Margie S. Brackett, and has three children.

William Albert Hobbie was born in Garland, October, 1837. The circular failed, probably from entire uncertainty as to his address. A classmate writes that the only item ascertained concerning him is that he wrote from Texas to a classmate in Chicago proposing a project to obtain for the museum in that city, specimens of certain fauna of Texas.

Henry Hastings Hunt was born in Gorham, July, 1842. Soon after graduation he enlisted in the Fifth Maine Battery; was appointed hospital steward; was in action at Gettysburg; served in Gen. Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to the James, etc. He studied medicine, graduated in the Medical School of the college in 1867, continued study another year in Philadelphia, and settled in Gorham, where he is still in active practice, esteemed and respected. He has never married.

Frederic Nickels Huston was born in Damariscotta, October, 1839. In September after graduating he entered the army as second lieutenant Twenty-first Maine; was promoted first lieutenant; was captain at the siege of Port Hudson, La. He studied medicine, attended the lectures of the Medical School of the college, graduating M D. 1873, and settled in his profession in Rockland.

George Gustavus Kimball was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February, 1843, son of Israel K. (1839). He read law, took the degree of LL. B., Columbia College, Washington, and is now in the practice of law in Boston.

Dorville Libbey was born in Saco, August, 1837. For one year he was principal of the High School, Saco, and of one of the public schools, Pittsburg, Pa., and then one year professor of mathematics in the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and two years principal of the Washington School, St. Louis, Mo. He then emigrated to San Francisco, Cal., where he has been connected with a publishing house.

In 1866 he married Josephine Sheplar, Pittsburg, and has a son.

Augustus Newbert Linscott was born in Jefferson, September, 1837. He served as captain in a Maine regiment mustered in for nine months. After teaching for a time the High School, Thomaston, he read law with J. H. Drummond, Esq., Portland, went West and settled, and has continued in the profession in Chicago: has been prosecuting attorney for the city.

In 1865 he married Annie G. Walsh of Thomaston, and has a son now living.

John Thomas Magrath was born in Gardiner, October, 1842. After graduation he taught in Yarmouth Academy and Gardiner High School. Having pursued theological studies under Bishop Burgess, he became successively rector of Christ Church, Gardiner, St. Paul's, Jackson, Mich., and St. Thomas's, Battle Creek, Mich. Since 1877 he has been rector of All Saints (Torresdale), Philadelphia.

He married Sarah J. Herrick of Gardiner, December, 1863, and has four children.

Albert George Manson was born in Limington, November, 1836. He was employed as a teacher, Cleveland, Ohio, for a time, and then removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in real-estate opera-

tions. He died after a brief illness, November, 1878, — "a man without guile."

He married Ann Eliza, daughter of Ex-Governor Robert P. Dunlap of Brunswick.

George Adams Mark was born in Portland, October, 1837. In the spring of the year following graduation he taught in Limington; he has since resided in Washington, the latter portion of the time having been an assistant in the library of Congress.

In 1868 he married Larangie S. Edson, and has two children.

Joel Marshall was born in Buxton, May, 1834. Circulars have brought no reply. I learn from a classmate that he read law and has been in the practice in Buxton.

Charles Porter Mattocks was born in Baldwin, October, 1840. After graduating he entered the military service as first lieutenant, served during the war, rising through the different grades of command to brigadier-general by brevet. He was a prisoner ten months. After his discharge he studied law in Portland and the Law School of Harvard, graduating LL. B. 1867, and settled in the profession in Portland. He has been county attorney. He is now colonel of the First Maine Volunteer Militia.

He married Ella Robinson of Portland, and has two daughters.

Charles Widgery Milliken was born in Buxton, March, 1836. He began the study of medicine with Dr. R. G. Dennett of Saco, attended the lectures at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1865. He practised medicine successively in Rosetta and Oquawka, Ill., and Shullsburg, Wis. Early in 1880 while on a visit to Maine he exhibited signs of mental disturbance, which resulted in his death at Limerick in June of that year.

In 1868 he married Almira C. Barker of Limerick, and had a son.

Eugene Putnam Morse was born in Bridgton, December, 1839. He read law and had established himself in the profession in Chicago. At the time of the great fire in that city he was a member of the relief committee, and in his active efforts in the service took the small-pox from clothing sent for sufferers by the fire, and died in 1871.

Joseph Noble was born in Augusta, October, 1839. He served in the Civil War, was mustered in second lieutenant of a Maine regi-

ment, and was promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he spent a year or two at home, and was then appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury, Washington, which he still holds.

Edward Newman Packard was born in Lancaster, Mass., December, 1841. After graduation he was principal one term of Limerick Academy. He held a tutorship in the college, and was instructor in mathematics five years; he then pursued theological study in Bangor and Andover Seminaries, was ordained pastor over the Congregational Church, Evanston, Ill , where he remained nine years, and then was called to the Second Church in Dorchester, Mass., where he still remains. He has published sermons in the volumes of the "Monday Club" and contributed to the periodical press.

In 1870 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Ford of Winona, Minn., and has had five daughters, of whom four are living.

Samuel Wiggin Pearson was born in Alna, October, 1836. After graduating he taught in Freeport in the winter of the year and then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, where he graduated in 1866. He was settled over the Congregational Church of Limington three years, of Lyman three years, and since 1876 has been pastor over that in Andover.

In 1869 he married Mary Jane Alexander of Brunswick, and has two children.

John Melvin Pease was born in Bridgton, August, 1840. Our circular having failed of a response, our information has been obtained from other sources. After graduating he spent a few years in Minnesota recruiting impaired health, and as is supposed in the ministry of Free Baptist churches. He then returned to Maine and has been settled over a church in Otisfield, and now over the Free Baptist Church in West Buxton at "Moderation Village."

John Edwin Pierce was born in Monmouth, September, 1839. He taught in Wisconsin a year or two, and was in the military service the last year of the late war. He studied theology at Bangor, graduated in 1868, and preached a few months in Princeton, Me. Having been accepted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he sailed in 1868 for Turkey; labored nine years in Erzroom, and was then transferred to Ismid (Nicomedia), where he is now stationed. Two or three years since he visited the United States.

Charles Henry Pope was born in Whitneyville, October, 1841. After teaching at Yarmouth a term he entered the seminary at Bangor, where he graduated in 1865, on the same day receiving ordination as an evangelist. He went in the service of the Home Missionary Society to California, exercised his ministry in different places, and was principal of a young ladies' seminary in Benicia from 1871 to 1874. He then resumed pastoral work in Oakland, where he remained three years. He left California, and after a few months of mission effort in Nevada came East, delegate to the national council of Congregational churches, and early in 1878 was installed over the Congregational Church in Thomaston. He was a trustee of the Pacific Theological Seminary.

In 1865 he married in East Machias Elizabeth Leach, daughter of Niran Bates, M. D., and has a son.

Howard Lyman Prince was born in Cumberland, May, 1840. He at once after graduation enlisted in the army and served through the war, from quartermaster-sergeant to captain by brevet for "gallant and meritorious service"; was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, and at last was appointed judge-advocate on Gen. Chamberlain's staff. On leaving the army he was assistant principal of the High School, Portland, three years. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1876, and was admitted to the Washington bar; is now clerk of the police court of the District of Columbia.

In 1874 he married Jennie S. Tew, Oxford, N. Y., and has a son and two daughters.

Isaac Warren Starbird was born in Litchfield, August, 1839. He entered the army as captain and was promoted colonel of the Nineteenth Maine; was wounded at Gettysburg and again at High Bridge, April, 1865; was brevetted brigadier-general "for meritorious service." On leaving the army, he engaged in mercantile business in Portland for some time; held a position in the custom-house some years. Studied medicine, graduated M. D., Dartmouth, 1877, and was medical director of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine, for 1879. His present residence is Richmond.

Henry Otis Thayer was born in South Paris, December, 1832. He taught successively in Yarmouth and Limerick Academies nearly a year after graduation, and then entered on a course of theology in the seminary at Bangor and graduated in 1865. Having received ordination, he has exercised his ministry in Solon, Bingham, and since 1867 in Woolwich. While in the seminary he served in the Christian

Commission in 1864. Besides faithful and successful labors in the ministry he has given himself to investigations into the history of Woolwich, fruits of which have appeared in the public press and will probably be given to the public in fuller and more permanent form. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society.

In 1865 he married Sarah E. Hewett of South Paris, and has had four children, one of whom died in infancy.

Albion Libby Varney was born in Windham, April, 1839. After graduation he entered the military service as first lieutenant of the Thirteenth Maine, December, 1861; was promoted captain; was transferred to the regular army in 1865 with rank of second lieutenant ordnance department, became first lieutenant and then captain, his present rank. His address (1880) is Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

In 1866 he married Hannah Josephine Gibson of Medford, Mass, and has had two children.

Charles Henry Verrill was born in Auburn, May, 1837. He was for three years principal of East Corinth Academy. He was then appointed mathematical professor in the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa. He held that position four years and was made principal in 1869. In 1877 he accepted the appointment of principal of Delaware Literary Institute, a boarding and day school in Franklin, N. Y. For some years he has been an instructor in teachers' institutes in New York and Pennsylvania. He was mayor of Mansfield one year.

He has married twice: first, in 1867 Orilla Dexter of East Corinth, who died in 1869; second, Emma I. Shattuck, Blossburg, Pa. He has had three children, two now living.

Daniel Wingate Waldron was born in Augusta, November, 1841. He entered the seminary at Bangor and spent the third year of his course at Andover, graduating in 1866. After preaching in several places, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, East Weymouth, Mass., and continued in that service until 1871, when he was installed over the Maverick Church, East Boston. Since 1873 he has been actively and usefully in the service of the City Missionary Society, Boston. He was chaplain of the House of Representatives, Massachusetts, 1879–80. He preached the election sermon, Massachusetts, in 1880.

In 1867 he married Mary E. Waite of South Braintree, who died in 1876 leaving a daughter. A child died in infancy.

Marcus Wight was born July, 1838. He enlisted in the army and was commissioned lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. On leaving the service he taught a school and was appointed by the government superintendent of schools in Louisiana. He was subsequently engaged in the insurance business for some time, and more recently has been agent for I. C. Ayer & Co. in Southern States.

He married Clara Bates, who has died leaving no children.

1863.

Joseph Clement Bates was born in Richmond, July, 1836. On leaving college he taught in San Francisco and Redwood City, Cal., two years. He studied law in Brunswick, Redwood City, and San Francisco, where he was admitted to the bar and settled in a successful practice. He has published a work "Forms and Use of Blanks," and a paper entitled "Horace Howes's Will Case."

In 1868 he married Bertha Comstock, and has had six children, of whom a son and three daughters are living.

Charles Upham Bell was born in Exeter, N. H., December, 1843, son of James B. (1822), and grandson of Hon. Samuel Bell on whom the college conferred the degree of LL. D. in 1821. He studied law with Hon. Charles H. Bell of Exeter and in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1866; practised a few years in Exeter and then removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he now resides in the practice of the profession. During the war he served as private in the Forty-second Massachusetts. In 1874 he published "Massachusetts Statutes," a compilation and summary of statute law, and in 1876 "Index to Massachusetts Reports, Vols. 103–120." He is president (1880) of the common council of Lawrence

In 1872 he married Helen M. Pitman of Laconia, N. H., and has three daughters and a son.

Thomas Taylor Beverage was born in Thomaston, August, 1838. Pulmonary disease had fastened itself upon him before his class graduated, and he died a few months after, leaving an affectionate remembrance of his worth and promise.

Addison Blanchard was born in Cumberland, February, 1840. After graduating he became for a few months teacher of Greek and Latin in the Oneida Seminary, New York. He pursued theological study at Oberlin, Ohio, and Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1868. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, South

Bridgton, and remained there four years; was then installed over the Warren Congregational Church, Westbrook, December, 1872, and in 1880 over the Union Street Congregational Church, St. John, New Brunswick. From 1877 to 1880 he was general missionary for the State, a special service under the Maine Missionary Society. He served two years in the war: first as private in a New York regiment, second as second lieutenant of the Twenty-first United States colored troops.

In 1866 he married Lucy M. Sturtevant of North Brookfield, Mass., but has no children.

George Edgar Brown was born in Hampden, November, 1841. He was mustered in sergeant of the Twenty-second Maine; was promoted first lieutenant, served on the Mississippi in Gen. Grover's division; at Port Hudson he with Capt. Case (1848) volunteered with a few from the regiment to form a storming party. At the close of the war he received an appointment in the Patent Office which he held two years. He afterwards entered on the practice of law in Washington. He died April 29, 1873, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, at Georgetown, D. C.

Horace Rundlett Cheney was born in Parsonfield, October, 1844, son of President Cheney. Bates College. He was tutor in Bates College a year, then studied law in Boston, where he opened an office and was appointed assistant attorney of Suffolk County. He was of an active mind, devoted to his profession as well as interested in politics, and bade fair to attain distinction. Suffering from a pulmonic affection, he went South in unsuccessful search of health and died on his return at Philadelphia, December, 1876.

He married twice: first, July, 1869, Virginia P., daughter of Col. Joseph K. Wing of Bloomfield, Ohio, who died in 1871; second, in 1874 Mary E. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I., by whom he had a daughter.

Alvah Berton Dearborn was born in Topsham, August, 1842. He emigrated to California on leaving college and taught a year or two. Returning to Maine he studied medicine, attended lectures in the Medical School of the college, and graduated in 1870. He first settled in his profession in Salisbury, Mass., but before long removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he now continues in the practice. In Salisbury he was superintendent of schools and in Newburyport is on its school board.

In 1868 he married Mary E. Thomas of Topsham, who died in 1876 leaving two children, one of whom died in infancy.

JOHN WHEELER DUXBURY was born in Dover, N. H., October, 1844. During the war he was attached to the telegraph corps and since has been connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, Boston.

GEORGE ADDISON EMERY was born in Saco, November, 1839, son of Moses E. (1818). After graduating he taught in Rockland and Alfred one term each. He read law with his father; in 1866 was admitted to the bar of York County and settled in his native town. He is justice of the peace, notary public, commissioner for Massachusetts, judge of the municipal court, and recorder and trial justice. He has represented the city in the Legislature.

He has not married.

JAMES LEWIS FOGG was born in Windham, December, 1835. In 1864–65 he was principal of Waverly Institute, New York, and the following year and a half he taught in Sacramento, Cal. He has since been in an insurance agency, residing in Oakland, Cal.

He married Mary C., daughter of Winslow Hall, Esq., of Portland, and has two children.

RODELPHUS HOWARD GILMORE was born in Leeds, February, 1842. He entered on legal studies with A. M. Pulsifer, Esq., Auburn and in the Law School, Albany, N. Y., where he graduated LL. B. in 1865. He settled in the profession at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, remaining there until 1880, when on account of his wife's health he removed to Golden, Col., his present residence. In 1872 he was elected presidential elector, and in the year following was appointed register in bankruptcy.

In 1866 he married Rosa E. Deane of Leeds, who died in 1876 leaving two children, one of whom has since deceased. In 1880 he married Mary Crandall of Almond, N. Y.

THOMAS MARTIN GIVEEN was born in Brunswick, March, 1841. He studied law with Hon. George Evans (1815) and William LeB. Putnam (1855), Portland; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and in the year following to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts. He practised law in Portland a few years and then removed to Brunswick. Besides minor offices he has been commissioner of the Supreme Court of Maine.

In 1869 he married Eliza A. Purinton of Topsham, and has had five children, four now living.

William Ellsworth Greene was born in Newport, November, 1837. He emigrated to California on leaving college, and after teaching a few months in Stockton he entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice. In the autumn of 1865 he was elected assemblyman, San Joaquin County, for the Legislature; in the fall of 1867 he was elected judge of the same county, *ex officio* probate judge of the same county, for a term of four years, and was re-elected. Resigning this position in 1875 he opened an office in San Francisco, and two years later in Oakland, his present residence. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Alameda County for a term of five years.

In 1869 he married Isabella Webster of Malden, Mass., and has had five children, four now living.

Benjamin Dwight Greene was born in Brunswick, June, 1844. After graduating he was appointed to the Military Academy, West Point, and graduated in 1866. He was commissioned in the United States army, and has continued in it. At present he is in charge of government works at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., with rank of captain of engineers.

In 1869 he married a daughter of Governor McLellan, Detroit, Mich., and has a son and daughter.

George Augustine Haines was born in Biddeford, August, 1843, brother of Charles G. (1861). It will be remembered that he was seriously embarrassed by a defect in hearing, which however never seemed to interfere with a genial, happy temperament. He had a talent for art, and his hand probably has not forgotten its cunning. After spending two or more years at his home in gaining practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing, he went abroad, visited the manufacturing centres of England, and on his return established himself in Boston as a cotton merchant, where he still remains. He has not married.

George Goodwin Harriman was born in Great Falls, N. H., January, 1842. Not being able to ascertain his address, we learn from a friend that he pursued a theological course at the Baptist seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; was ordained over a church in Fisherville, N. H., and afterward in Urbana, and again in another place in Ohio; that he subsequently became superintendent of the telephone exchange for the State of Ohio, his residence being Cleveland.

George Lewis Holmes was born in Ellsworth, January, 1843. He studied law in Ellsworth, was admitted to the bar of Hancock County, and began practice with promising prospects in that town for a time, and then removed to California. He returned in a few months with indications of mental disturbance, and was sent to the hospital in Augusta, where he remains in a hopeless condition.

Thomas Wright Hale Hussey was born in Barrington, N. H., May, 1836. He has devoted himself for the most part to the work of teaching, as principal of high schools in Salmon Falls, N. H., Saco, Wellesley, Mass , Nashua, N. H., and Methuen, Mass., where he now resides

He married in 1870 Gertrude K. Pearsons of Nashua, and has two children.

Henry Irving Jordan was born in Westbrook, January, 1844. He studied medicine and graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1867. He had recently removed to Stillwater, Minn., where he died of fever, October, 1870.

Henry Kimball was born in Shapleigh, December, 1833. The winter after graduation he taught a grammar school in Orleans, Mass., and the succeeding winter a similar school in Springvale, Sanford. He had begun legal studies with Hon. Increase S. Kimball, Esq., Sanford, and was admitted to the bar of York County in 1866. In 1869 he removed to Rochester, N. H., where he continues in the profession. He has been on the superintending school committee of Rochester most of the time of his residence there. He has never married.

Gideon Libby was born in Saco, March, 1837. He taught on leaving college two years in Maine. He then pursued theological study at the Garrett Bibliological Institute, Evanston, Ill., graduating in 1867, and at once entered on the work of the ministry. He turned aside for a time to serve as mathematical teacher in Rock River Seminary, but resumed the pastorate, in which he was "active, conscientious, devoted, and successful." After a sickness of a few weeks he died in Bethel, Ill., September, 1879.

He married May Quigley of Sterling, Ill.

George Manlius Pease was born in Bridgton, December, 1841. Before completing his course he enlisted in the army; was discharged and resumed his college studies, graduating with his class. He grad-

uated M. D. in 1867, and entered on the practice, first at Saccarappa and then in his native town. Commissioned assistant surgeon United States army, he was stationed at the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, and at Fort Snelling, Minn. In the service he contracted fatal pulmonary disease, and died a day later than his college friend and townsman Hale, both lamented as a severe loss to the town.

Adoniram Judson Pickard was born in West Hampden, December, 1838. He taught the High School in Rockland two terms, and then entered the army, December, 1863, commissioned first lieutenant and then adjutant of the Second Maine Cavalry. He was subsequently deputy collector of customs, Penascola, Fla., three years. He then engaged in the study of medicine, attended lectures in the University of Alabama at Mobile, and at the Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1872, and settled in Pensacola, where he has since lived, excepting two years spent in Maine on account of impaired health. He has been county supervisor of schools several years, and in Maine was on a school committee in Carmel.

In 1867 he married Louise M. Favourite, Pensacola, and has five daughters.

Frederic William Augustine Pike was born in Cornish, May, 1842. He was prevented by ill health from performing his part at Commencement. He died of consumption, January, 1864.

Evans Samuel Pillsbury was born in Monson, August, 1839. He left college, enlisted in the army in 1861, was promoted first lieutenant of the First Maine Cavalry, and discharged for disability. In 1878 he received a degree, his name to be inserted in his class. He has been in the practice of law in San Francisco, and with rising reputation. He is married and has children.

Nathaniel French Putnam was born in Croydon, N. H., February, 1839. On leaving college he entered the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), where he graduated in 1866; was ordained into the diaconate, and took charge of St. John's, Poultney, Vt., and was ordained into the priesthood in December of that year. After more than three years' service he removed to St. Albans, Vt., and became rector of St. Luke's. At the request of the bishop he removed to St. Johnsbury in 1876, where he was successful in a new enterprise. He has been on the standing committee of the diocese several years, and of the general convention in New York, 1874, and Boston, 1877.

He has married twice: first, Isabella Graham Farr, Thetford, Vt., who died in 1873 leaving two sons; second, in 1875 Ella H. Chester, New York, and by her has a daughter.

Frank Chadbourne Remick was born in Cornish, August, 1842. I have failed to obtain information concerning him. A letter to his address in Chicago, given me by the postmaster of Cornish, brought no response.

Richard Winfield Robinson was born in Portland, January, 1840. He read law in the office of Shepley & Dana, Portland at Harvard Law School, and completed his course with Messrs. George Evans and William LeB. Putnam, Portland. After a year's practice in Yarmouth, and a few years in Portland, in 1874 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he remains in his profession. He has not married.

Charles Burnham Shackford was born in Barrington, N. H., December, 1840. Soon after graduating he became assistant clerk and then clerk of the House of Representatives, New Hampshire. He studied law and practised seven years in Dover, N. H. In 1876 he was appointed solicitor of Strafford County, and held the office until his death. It was testified of him that he was of irreproachable character, and had gained respect and confidence in all his relations.

In 1868 he married Caroline, daughter of Moses A. Cortland of Lee, N. H., and had two sons and a daughter. After a severe illness of some months he died in Dover, January, 1881.

Andrew Jackson Smith was born in Swan's Island, Penobscot Bay, September, 1836. In 1857, writes one who knew his history, a young man in the garb of a sailor presented himself to him to seek advice about an education, and to the surprise of the writer proposed to study Latin. He at once began his work. In 1858 the young man was led to give himself to Christ; sold a share in a vessel for $500, and thus securing means resolved to study for the ministry. He held a good rank in college; but hard study and little exercise broke him down in his Senior year, and he could not perform the part assigned for Commencement. He graduated at Bangor Seminary in 1866, began his work under license at Rockport, then was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in Boothbay. Health failing, he retreated from the seaboard and became associate pastor at Waterford. But pulmonary disease was doing its work. He continued to preach under

much infirmity until the month before his death, November, 1876. He was of decided, energetic, unquestioned Christian character. He left a wife and two children.

Benjamin Fuller Smith was born in Wiscasset, February, 1842, brother of Joseph E. (1854). He studied law with Melville W. Fuller (1853) of Chicago, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice in that city. The health of his family requiring a change he returned in 1871 to his native town, where he still continues in the profession. He was assistant judge advocate on the staff of Gov. Garcelon, and at present is attorney for the county of Lincoln He has been for several years on the school committee; has published addresses and poems.

In 1866 he married Marion Louisa, daughter of Daniel M. and Eliza A. Howard of Bangor, and has four children, two sons and two daughters.

Andrew Robinson Giddinge Smith was born in Bridgton, May, 1841. He taught in Wiscasset, after graduating, for a time, and then entered on the study of medicine with Dr. John D. Lincoln (1843) of Brunswick, and with Dr. George W. Martin; attended lectures at the Medical School of the college and at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1866. He entered the military service as hospital steward, and was promoted assistant surgeon; has since been United States examining surgeon. He settled in the profession in Whitefield; has represented the town in the Legislature, and the district in the Senate two sessions.

In 1867 he married Ellen, daughter of Rev. Walter T. Sargent, and has two sons and a daughter, the older of the sons dying in infancy.

Newman Smyth (for he has for some years dropped the Samuel Phillips from his baptismal name) was born in Brunswick, June, 1843, brother of Egbert C., 1848. After graduation he began theological study at the Bangor Seminary. He spent a year as teacher in the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I. He then entered the military service with commission of first lieutenant of a Maine regiment; was acting quartermaster; commanded his company in the advance on the Weldon Railroad; at the close of the war resumed and completed his theological course at Andover Seminary, and for a time had charge of a mission chapel, Providence, R. I. He spent a year in Europe, and in 1870 was ordained over the First Congregational Church in Bangor. In 1875 he accepted a call to the First Presby-

terian Church in Quincy, Ill. He has published works which have attracted attention: "The Religious Feeling," "Old Faiths in New Lights," "The Orthodox Theology of To-day," and a sermon on "Religious Principle in American Politics." In 1881 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of New York, and was elected professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in the college, which he declined.

In 1871 he married Annie W. Ayer, daughter of Mr. Nathan Ayer of Bangor, and has three children.

Albion Wesley Stuart was born in Etna, June, 1839. After graduation he taught two years in the academy at Anson, and a year in Abington, Mass. He has since been engaged in the same work in Iowa, and has been superintendent of schools in Ottumwa, his present residence.

In 1868 he married F. A. Brett of Thomaston, and has three children.

Edward Louis Sturtevant was born in Winthrop, date not on record. He studied medicine, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1866, but did not prosecute the profession. He has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits on a liberal scale, contributing papers to the press and delivering lectures on topics relating to his chosen work; has given attention to the culture of favorite breeds of dairy cattle in South Framingham, his residence. He has held town offices. He has recently taken charge, it is reported, of an association in New York formed for experimental scientific farming, and largely under the patronage of the State.

He married Mary E. Mann in 1864, and has four children.

Isaiah Trufant was born in Harpswell, December, 1833. Devoting himself to the work of a teacher of youth, he taught the High School, Castine, a year, and the following year Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass. He then accepted the position of superintendent of schools in Hackettstown, N. J., which he held with acceptance eleven years, and for some years was on the Board of County Examiners of Teachers. He was then invited to the charge of a classical and scientific training school for boys, occupying the buildings of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, which in consequence of financial embarrassments had been suspended six years. The school prepares pupils for college, as also for the business of life. He has been successful in the positions he has held, and has now opened before him a field of extensive influence.

He married Sarah K., daughter of Mr. John S. Gross, Brunswick, and has had six children, three now living.

Cyrus Bede Varney was born in Windham, October, 1839. He was a teacher for a year in Waverly Institute, New York; and for nearly eight years he taught Latin and Greek in Westbrook Seminary. Since 1874 he has taught in Portland, and at present is principal of an English and classical school in that city, his residence being in Deering. He has been on the school committees of Windham and Deering, and is now supervisor of the schools in the latter.

In 1866 he married Laura J. Bangs of Candor, N. Y.

Charles Chaplin Watson was born in Guilford, N. H., September, 1834. He was private tutor in a family in New York, and successively was assistant in two private schools in that city, at the same time pursuing theological study in Union Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1866. He has been pastor over the Belknap Church, Dover, N. H., and First Congregational churches, Hinsdale, N. H., and Wareham, Mass., where he still remains. While in Dover, he was superintendent of public schools.

In 1866 he married Susan M. Bowman, and has four children.

James Brackett Webber was born in Freeport, August, 1836. He graduated with honor, having made his way through college amid great discouragements; was just commencing active life as an assistant teacher in Westbrook Seminary when he was seized with typhoid fever, and in a few days died, September following.

Alexander Drummond Willard was born in North New Portland, November, 1836. No response has come to the circular sent him. He has held a clerkship at Washington several years, and is now clerk in the second auditor's office, Treasury Department.

1864.

Frederic Hunt Appleton was born in Bangor, January, 1844, brother of John F. (1860). He studied law with F. A. Wilson, Esq. (1851), in Bangor, and settled in the practice in Boston with F. W. Sawyer, Esq. In 1872 he returned to Bangor and formed a partnership in law with S. F. Humphrey, Esq. (1848), which still continues. He is associated with Harris M. Plaisted, Esq., in preparing a digest of Maine reports. He was city solicitor in 1878–79.

In 1877 he married Sarah E. Dummer, and has a son.

Charles Bennett was born in Bridgton, March, 1839. He taught the academy in Bridgton, and the High School in Brunswick the second year after graduation. Having already begun legal studies in Portland, which he completed in 1867 in Shelbyville, Ill., he settled in Mattoon, Ill , in the profession, and still remains there. He has been city attorney three terms, and is a trustee of the Industrial University of that State.

In 1868 he married Susan W. Cleaves, and has three sons and three daughters all living.

Joseph Bennett came from Sweden, and was born May, 1839. He did not complete his course in college, but in 1881 was admitted to a degree and his place in his class. He studied law, and has pursued the profession in Boston; has been on the school board in Brighton and Boston; has been a trial justice in Middlesex County, and special justice in Brighton District Municipal Court. In 1879 he was in the House of Representatives, and the next year in the Senate of Massachusetts.

In 1866 he married, and has three children.

Samuel Shannon Caswell was born in Strafford, N. H., March, 1840. He was mustered into the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, August, 1863; he returned and finished his collegiate course. November, 1864, he was promoted first lieutenant of the Eighteenth New Hampshire; became adjutant of the same. He was murdered in Kansas by a Mexican robber, October, 1870.

Charles Curtis was born in Garland, August, 1837. He has devoted himself to the work of teaching; as principal of the High School, Belfast, then successively two years in Morris Academy, Morristown, N. J., as head-master of Union School, Huntington, N. Y., and as principal of the Free Academy, Kingston, on the Hudson, N. Y. He has now a permanent position in the department of public instruction in the city of New York. In 1878 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey.

In 1869 he married Julia H. David, Huntington, N. Y., and has a daughter and a son.

Owen Warren Davis was born in Great Falls, N. H., December, 1842. He served three months in the war in the Rhode Island cavalry. He has resided in Bangor, and is manager and proprietor of the Katahdin Iron Works.

In 1870 he married Abbie A., daughter of A. P. Gould, Esq., of Thomaston, and has four sons and a daughter.

JOHN EMERY DOW was born in Portland, August, 1842. He studied law, attended the lectures of Harvard Law School, and graduated LL. B. in 1866. He settled in his profession in New York, formed a partnership with James McKeen, Esq., a classmate, and was successful and of good repute, when seized with a disease of the brain; he was removed to the Insane Hospital, Augusta, and died May, 1878.

He married Mary, daughter of George Dunning, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and left two children.

ALBERT OWEN FELLOWS was born in Fayette, January, 1842. Efforts to ascertain his course since graduation from any other than a classmate have failed. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in the practice in Chicago for a few years. Nothing further is known of him. He married, but his wife has died leaving a child.

SANFORD OSCAR FRYE was born in Bath, December, 1841. Immediately after leaving college he entered the naval service as acting paymaster's clerk on a monitor; was seized with fever, and died at Hilton Head, S. C., December, 1864.

WILLIAM LITTLE GERRISH was born in Portland, August, 1861. He also entered at once the military service of his country as sergeant of the Nineteenth Maine; was promoted second lieutenant, was made adjutant; was seized with congestion of the brain and died in a few hours, February, 1865.

GEORGE MARK GORDON was born in Saco, August, 1843. He had suffered from pulmonary disease for some years, which at length terminated in his death at Somerville, Mass., February, 1866.

NAPUM WESLEY GROVER was born in Bethel, February, 1835. He at once entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1867. He has been in the pastorate over Congregational churches in Mantorville, Minn., Topsham, and has recently been called to Colebrook, N. H.

October, 1867, he married Fannie E. Osgood, Bangor, and has two sons and two daughters.

JOHN CALVIN HARKNESS was born in Bangor, November, 1839. He read law and attended lectures in Harvard Law School, but did not prosecute the profession. From 1864 to 1866 he was principal of the High School in Camden, Me., and of Angelica Academy,

Alleghany County, N. Y.; he was then president for five years of Delaware State Normal University, and from 1871 to 1880 principal and proprietor of the academy bearing his name, Wilmington, Del. He established a magazine which was issued from 1872 to 1877.

Myron Munson Hovey was born in Waldoboro', April, 1839. Nothing definite about him has been ascertained.

Henry Nason West Hoyt was born in Portland, November, 1844. A college acquaintance informs us that he studied law, and began practice in Cincinnati, O. Abandoning the law, he taught schools in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and is now reported to be superintendent of schools in New Brighton, Penn.

Edward Chase Ingersoll was born in Bangor, April, 1843, son of George W. (1830). After graduating he became principal successively of a high and grammar school, Amesbury, Mass., and of the high schools in Stoneham and Marlboro', Mass. In 1866 he went to Washington and entered on the study of law, attended the lectures in the Law School, Columbia University, Georgetown, and received, in 1868, the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of the district, and settled in the profession in that city. In 1876 he edited an American reprint of Smith's Manual of Common Law, and in 1878 a reprint of the same author's Manual of Equity, now a text-book in leading law schools. In 1871 he was appointed a commissioner by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, and the governor of the District, to revise the laws in force of the District.

In 1872 he married Clara Knode, Hagerstown, Md., and has had three children, the youngest only surviving.

Charles Jewett was born in Bath, September, 1839. On leaving college he was principal of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H., a year and a half; resigned that position to teach natural science in Cooperstown Seminary, N. Y.; was subsequently teacher of physical science in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, L. I., and in 1870 became professor of the same. He studied medicine in Long Island Medical College Hospital and the College of Physicians, New York, where he graduated M. D. in 1871 and settled in the profession in Brooklyn. In 1880 he was appointed lecturer on obstetrics in Long Island Medical College Hospital. He became editor in chief of "Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society, Brooklyn"; has been physician and surgeon to the central dispensary, etc., Brooklyn, and physician

to the Orphan Asylum; on the Board of Censors of the Medical Society, Kings County, N. Y., its vice-president and president; chairman of the council of the Anatomical and Surgical Society, and demonstrator of histology in its medical school.

In 1868 he married Abbie E. Flagg, who died in 1873 leaving two children.

Augustus Frost Libby was born in Limerick, November, 1841. He has been engaged in New York City in a dry-goods commission business; his residence of late years being in Summit, N. J.

In 1866 he married Harriet R., daughter of Augustus C. Robbins, Esq. (1835), and has had four children, two now living.

Charles Freeman Libby was born in Limerick, January, 1844, brother of the preceding. On leaving college he entered the law office of Fessenden & Butler, Portland, completing his course in the Law School of Columbia College, New York. He settled in the profession in Portland. He has been city solicitor, State attorney for Cumberland County, and on the school committee.

In 1869 he married Alice Williams, daughter of Bion Bradbury, Esq., and has had one child, now deceased.

Franklin Littlefield was born in Saco, 1842. No reply to our circular having been received, a college friend informs me that he has been successfully engaged as a wholesale and retail grocer. He has not married.

James Henry Maxwell was born in Saco, November, 1843. He enlisted a private in the Twentieth Maine, and participated in Gen. Grant's last campaign, but the hardships of the service proved too severe for his strength, and after a short illness he died at Washington, D. C., April, 1865.

James McKeen was born in Brunswick, December, 1844, brother of Joseph (1853). He began at once the study of law in New York, and was admitted to the bar of that city in 1867. The year following he spent in Europe, where he attended lectures on jurisprudence and political economy at Paris and Berlin. He then established himself in the profession in New York, where he continues in the practice.

In 1871 he married Mary Ellen Lewis, and has had a son who has died, and two daughters now living.

Nathaniel Melcher was born in Topsham, May, 1837. He pursued the theological course in the seminary at Rochester, N. Y., graduating in 1868. Much of his time since, he has employed himself in teaching, besides pastoral work, in Kentucky, New Hampshire, and Maine. An affection of the throat forbidding pulpit labor, he acted as professor of pure mathematics in Colby University a year, and two years in academies at Houlton and Monmouth. In later years he has resided in Auburn, in hope of regaining health acting as travelling salesman for Portland parties.

He married Hattie A., daughter of Rev. L. P. Gurney of Topsham, and has had four sons and a daughter, of whom one has died.

Henry Tucker Francis Merrill was born in Portland, August, 1842. He studied law, graduating LL. B. in Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and settled in the profession in that city. His death was reported in 1881.

William Henry Pierson was born in Newburyport, Mass., January, 1839. After graduating he entered the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., where he graduated in 1867. He was ordained pastor of the South Congregational Church, Ipswich, Mass., January, 1868, and in 1872 of the Broadway Congregational Church, Somerville, Mass., where he still remains. He has published four sermons, and has been on school committees.

He has married twice; first, 1868, Annie L. Bailey, Newburyport, who died leaving two children; second, in 1875, Carrie H. Harding, Somerville.

Charles Augustus Robbins was born in Brunswick, July, 1843, son of Augustus C. (1835). He entered the service as acting assistant paymaster, United States navy, on board the monitor "Montauk" until the close of the war. He studied medicine and graduated at the Medical School of the college in 1867, but has not engaged in the practice. He has been employed as agent of transportation in the city of New York.

Thomas Herbert White was born in Bangor, October, 1843. In failure of the circular, from a classmate we learn that he is in the employ of the Boston Marine Insurance Company in "a confidential relation." At this writing he is in Europe in the interest of the company.

He is married and has four children.

JOSEPH NEWELL WHITNEY was born in Raymond, September, 1837. He enlisted for three months' service in a Rhode Island cavalry regiment, was commissioned second lieutenant, was taken prisoner in the Louisiana campaign and confined in Southern prisons twenty-two months. After the war he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury, Washington, and is now chief clerk in the department of statistics.

JOHN GREEN WIGHT was born in Gorham, N. H., March, 1842. He has devoted himself to the work of teaching, as assistant in Bridgton Academy and in Cooperstown, N. Y., Female Seminary, then as principal of Bridgton Academy. Since 1870 he has been principal of Cooperstown Academy and Union School.

He married Flora Annetta Stiles, and has a son and daughter.

WEBSTER WOODBURY was born in Sweden, April, 1841. After graduating he became principal of Oxford Normal Institute, South Paris, two terms, and of Bridgton Academy one term. He then entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1868. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Ashfield, Mass., two years; 1870–1881, of the Congregational Church, Skowhegan.

In 1868 he married Hulda Denison of Norway, and has two sons.

JOHN HARRISON WOODS was born in Farmington, August, 1840. On leaving college he taught in Cooperstown Seminary, New York, two years or more He has since devoted himself to musical culture, not probably to the surprise of his college friends, as teacher, composer, and publisher.

He married in 1865 Henrietta Whittier of Farmington, and has had two children, one only now surviving, a daughter. His residence is Boston.

ALONZO PARSONS WRIGHT was born in New Vineyard, November, 1840. After graduating he taught the High School a short time in Strong. He then studied law in the office of Messrs. Fessenden & Butler, Portland, and settled in the practice in Odell, Ill.

In 1867 he married Louisa Farley, but has no children. He has been director of schools, city clerk and attorney, and in 1877 was the Republican candidate for judge, but failed of election.

1865.

GEORGE WILLIAM MOSHER ADAMS was born in Wilton, February, 1838. Soon after graduating he went West, but pulmonary disease, to which he had been predisposed, disqualified him for active employment, and caused his death, September, 1868.

Thomas Davee Anderson was born in Belfast, May, 1839. He entered on the study of law, graduated LL. B., 1868, in the Law School, Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and settled in Washington. In 1878 he was seized with disease of the brain, and died in Portland, October, 1879. He did not marry.

Charles Robinson Brown was born in Gorham, May, 1838. He taught the High School in Reading, Mass., and was then for five years employed in teaching in Salem, Mass , meanwhile pursuing medical study. He attended three courses of lectures, the last at the Homœopathic Medical College, New York, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1872. After spending a year in a Boston hospital, he settled in his profession in Lynn, Mass., where he still remains. He has lectured on microscopy in the Medical Department, Boston University, and been president of the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society.

In 1877 he married Maggie A. Hoitt of Northwood, N. H., and has a daughter.

John Bradbury Cotton was born in Lewiston, August, 1842. He prosecuted legal studies with Thomas A. D. Fessenden (1845), and William P. Frye (1850), Esqs., in Lewiston; was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin County, and settled in practice in that city. On the death of Mr. Fessenden he formed a partnership with Mr. Frye, which still continues. He has devoted himself exclusively to his profession.

In 1867 he married Amanda G. Lowell, and has a daughter.

Horatio Sumner Dresser was born March, 1841; entered Sophomore from Waterville College. He engaged in the business of a manufacturer in Pennsylvania, we believe; married Fanny M. Weitzel, Reading, Pa., September, 1871, and died August, 1875, leaving a wife and a daughter.

James Frederic Dudley was born in Hampden, February, 1841. For a year or two after graduating he taught the High School in Thomaston. He then began the study of law in Thomaston, but soon changed his plans, and engaged in an agency of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., residing in Williamsport, as an adjuster of cases for Pennsylvania.

In 1869 he married Nettie S. Read of Thomaston, and has a daughter.

David Augustus Easton was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, August, 1842. He studied law for a time, but changing his views of duty, entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., and graduated in 1869. He was at once called to the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church, Danbury, Conn., where he remained until 1876, when he accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Naugatuck, Conn. In 1879, compelled by his health to retire from the active ministry, he engaged in banking in the firm of Boody, McLellan & Co., New York.

In 1869 he married M. E., daughter of S. T. Corser, Esq. of Portland, and has a daughter.

Charles Fish was born in Patten, September, 1832. He with scanty help from others fitted himself for college while he was teaching school; entered Junior, but did not join the class until his Senior year, his examinations for admission being highly satisfactory, showing careful and efficient study. After graduating he had charge of Washington Academy, East Machias, five or six years; was then teacher of mathematics in Hallowell Classical School three years; has since been principal of the High School, Oldtown, and is now in the same position in Brunswick.

He married Sarah L. Rogers of Patten, and has a daughter and four sons.

Charles Fuller was born in Lincoln, June, 1843. He was for a year tutor of Latin and Greek in the Theological Seminary, Meadville, Pa. He then entered on the study of medicine, and graduated in 1869 from the Medical School of the college. He began practice in Hampden; and in 1873 he removed to Lincoln, where he continues in the profession. He is United States examining surgeon for pensions.

In 1867 he married Charlotte W. Rice of Hampden, and has had six children.

Jeremiah Ellsworth Fullerton was born in Bath, July, 1843. He was employed as a teacher for a year or two in the Academy at Hallowell, and the High School, Bath. He then pursued theological study at Andover, Mass., graduating in 1870. He has been settled in the ministry of the Congregational Church in Southbridge, Mass., and Laconia, N. H.

In 1876 he married Sarah L. Otis, Woolwich, and has one child.

Stephen Walter Harmon was born in West Buxton, July, 1837. He was principal of the academy, Hampton, N. H., two years, and then studied law in Buxton. He has pursued the profession in Boston.

He married Mary R. Shaw in 1874, and has a son and daughter.

Frank Lord Hayes was born in Saco, July. 1843. Circulars having received no reply, we have only to state that he studied law, and established himself in the practice in Boston, where he still remains.

Melvin Joseph Hill was born in Biddeford, December, 1843, brother of Frank A. (1862). He has devoted himself to the work of teaching, as principal of high schools, Blackstone, Mass., eleven years, and Wakefield, Mass At present (1881) he is in charge of the mathematical department in Bryant and Stratton's Commercial School, Boston, his residence being in Wakefield. He has been trustee of the town library and secretary of the Natural History Society and in other similar positions.

In 1868 he married Louisa E. Mowry of Rhode Island, and has a son.

Horatio Bartlett Lawrence was born in Wayne, December, 1841. For two years after graduating he had charge of the High School in Gardiner. He then pursued a course of theological study in the seminary, Newton, Mass., and graduated in 1870. He however has exercised the Christian ministry only occasionally; declined a call to settle at Fall River, Mass., and never received ordination. He has been employed for the most part in teaching; for two years in the High School, Needham, Mass., and for a time in a private school in Boston. He is now principal of the academy, Derby Centre, Vt.

In 1874 he married Adelia M., daughter of Ethan L. Brown, Esq., West Sutton, Mass.

Joseph Alvah Locke was born in Biddeford, December, 1843. He taught the first two years after graduating in the High School, Portland. He then studied law in the office of Messrs. Woodbury Davis and Josiah H. Drummond, Esqs., was admitted to practice in the State courts in 1868, and the year following in the United States Circuit and District Courts. He settled in Portland, formed a copartnership with a brother, and continues in the profession. He has been on the school committee of the city, on the Board of Trustees of Kent's Hill Seminary, and made its president; and has represented the city twice in the House, and his district twice in the Senate, of the Legislature in 1880 being its president.

In 1873 he married Florence E., daughter of Jos. H. Perley, Esq., of Portland, and has had four children, two now living.

Edward Jarvis Millay was born in Bowdoinham, June, 1840. He studied law and settled in the profession in his native town, where he still continues. He is at present (1881) attorney for the county of Sagadahoc.

Joseph Eugene Moore was born in Lisbon, March, 1841. He taught the High School, Thomaston, a year or more, and then studied law with Judge May, Lewiston, and Hon. A. P. Gould, Thomaston; was admitted to the bar, Knox County, in 1868, and settled in the profession in Thomaston; soon after entering into partnership with Mr. Gould, which continued some years. He has been superintendent of schools, and has represented the town in the Legislature. In 1878 he travelled in Europe.

He married Ella Maud, daughter of the late Samuel E. Smith (1839), but has no children.

Moses Cornelius Stone was born in Jay, April, 1842, brother of Cyrus (1857). He studied medicine, graduated in the University of New York, 1868, and began the practice of his profession in Bluehill; in a few years removed to Saratoga, N. Y., and after some months of further study in New York, to Newburg, N. Y., where he has secured an increasing practice and influence as a physician and citizen.

He has not married.

Henry William Swasey was born in Standish, January, 1842, son of Horatio Swasey, Esq. He taught Limerick Academy in the spring and fall terms of 1866. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. After practising nine years with his father he removed to Portland, and continues in the profession.

In 1868 he married Caroline, daughter of Jonathan K. Morse, and has had two daughters, one only now living.

Charles Weeks was born in Damariscotta, January, 1849. He taught the High School in his native town two years; he then became register of probate for the county, meanwhile studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. Having been elected clerk of the courts for the county of Lincoln, he relinquished the practice of law and still holds the clerkship, his residence being in Wiscasset.

1866.

Charles McCulloch Beecher was born in Georgetown, Mass., May, 1845, brother of Frederic H. (1862). He has led a portion of the time an active life as a lumber merchant, having fitted himself by three years in the forests of Canada, three more in Albany, N. Y., and then established himself in Bridgeport, Conn. In 1879 he set on foot a commission business in Brazil between Rio Janeiro and New York, the first house of its kind in that empire.

In 1873 he married Anna M. Johnson, of Albany, N. Y., and has three sons.

Charles Augustus Boardman was born in St. Stephens, N. B., September, 1843. He has devoted himself to business as a lumber merchant for seven years, in Calais, to the management of a tannery in Warren, Pa., for a time, and in the South African trade in Boston. In 1880 he became interested in an extensive railroad in Florida now in progress, being the land agent, his residence at Palatka. He was in the common council of Calais, and its president.

In 1868 he married Mercie F. Doane of Brookline, Mass., and has a son and daughter.

Delavan Carleton was born in Portland, June, 1840. He has been employed in teaching in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. At present is a teacher of music, Manistique, Mich.

In 1869 he married Mary M. Ellis, Cummington, Mass., and has four children.

Sylvester Benjamin Carter was born in Newburyport, Mass., June, 1845. He has been employed in an agency for life insurance in Newburyport. He has served on the school committee of the city, and on the common council and been its president.

In 1869 he married Margaret M. Orne, but has no children.

Henry Leland Chapman was born in Portland, July, 1845. He entered on theological study in the seminary at Bangor, and graduated in 1869. He accepted a tutorship in the college immediately after, in 1872 accepted the professorship of Latin, and subsequently was transferred to the chair of rhetoric and oratory, which he still occupies. He received a license to preach, and has rendered much acceptable service in that sphere of usefulness.

He married Emma C. Smith of Gorham, and has one son.

Hiram Kendall Colby was born in Topsham, February, 1845. He served in the late war, leaving college at the close of his Sophomore year, and returned after a year's service and completed his course. He died of pulmonary consumption, to which he had been predisposed, January, 1869.

Ezekiel Hanson Cook was born in Lewiston, December, 1848. Since graduation he has been engaged in teaching for the most part, as principal of an academy, Woodstock, Conn., in charge of the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa., and for some years of the High School, Columbus, Ohio. Since 1871 he has been concerned in mining operations at Tuscon, Arizona.

In 1869 he married Clara W. Coburn of Brunswick, and has two sons and a daughter.

John Allen Chandler Fellows was born in Athens, May, 1841. His scholarship, maturity, and character were so marked that he received the rare appointment of tutor in the college immediately after graduation. His success in the delicate and somewhat difficult position justified the confidence reposed in him. He proved an excellent instructor, and his scholarly habits and attainments, combined with great loveliness and, at the same time, stability of character and his deep and earnest Christian devotion, made his connection with the college most desirable and caused sincere lamentation at the sudden disappointment of many hopes. He died while in office, February, 1869.

Joseph Greenleaf Fernald was born in Poland, August, 1843. He was appointed to a tutorship in Bates College on graduating, and fell a victim to typhoid fever November, 1867. He died in the hope of the gospel.

Frederic Henry Gerrish was born in Portland, March, 1845, brother of William L. (1864). He began immediately the study of medicine in Portland School for Medical Instruction, with which he was connected two years; studied a year with Prof and Dr. W. W. Greene, and attended three courses in the Medical School of the college, graduating in 1869. He was for another year private assistant with Dr. Greene, and then opened an office in the city and still resides there. He has been since 1869 an instructor in the Portland School in Microscopy, Histology, etc; physician for three years to the city dispensary; professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the

Medical School of the college, and lecturer on public health; lecturer on therapeutics, materia medica, and physiology in the University of Michigan, and professor of the same; pathologist to Maine General Hospital, and surgeon; president of Cumberland County Medical Society, etc. He has published papers on medical topics, and a small volume on "Prescriptive Writing."

In 1879 he married Emily Manning, daughter of F. K. Swan, Esq., of Portland.

John Parshley Gross was born in Brunswick, May, 1841. He has given himself to the work of a teacher and to the interests of popular instruction, with energy and success. He was principal of the high and grammar schools of Brunswick, four years, and of the public school, Montclair, N. J., for the same time. Since 1874 he has had the general supervision of the schools in Plainfield, N. J. He has received the degree of Ph. D , from Rutgers, N. J., and Lafayette, Pa., colleges. In 1878 he was one of the commissioners on education from New Jersey to the World's Fair in Paris. A few years since he had a serious hemorrhage from the lungs from which apparently he never recovered fully. He resumed his work and continued it even at last against advice of friends. He died suddenly, Sept. 30, 1881.

In 1880 he married Mrs. Clara Baker Holly, daughter of James Baker, Esq., of Virginia.

John Jacob Herrick was born in Hillsboro', Ill., May, 1845. He studied law and engaged in the practice in Chicago, Ill., where he remains in the profession with rising reputation.

Charles King Hinkley was born in Gorham, November, 1844. On leaving college he taught in the "Little Blue Family School," Farmington, a year, then entered upon medical studies and attended three courses of lectures in the Medical School of the college, graduating in 1870. He established himself in Boston as a wholesale druggist, 356 Washington Street. He has not married.

George Freeland Holmes was born in Oxford, November, 1844. He read law in the office of Messrs. Shepley & Strout, Portland; was admitted to the bar in 1869. He remained in the same office as clerk of the firm until early in 1873 when he became junior partner, and has continued in that relation until the present time. He has been justice of the peace and notary public.

In 1875 he married Josephine Van Antwerp, and has a daughter.

William Penn Hussey was born in Newburg, July, 1840. All we learn of him is that he has been for the most part employed in teaching, and is now principal of Oakland Female Institute, Norristown, Penn. He has not maintained communication with the college or with his class.

George William Kelly was born in Portland, November, 1844. He at once entered on a theological course of study at Bangor Seminary and graduated in 1869. He was soon after ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Robbinstown, and has since exercised his ministry in Norway, East Machias, and Eastport where he now resides. He has not married.

Hiram Bartlett Lawrence was born in Wayne, March, 1840, brother of H. B. Lawrence of the preceding class. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Kennebec County, but has never practised, having devoted himself to teaching, as principal of the High School, Gardiner, and of Penacook Academy, Fisherville, N. H., and in each fitted students for college. He is now master of a large graded school, Holyoke, Mass. For two years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Second Congregational Church in Holyoke.

In 1875 he married Mary I. Day of Holyoke, and has had a child that died in infancy.

George Edwin Lord was born in Boston (?), February, 1846. He studied medicine and graduated M. D. in Chicago in 1871. He held a surgeon's post in the army; was on Gen. Custer's staff in the campaign with the Indians. Although in poor health and advised to join the reserve, he refused as being on the general's staff, and fell in battle when Gen. Custer and his three hundred were slain, June, 1876. An obituary notice spoke of him as a young man of promise and held in universal esteem.

Leander Otis Merriam was born in Garland, May, 1843. He entered the class of 1865, but entering the army in his Junior year, he returned after his military service in which he was wounded, and completed his course in the next class. He taught in St. Stephen, N. B. We can ascertain further concerning him only, that he was in business in the eastern part of New Brunswick, where he married, and has removed to the West.

George Thomas Packard was born in Lancaster, Mass., February, 1844, brother of Edward N. (1862). He entered upon a theological course at Bangor, and completed it at Andover, graduating in 1869. Soon after he was candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, and was ordained October, 1867. Continuing his studies in the city, he had charge of a chapel in the parish of the Holy Trinity; became assistant minister of St. Ann's, Brooklyn Heights, for three years; rector for one year of Holy Trinity Church, Jersey Heights, and then of St. John's, Bangor. On account of impaired health he retired after three years, and has since been disabled from any but occasional professional duty. He has contributed to religious and other publications: a chapter on Bowdoin College in the "College Book," and in *Scribner's Monthly*, May, 1876; an article in the *New Englander*, March, 1880, on the political crisis in Maine; sketches of the principal parishes in New York and Brooklyn; besides articles in the daily press.

In 1874 he married Anna J., daughter of the late Cornelius Sprague of Brooklyn, and has a daughter.

George True Sumner was born in Appleton, June, 1844. He taught Gould Academy, Bethel, a year, and then studied law with Enoch Foster, Jr., Esq., Bethel, and at the Law School, Albany, N. Y. He established himself in the profession at Sheboygan, Ohio, where he still remains. He has been district attorney for some years.

He married in 1872 Dora Marsh, and has a son and daughter.

Francis Storer Thacher was born in Rockland, October, 1842. Through failure of our circular, we only state that he pursued theological study in the Divinity School, Harvard, graduating in 1873; and that in June, 1880, he was supplying acceptably a congregation in St. John, N. B., with prospect of more permanent settlement.

Charles Edwin Webster was born in Portland, February, 1841. On leaving college he began the study of medicine in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, attended lectures in the Medical School of the college and at the School of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating at the former in 1869. He has practised his profession in Portland; has been attending physician and secretary of the dispensary of the city, and then its treasurer and more recently consulting physician; he has also been city physician and physician to the State Reform School.

In 1873 he married Sophie Eloise Hart, and has a son.

Russell Davis Woodman was born in Searsmont, April, 1844. He taught the high schools at Searsmont and Camden after graduation. He has since been engaged in business agencies, residing at present in South China.

He married Ada E. Sweetland in 1873, and has had a child not now living.

1867.

Melvin Franklin Arey. His work since leaving college has been that of a teacher, as principal of Hampden Academy, of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H., of East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, of a private school in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and principal of its public schools, and in a similar position in Fort Dodge.

In 1869 he married Louise H. Smith, Hampden, and has had three children.

Jotham Franklin Clark was born in Wells, October, 1846. He has been general manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for Maine and New Hampshire.

In 1870 he married Mary A. Wiggin, niece of Hon. Amos Tuck of Exeter, N. H., who died in 1873, leaving two children. In 1875 he married Martha L. Dresser of Portland, by whom he has a child.

Oren Cobb was born in Winthrop, September, 1841. He has given himself to teaching in Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y.; at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and is now in Cornwall on the Hudson, where he has become owner by purchase of a school property.

In 1872 he married Adele Bisbee of Poughkeepsie, and has a daughter and a son.

Rollo Marble Cole was born in Paris Hill, February, 1844, son of Judge Cole. After taking his degree he taught a school in New Jersey with success. He then began the study of law, and was soon to be admitted to the bar when he was seized with violent typhoid fever and died September, 1868, after a short illness. He was a young man of stability of character and Christian devotion.

Isaac Sanford Curtis was born in Bath, January, 1839. He taught the academy in Alfred the fall after graduation; at Danvers, Mass., and Gallipolis, Ohio. He studied medicine in Bath, at the Portland school, and the Medical School of the college, graduating in 1872. He settled in Warwick, N. J., and in 1878 removed to Eastport, where he now resides.

In 1868 he married Sarah Webster, daughter of Rev. John A. Badger of Brunswick. He has no children. While in Warwick he was on the school committee of the town.

Usher Ward Cutts was born in Biddeford, April, 1843. He has been employed in teaching or management of schools since graduation, as principal of Fryeburg Academy, as assistant in the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, as principal of high schools in Lexington, Mass., and Orange, N. J., and since 1876 as superintendent of public schools in Orange.

In 1872 he married Mary Ashmun Ward of Fryeburg, but has no children.

George Patten Davenport was born in Bath, May, 1849. He has lived in Bath, a ship and real-estate broker and fire and marine insurer. He has contributed articles to the public press, and has prepared a series of popular lectures which he has delivered in Bath and neighboring towns. He has never married.

James Payson Dixon was born in West Lebanon, September, 1842. After graduation he became principal of the High School, Rochester, N. H., and for more than ten years of that in Great Falls, N. H. At present he is president of Colby Academy, New London, N. H. He was supervisor of schools in his native town.

In 1872 he married Mary Abby, daughter of Oliver H. Lord of Great Falls, and has had three daughters and a son.

Benjamin Briarly Eaton was born in Wells, May, 1842. The winter after graduation he represented his town in the Legislature, — a rare instance of so early a passage from college to legislative halls. He studied law in Portland, but has not prosecuted the profession. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., and became connected with a firm of dealers in railroad supplies; and though he has left that position, is said to be engaged in a similar business. This account of his course has been obtained through a classmate.

William Elden was born in East Corinth, November, 1842. He left college before graduating, but was, not long after, admitted to a degree and a place in his class. The writer has obtained no account of his course since he left us.

Napoleon Gray was born in Harrison, Jan. 12, 1843. On leaving college he became an assistant in Bridgton Academy for a term,

and performed the same service in each of the years 1869 and 1870, meanwhile pursuing legal studies. He was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Norway. In 1873 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Boston, where he engaged in the practice in partnership with C. C. Powers, Esq (Bowdoin College, 1869). Dissatisfied with his prospects, in 1874 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was induced to take charge of a private school in New Jersey, still prosecuting the study of law. He purposes to resume the profession when circumstances favor.

In 1870 he married Mercy Adams, daughter of F. H. Whitman of Harrison. They have no children.

Stephen Calvin Horr was born in North Waterford, November, 1835. After teaching in the autumn at Bowdoinham, he went to Michigan, and had charge of high schools in Springport, Eaton Rapids, and Maple Rapids. In 1874, through malarial influence, his health became affected. He came to Maine in hope of restoration, and died at Cumberland Mills, April, 1875. Testimonials to his worth as a teacher and a Christian man were borne in places where he had taught.

He married November, 1867, Priscilla French of Albany, and left three sons.

William Stickney Huse was born in Newburyport, Mass., March, 1846. He was head-master of the Bromfield Street School, Newburyport, a year, and of a classical school in Connecticut for a time. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised a few years. His health had been infirm, and he died suddenly October, 1876.

Winfield Scott Hutchinson. On leaving college he taught in Farmington three years and a half, and then studied law in the office of Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., LL. D. (1834), of Boston, attended lectures of the Dane Law School, Cambridge, and settled in the practice in Boston.

In 1870 he married Adelaide S. Berry of Brunswick, and has a son.

John Norris McClintock was born in Winthrop, May, 1846, but entered from Hallowell, whither the family removed in his childhood. He is descended from William McClintock of Londonderry, Scotland, who was present in the famous siege of that city from 1868 to 1869, and emigrated to this country about 1731 and settled a farmer in Medford, Mass. Rev. Dr. Samuel McClintock of Greenland, N. H.,

was of the second generation of the family. The father of our graduate, John, was a native of Bristol and a ship-master for fifty years. Immediately after graduation John Norris was appointed aid on the United States coast survey, and in 1871 was promoted sub-assistant. Resigning in 1875, he settled in Concord, N. H. Besides professional work, he has been editor and proprietor of the *Granite Monthly*, devoted to the history of the State of New Hampshire, and at present is writing the history of Pembroke, N. H. In 1872 he was invited to instruct in the college in topographical engineering and coast-survey methods, but declined the position.

In 1870 he married Josephine, daughter of Joseph C. Tilton of Canaan, N. H., and has two sons and a daughter.

James Wallace McDonald. He has taught high schools in Abington and Stoneham, Mass. He has contributed somewhat to periodicals, on political economy, etc.

In 1875 he married Emma F. Prouty of South Abington, Mass., and has had a son, who has died.

Richard Greenleaf Merriman was born in Brunswick, March, 1846. He taught in Hallowell a year; then went West and continued to teach for a time. In 1873 he removed to California, but nothing is known by friends here of his occupation or residence.

William Pitt Mudgett was born in Newburg, Jan. 23, 1842. He studied law, graduated LL. B., at Columbia College, N. Y., in 1859, began practice, it is said, in New York, and subsequently removed to Kansas, settled in the profession and has held the position of county attorney. Our circulars having failed, our only resource was to get what we could from classmates.

Stephen Morrill Newman was born in Falmouth, November, 1845. He was principal of the High School, Saco, a year, and then pursued theological studies at Andover, graduating in 1871. Soon after he was ordained pastor over the Trinitarian Congregational Church, Taunton, Mass., where he remained until 1878, when he accepted a call to the Congregational Church, Ripon, Wis. In 1881 he accepted the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in the college at that place, still retaining his pastoral relation. He was a member of the Board of Education, Taunton, five years. He contributed an article, "America," to an encyclopædia of history and biography.

In 1877 he married Mrs. L. McManus (*née* Colburn) of Brunswick, and has a daughter.

Stanley Adelbert Plummer was born in Dexter, February, 1846. After graduating he entered on the study of law in the Law School, Albany, N. Y., and in 1872 began the practice in Bangor. In 1869 he was member of the Legislature of the State; was supervisor of schools for the county in 1870 and 1871, and city solicitor from 1873 to 1874. In 1874 he became chief clerk, Department of the Interior, and in 1876 was appointed internal revenue agent, and still holds that office.

In 1871 he married Evelyn Barker, who died in the year following without children.

George Tingey Sewall was born in Oldtown, July, 1844. On leaving college he engaged in the study of law with his father, Hon. George P. Sewall; was admitted to the bar in 1869; and settled and still continues in the profession in his native town. He has never married.

Joshua Vincent Smith was born in Bridgton, September, 1845, brother of H. S. B. (1861). He studied medicine, and graduated at the Medical School of the college in 1869. He prosecuted his profession three years in Richmond, and then removed to Melrose, Mass., where he still remains. He is married and has a son.

Frederick King Smyth was born in Brunswick, January, 1846, son of Prof. Wm. Smyth. He taught high schools in Freeport and Bath; was mathematical tutor in the college; held a professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster Pa., for a year or more. He then emigrated to California and settled on a farm near Santa Barbara.

He married a daughter of Joseph Lee of Calais, and has one child.

Henry Sewall Webster was born in Augusta, September, 1845. He taught the academy in Hallowell two years after graduation; in the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa., a year; and in Dirigo Business College, Augusta, nearly two years. He studied law in Augusta, and established himself in the practice in Gardiner in 1871.

In 1876 he married Mary Chase Johnson of Augusta, and has had a daughter who died in early childhood.

Joseph Colburn Wilson was born in Orono, March, 1845. He has taught a winter school in Orono two successive years. He studied law with his father, N. Wilson, Esq.; was admitted to the bar of Penobscot County in 1871, and settled in Orono in the profession. He is a trial justice and a commissioner for enforcing judgments.

In 1876 he married Mary H., daughter of N. H. Colton of Bangor, and has a daughter.

1868.

Orville Dewey Baker was born in Augusta, December, 1848, son of Joseph B., Esq. (1836). On leaving college he read law with his father, and at Harvard Law School where he took the degree of LL. B., 1872. He settled in Augusta, where he now resides in the profession.

George Madison Bodge was born in Bridgton, February, 1841. He was principal of Gould Academy, Bethel, until 1871; was principal of Gorham Seminary until 1874, when he was appointed principal of the Westbrook Seminary and remained there four years. He graduated at the Harvard Divinity School in 1878, and in September of that year was ordained pastor of the Third Society, Dorchester, Mass. (Unitarian), and still remains there.

He married Margaret E. Wentworth of Brunswick, and has two children.

Charles Edward Chamberlain was born in Bristol, August, 1846. He taught, on leaving college, a year at Cumberland and two years at Wiscasset. He has engaged in mercantile business in his native town with energy and success.

In 1873 he married Maggie J. Blanchard of Cumberland, and has a son.

George Langdon Chandler was born in Waterville, January, 1849, son of Paul S. (1842). Since graduation he has been engaged in teaching most of the time in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Minnesota. He read law, but soon resumed teaching in Franklin, N. H., where he continued legal study. He held a tutorship of mathematics and was instructor in natural history in the college nearly two years; then returned to Franklin and was master of the High School. Since 1879 he has been master of the Grammar School in Auburndale, Newton, Mass.

In 1873 he married Emily C., daughter of Rev. Jos. H. Phipps of Kingston, Mass., and has a son and daughter.

Charles Jarvis Chapman was born in Bethel, January, 1848. He settled in Portland in 1870 in a wholesale commission house in flour and grain He has been a member of the school committee, of the common council and its president, and of the board of aldermen.

In 1875 he married Annie Dow, daughter of Benjamin F. Hinds, Esq., of Portland, and has a daughter and a son.

Charles Henry Cushman was born in New Gloucester, July, 1845. Soon after graduation he took charge of a school in Ellsworth; but ill health compelled him to resign the position and he returned to Dover, N. H., which had become the home of the family. His illness developed into typhoid fever which resulted in his death, September, 1868.

John Sayward Derby was born in Alfred, January, 1846. He studied law and settled in the profession in Saco. He was four years judge of the Municipal Court, and is now attorney for the county of York. He is married and has a son.

Thomas Jefferson Emery was born in West Falmouth, December, 1845. He taught Greeley Institute, Cumberland, two years, and Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., a year or more; in Dwight Grammar School, Boston, a few months, and in the English High School, Boston, four years. He studied law in Boston; attended lectures of the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1877; was admitted to the Suffolk bar and settled in practice in that city. He has been elected to the city council. He has never married.

Simon Fogg was born in Stetson, August, 1844. He went West with the view of teaching, but infirm health disabled him from active duty. He gradually failed, and at last after two weeks' confinement to his bed died in the hope of a believer.

George Winslow Foster was born in Bangor, September, 1845. He entered on medical study, attended the lectures at the Harvard Medical School, and at the Medical School of the college, graduating in 1871. He practised his profession in Bangor seven years, in Le Mars, Iowa, a year or more, and then accepted the position of assistant physician in the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington, D. C., for two years. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Maine Medical Association one year, and on its executive committee another year, and in Iowa a commissioner in lunacy for the county.

In 1871 he married a daughter of Rev. Aaron C. Adams, and has two children.

Llewellyn Sprague Ham was born in Wales, January, 1843. He has been engaged in teaching most of the time since leaving college. He was engineer on a division of the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railroad two years. The last few years he has been supervisor of schools and principal of the High School in Pana, Ill.

He married Frankie Tomlinson of Pana, and has three children.

John Adams Hinckley was born in Gorham, March, 1848. After graduating he taught the academy at Blue Hill a few months, and then settled in his native town in the manufacture of leather. He has been superintendent of the Congregational Sabbath school. He has never married.

Frank Eastman Hitchcock was born in Damariscotta, March, 1847. He was engaged in teaching in Portland two winter terms, meanwhile pursuing medical study with Drs. S. H. Tewksbury and S. C. Gordon, attended the Portland School for Medical Instruction and the lectures of the Medical School of the college, graduating in 1871. He began professional life in Portland, but in a few months removed to Rockland, where he has continued in the profession. He has been city physician of Rockland, is surgeon-general on the governor's staff and a member of the American Medical Association and of the Medical Association of Maine.

In 1878 he married Emily White, daughter of Hon. John S. Case, Rockland, but has no children.

Charles Galen Holyoke was born in Yarmouth, February, 1842. He entered the military service in the late war as private and was commissioned second lieutenant, but was not mustered in on account of the cessation of hostilities. He taught at Hackettstown, N. J., at Perth Amboy, N. J., and was principal of the Union School, Huntington, L. I. He then entered the Theological Seminary, Bangor, and graduated in 1875. He has been acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Phippsburg since 1879. He has been interrupted in his labors by infirm health. He has never married.

Elias Synclair Mason was born in Bethel, August, 1847. He studied law for a time, but did not enter upon the practice. He has been engaged in the business of a hardware dealer in Norway. He has never married.

Robert Lawrence Packard was born in Brunswick, November, 1847; brother of Charles A. (1848), William A. (1851), and A. S., Jr.

(1861). Having spent a year after graduation in private study, he was appointed to a tutorship in the college; was then elected to the professorship of chemistry in the Agricultural College, Orono; in 1872 became adjunct professor of chemistry applied to the arts in the college, and instructor of French in the same. He has been for some years in the United States Patent Office, Washington, holding at last the position of first assistant examiner. In 1880 he became connected with the Ethnographical Bureau of the Smithsonian in the survey under Major Powell, detached to the Indian Territory and New Mexico to take the census of the Indians. He is a member of the National Academy of Science, Washington.

Charles Augustus Ring was born in Portland, February, 1845. He entered on medical study in the Portland School of Medical Instruction; attended the lectures of the Bowdoin and Harvard Medical Schools, graduating at the former in 1872. He took an additional course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he also received M. D. in 1873. He settled in the profession in Portland.

Leonard Warren Rundlett was born in Alna, September, 1847. He taught a private school two years in St. Paul, Minn., and then devoted himself to the profession of a civil engineer. He received the degree of Sc. G. in 1881, and the same year was elected city engineer of St. Paul.

October, 1881, he married Kitty Barry of Milwaukee, Wis.

William Frank Shepard was born in Bangor, January, 1845; brother of George H. (1855). He taught Hampden Academy in the fall after graduation, and was assistant in Fryeburg Academy in the fall of 1870. He engaged in medical studies in Bangor, graduated in the Medical School of the college in 1871, and settled in the practice in that city. He has contributed professional papers to medical journals; was resident physician in the Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, in the fall and winter of 1871–2, and in 1877–8 by election city physician of Bangor.

In 1874 he married Eva Arnold of Bangor, but has no children.

George Adams Smyth was born in Brunswick, September, 1847; brother of Egbert C. (1848), W. H. (1856), N. (1863), and F. K. (1867). He pursued scientific study in Brunswick two years after graduation; in Germany at Berlin and Heidelburg six years; was

assistant some months of Prof. Gibbs, Harvard University; professor of chemistry and physics at the University of Vermont between two and three years; and in 1880 was stationed at Newport, R. I., to engage with Prof. Raphael Pumpelly of the United States Geological Survey in investigations in sanitary geology under the National Board of Health. He has published two papers in the German language, an inaugural dissertation for the degree of Ph D., Berlin, March, 1876, and the same year a monograph on certain chemical researches, and less extended papers in scientific journals.

Charles Edgar Webber was born in Damariscotta, August, 1844. He was employed for some years as a clerk in an insurance company in New York. At present he resides in Brooklyn, but my informant does not know anything more concerning him.

William Thom Wells was born in Great Falls, N. H., September, 1846. He studied law for a year or two and then engaged in mercantile business in Wakefield, N. H., for some years. In 1879 he removed to Townsend, Mass., where he lives on a farm with the purpose of resuming business.

In 1870 he married and has four children.

Charles Otis Whitman was born in Woodstock, December, 1842. After graduation he became submaster of the English High School, Boston, three years; studied zoölogy two summers at Penikese Island School under Prof. Agassiz, and three years at the University of Leipsic, Germany, together with botany and chemistry. On his return from Europe he was again engaged for two years in the English High School, Boston. In 1878 he became professor of zoölogy in the University of Tokio, Japan. He has published papers on zoölogical subjects in English and American journals, a paper in a London journal being his dissertation for the degree of Ph. D., Leipsic, in 1878.

1869.

Frederic Henry Boardman was born in St. Stephens, N. B., April, 1848. He engaged for a few years in mercantile business in Calais, which he has abandoned. He studied law, and has settled in practice in Minneapolis, Minn.

He married in 1870 Hattie C. Boutelle of Brunswick, and has two daughters.

Norman Call was born in Newcastle, October, 1844. He entered immediately on the study of medicine, attended courses of lectures in the Medical School of the college, and of the College of Physicians

and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1872 and settled in Boston in the practice.

In 1872 he married Florence A. Mitchell of Brunswick, and has a son, not now living.

Charles Abraham Cole was born in Paris Hill, May, 1847; brother of Rollo M. (1867). He was principal of West Needham High School, Wellesley, Mass., for three years, and then head-master of the Military Institute, Weston, Conn., and professor of classics, etc., in the same, until 1880, when he became principal and proprietor of Pleasant View Institute, a home school for boys, in Pawtucket, R. I.

John Colby Coombs was born in Bowdoinham, March, 1845. He taught one of the public evening schools, Boston, eight winters. He studied law in the office of Easton & Fields, Boston; attended the lectures of the Law School, Harvard; graduated LL. B., 1872; the same year was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and settled in practice in Boston. He has never married.

John Colby Cotton was born in Wolfboro', N. H., April, 1844. He was designing a preparatory theological course for the sacred ministry, and had engaged in teaching for a time. He was thus employed in Ossipee, N. H., when he was seized with hemorrhage from the lungs to which he had been subject, and died December, 1872. He had been a member of the Free Baptist communion several years.

Oscar Porter Cunningham was born in Ellsworth, September, 1846. No reply having been received to the circular, I can only state that he is in the practice of law in Bucksport, and is married.

James Dike was born in Bath, June, 1848. He taught in the High School, Bath, in the University, Urbana, Ohio, in Waltham, Mass., and in the Boston Latin School. He then removed to Greensboro', N. C., and subsequently to Durham of the same State, where he has engaged in a commercial business. He has been appointed deputy collector of stamps.

He married Nellie Loring of Braintree, Mass., and has a daughter.

Thomas Henry Eaton was born in Bath, August, 1849. He acted as a teacher of private parties for a time, then removed to the West, and established himself in Ottumwa, Iowa, in the business of banking.

Frederic Augustine Fogg was born in Portland, July, 1850. He has devoted himself to the work of a teacher in Orono, Exeter, N. H., Elk River, Minn., and St. Paul, Minn., in the last city nine years. In 1877 he was elected superintendent of schools for the country.

Oscar Fitz Allen Greene was born in Troy, 1842. He studied law and emigrated to Colorado, where he established himself in Boulder of that State, and is reported by a relative to be laborious and successful in the profession. He has been attorney for the county.

Clarence Hale was born in Turner, April, 1848. Immediately after graduating he entered on legal studies in Portland, was admitted to the bar, and settled in the city. He has been city solicitor the past two years.

In 1880 he married Margaret, daughter of Hon F. J. Rollins of Portland.

George Weeks Hale was born in New Sharon, August, 1847. He immediately after graduation entered on the study of medicine in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, attended the lectures of the Medical School of the college, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in 1872. He settled in Sedgwick and has continued there since, with the exception of a year spent abroad where he prosecuted professional study in Paris. He has not married.

James Hunter Kennedy was born in Strong, April, 1844. He taught the academy, Wilton, and had charge of the mathematical department in Buffalo Normal School and College, New York. He studied law in Buffalo three years, was admitted to practice and settled in the profession in that city in the law firm of Kennedy, Roberts & Meads.

He married in 1879 Louisa R. Gates of Buffalo.

David Hunter Knowlton was born in Farmington, December, 1844. He settled in his native town and has been in the occupation of a printer and merchant. He has been on the school committee, and county treasurer, and held other positions in the affairs of the community.

He married Clara A. Hinckley, November, 1875, and has a son and a daughter.

Leavitt Lothrop was born in Lisbon, June, 1849. He was engaged in the management of a plantation in Louisiana, as was reported, when in company with a young man who was handling a pistol carelessly, it exploded, and Lothrop received a wound which caused his death, September, 1873.

William Pitt Morgan was born in North Yarmouth, November, 1845. For two years after graduation he was professor of modern languages and elocution in Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. He then entered upon the study of law with Josiah H. Drummond, Esq., Portland, and was admitted to the bar. He held the position of principal of Pike Seminary, New York, two years, and by personal effort secured an endowment for the institution. He removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and engaged in the practice of law. In 1879 he visited Great Britain and the Continent, spending nearly a year in Paris where he attended four or five courses of lectures. In the fall of 1881 he returned, and is at present at his early home. He has given lectures on the cities, monuments, etc., of Europe, illustrated by an instrument, new to this country, said to be of unusual power and with brilliant effects.

George Frank Mosher was born in China, February, 1845. After graduation he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H., a print under the control of the Free Baptists, as assistant and subsequently chief editor. He has been a member and president of the city government, and has twice represented the city in the Legislature. He was appointed consul at Nice by President Garfield.

In 1871 he married Francis Stewart, and has two daughters.

Edward Payson Payson was born in Westbrook, July, 1849. On leaving college he taught an evening school in Boston in the winter of 1870–71, and then in the Portland High School two years. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Symonds (now Judge Symonds) & Libby, Portland; attended the lectures of the Cambridge Law School, graduating LL. B., 1872, and settled in the profession in Portland. He has been on the school committee of the city.

Willard Humphrey Perley was born in Portland, October, 1848. He studied law, graduated LL. B., University of Michigan, and settled in the profession in Detroit, Mich. On a return passage to Detroit he was lost in Lake Huron, September, 1873.

Cassius Clay Powers was born in Pittsfield, January, 1846. On leaving college he had charge of the High School, Gardiner, a year and of the High and Grammar Schools, Brunswick, for six months. He studied law with Artemas Libby, Esq., Augusta; was admitted to the bar of Kennebec County, December, 1871, and to the Suffolk bar, Boston, the year after, and has since prosecuted the profession in Boston.

In 1876 he married Annie M., daughter of the late Rev. John Orr (1834) of Alfred, but has no children.

Henry Brewer Quinby was born in Biddeford, June, 1846. After graduation he studied medicine in the National Medical School, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1880. At present he is stationed in Missouri as special agent of the War Department of the United States. He was aide-de-camp with rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Straw of New Hampshire.

In 1879 he married Octavia M. Cole, Lake Village, N. H., and has a son and daughter.

Frank Whitman Ring was born in Portland, August, 1848. After graduating he became an assistant on the United States Coast Survey for six or seven years, and then engaged in the study of medicine with C. A. Ring, M. D., of the preceding class, graduated at the Medical School of the college in 1878, and continued his studies another year in Paris, France. In 1880 he settled in his profession in New York. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Charles Rowell was born in Lebanon, March, 1849. No reply having been received to the circular sent to his address, I learn from another that he has of late years been occupied as a bookkeeper in a firm in West Waterville.

Charles Asbury Stevens, or as he now writes his name, Stephens, was born in Norway, October, 1845. After graduation he taught for a time in the Norway Liberal Institute. Since 1870 he has devoted himself to literary labor, contributing to the periodical press and to the preparation of books for youthful readers, which have received popular favor, with the titles "Camping Out," "Left on Labrador," "Off to the Geysers," "On the Amazon," "Lynx Hunting," "Fox Hunting," "The Moose Hunters," etc. At present he is one of the editors of the *Youths' Companion*, but has another line of study in view. He resides in Boston, but spends a portion of the year on his farm in Norway.

Hiram Tuell was born in West Sumner, March 1844. He has devoted himslf to the office of a teacher in the high schools at Blackstone, Mass., nearly four years, at Marlboro', Mass., nearly six years, and lastly at Milton, Mass., where he is at the present time (1882).

He is married and has two children.

Marshman Edward Wadsworth was born in Livermore Falls, May, 1847. During four years after graduation he became superintendent of graded schools in Spring Valley, Minn., principal of Sharon Normal and Scientific Institute, Wis., and superintendent of graded schools, Mazomanie, Wis. In 1873 he was elected professor of chemistry in the Dental College, Boston; since 1874 has been instructor in mathematics and mineralogy, Harvard University, and assistant in geology and lithology in its Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, holding the last position at the present time. In 1879 he passed examination and received from the University the degree of Ph. D. He has published papers in scientific journals, on mineralogy, petrography, etc.

In 1870 he married M. Elizabeth Sweet.

Harrison Spofford Whitman was born at Bryant's Pond, February, 1844. He taught two years after graduating at Thomaston, and three years in Deen Academy, Franklin, Mass. He then pursued theological study in the Divinity School, Tufts College, Massachusetts, graduating in 1877, and was settled the same year in the ministry of the Universalist denomination in Mechanics' Falls, where he now lives.

May, 1879, he married Susie F. Warren.

Oscar Scott Williams was born in Durham, July, 1844. He has devoted himself to the work of teaching at Presque Isle, Auburn, and Haverhill, Mass., where in 1872 he became submaster of its High School five years, and then principal of a grammar school, and still holds that position. He is now president of Essex County Teachers' Association.

Fitz Allen Woodbury was born in Auburn, August, 1845. After graduation he studied law in Chicago, Ill., Law School, was admitted to practise, and opened an office in that city, his residence being Englewood, just south of the city.

He married E. S. Moore, formerly of Lewiston, sister of Charles H. (1870).

Albert Woodside was born in Wales, July, 1847. On leaving college he taught three years in Illinois and Maine; he then studied medicine with Alonzo Garcelon (1836), M. D., of Lewiston; graduated at the Medical School of the college, in 1874, and settled in the profession at Tennant's Harbor, St. George. He has been supervisor of schools for St. George.

In 1875 he married Alice Scholfield Hunt of Brunswick, and has two children.

William Haskell Woodwell was born in Newburyport, Mass., September, 1844. He pursued theological study at Andover, Mass., graduating in 1872. Early in the year following he accepted a call to the First Congregational Church in Wells; in 1875 he became acting pastor over the Congregational Church, Mt. Vernon, N. H., where he spent more than four years in acceptable labors. In 1881 he accepted an appointment to exercise his ministry over the English-speaking people in Pahala, Sandwich Islands, and to the charge of the English school in that station, which embraced the children of other nationalities. The removal of the English population causes the suspension of his labors, and he will probably return to the States.

In 1873 he married Martha Haskell of Dover, N. H., and has two sons and a daughter.

1870.

De Alva Stanwood Alexander was born in Richmond, July 17, 1845. The year after graduation he taught as principal of the schools of Fort Wayne, Ind. In April, 1871, he became editor of the Fort Wayne *Daily Gazette*, which position he occupied until March, 1874. From that date until January, 1878, he was general Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, being also, during the same period, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, with residence at Indianapolis. In January, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in the practice of law at Indianapolis. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed fifth auditor of the Treasury at Washington, D. C.

He married Sept. 14, 1871, Miss Alice Colby of Ohio, and has two children, adopted.

Charles Edwin Beale was born at Monmouth, Aug. 10, 1845. After graduation he obtained a clerkship in the Department of the Interior at Washington, where he remained until December, 1875,

being engaged during the last two years in detective work as special agent of the Pension Office. He was graduated from the National University Law School and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1872. After leaving Washington he spent some months in the law office of A. P. Gould, Esq., of Thomaston, and in January, 1877, opened an office in Boston. A severe illness in 1878 necessitated the closing of his office, and after he recovered he was employed as principal of the High School and superintendent of the lower grades in Danielsonville, Conn. In the autumn of 1880 he returned to Boston, where he is now settled in the practice of his profession.

Leroy Zuinglius Collins was born at Union, Sept. 23, 1844. Has been engaged in teaching since graduation. In 1871 he received an appointment in the English High School at Boston, Mass., and subsequently removed to Lancaster in the same State.

He married Miss Annie Davis Melcher of Brunswick.

Albert James Curtis was born at Bowdoin, Aug. 2, 1846. He attended one course of lectures at the Maine Medical School, and has since been engaged in teaching. He taught for several years at Eastport, and is now teaching at Yarmouth.

He married Miss Hannah Dunning of Bath, and has two children.

William Edward Frost was born in Norway, Dec. 6, 1842. After graduation and until the spring of 1872 he taught the high schools in Norway and in Gardiner. In the spring of 1872 he was elected principal of the Westford Academy at Westford, Mass., and has retained that position to the present time.

In November, 1871, he married Miss S. Helen Keith of Augusta, and has two sons.

Charles Franklin Gilman was born at Portland, Feb. 24, 1850, and died at his home in Portland, May 12, 1871.

"Young Gilman was afflicted with the disease of consumption even while in college, yet during that time he maintained a foremost position in all the walks of study. It was thought after his graduation that a change of climate and freedom from mental labor would possibly restore him to health, but such proves not to have been the case. The message of his death will touch that chord of memory which will testify to the high qualities of his mind and heart." — *Bowdoin Orient*, May 29, 1871.

John Henry Gooch was born at Yarmouth, Sept. 25, 1845. After graduation he engaged in business in Lewiston, devoting some attention also to leading and instructing brass bands. In 1873 he was a member of the Lewiston City Council.

He married, March 2, 1873, Miss Lucy M. Quincy of Lewiston. Present occupation and address not reported.

Orville Boardman Grant was born at Ellsworth, Sept. 4, 1844. After graduation he taught in various places, being at one time principal of the High School at Danvers, Mass., and subsequently principal of the Hughes School, Providence, R. I. Present occupation and address not reported.

Albert Gray, Jr., was born at Naples, May 30, 1847. The two years following graduation he was principal of the Union School in Morris, N. Y. In 1874 he was principal of the Houghton High School in Bolton, Mass. In 1875 he was elected principal of the High School in Northboro', Mass., a position which he has occupied to the present time (1881).

He married, in 1873, Miss Mary E. Whitman of Harrison, Me.

Everett Hammons was born in Cornish, Jan. 10, 1850. During the two years following graduation he taught in Paris and in Hallowell. In 1872 he went to Minnesota, teaching at Princeton in that State in the fall of 1872, and studying law at Anoka and St. Paul. In the winter of 1874 and the winter of 1875 he taught in Bethel, and from September, 1877, to the spring of 1880 he was principal of the Grammar School in Clinton. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1872 and to the Maine bar in 1873, and in July, 1879, he opened an office in Clinton, where he has since devoted himself to the practice of law.

In February, 1877, he married Miss Lena F. Foster.

Frederick Ernest Hanson was born at Buxton, March 17, 1850. He taught at the East for a time after graduation. Removing to the West, he was employed for a few months on railroad business at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was subsequently appointed to a position in the Ford High School of Lafayette, and in April, 1876, to the principalship of the same school, a position which he filled with acceptance till the time of his death, which occurred in Chicago, May 20, 1880.

George Wheelwright Hobson was born at Buxton, Aug. 18, 1847. Since graduation he has been engaged in the lumber business in Saco.

He married June 16, 1880, Miss Luise Kettembeil of Hanover, Germany.

Walter Ebenezer Holmes was born at Oxford, July 31, 1846. The two years following graduation he taught in Auburn. He then removed to the West, and during the years 1873 and 1874 he conducted a business college in Oshkosh, Wis. Returning to Maine, he engaged in business first in Oxford and subsequently in Welchville, where he now is.

Lucien Howe was born at Standish, Dec. 18, 1849. Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine, receiving in 1871 the degree of M. D. from the Long Island College Hospital, and also from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He then continued his studies in Germany and in England, being elected in 1873 a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. On his return to America he settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he has since been engaged in practice as an oculist and aurist. He is surgeon-in-charge of the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary, lecturer on ophthalmology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and editor of the Buffalo *Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Joseph Wadsworth Keene was born at Bremen, Jan. 23, 1847. After graduation he took charge of the High School at Richmond. In the spring of 1871 he became principal of the High School in Biddeford, and in the autumn of the same year was elected a submaster in the English High School of Boston, Mass. This position he resigned in 1873 to begin the study of medicine, graduating at the Medical School of Maine in 1875, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1878. He practised medicine in Boston from 1876 to 1878, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he is at present located in the practice of his profession. In 1871 he published, in connection with A. G. Whitman (1870), a volume entitled "Notes on Mineralogy," and in 1878 he published "Selections for Reading and Elocution."

He married Nov. 28, 1878, Miss Mary Morse Lothrop of Brunswick, and has two daughters.

Willis Howard Meads was born at South Limington, Feb. 22, 1847. From the September following graduation until Jan. 1, 1880, he was engaged in teaching in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1877 he began the study of law, and in January, 1880, was admitted to practice in

all the courts of New York. He opened an office in Buffalo, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. He has been loan commissioner of Erie County, and in the fall of 1881 was nominated by the Republicans for superintendent of education of the city of Buffalo.

He is married and has one child, a daughter.

Burdus Redford Melcher was born in Brunswick, Feb. 7, 1849. After graduation he adopted teaching as a profession, and studied until the fall of 1872 in Berlin, Germany. In December, 1872, he was appointed principal of the High School at Kennebunk, holding the position until 1873, when he was elected instructor in Greek in Bowdoin College. He resigned soon after to become principal of the High School in Saco, a position that he occupied for nine years, resigning in 1882 to take a similar position in Malden, Mass. In January, 1879, he was elected corresponding secretary of York Institute, Saco, and re-elected in 1880. He is the author of a "Formula for Parsing Greek," and a "Formula for Parsing Latin."

He married Aug. 3, 1875, Miss Maggie Fulton Richards, daughter of Dr. L. Richards (M. D., 1840) of Kennebunk, and has two children, a daughter and a son.

Charles Henry Moore was born in Lewiston, Sept. 26, 1850. The year following graduation he taught in the High School, Auburn. In 1871 he was appointed tutor in mathematics and Latin in Bowdoin College; in 1873, instructor in Latin; in 1874 he became instructor in modern languages, which position he retained until 1876, when he was again elected instructor in Latin. In 1877 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was for a short time a member of the firm of George C. Tracy & Co., solicitors of patents. He was subsequently connected with the American Mercantile Agency of Chicago, Ill., and in February, 1879, he became editor and proprietor of the *Clothing, Furnishing and Hat Reporter* in Chicago.

Wallace Kilburn Oakes was born in Auburn, Nov. 6, 1851. Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Graduating at that institution in 1873, he obtained a situation as interne at the Bellevue Hospital, where he remained a year and a half, resigning his position in the fall of 1874 to enter private practice in Auburn, where he has continued up to the present time. He has been city physician, a member of the school committee of Auburn, and for one year presi-

dent of the common council of that city. He is at present secretary of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions for his district.

In September, 1878, he married Miss Emma E. Dyer of Portland, and has two children, a girl and a boy.

Caleb Alexander Page was born in Burlington, May 20, 1848. In the autumn following graduation he taught as principal of the Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg, a position which he occupied for three years. He then became principal of the High School at Calais, where he remained until the spring of 1879, when he was compelled to resign by reason of poor health. He taught subsequently the High School at Groton, Mass., and in 1882 was elected principal of Leicester Academy, Leicester, Mass.

He married in 1874 Miss Susan C. Souther.

Roland Marcy Peck was born in Ellsworth, Oct. 21, 1849. In his Senior year he was prostrated by a severe and prolonged disease, from which he has never sufficiently recovered since graduation to admit of his engaging in any active occupation. He lives at Ellsworth.

John Bakeman Redman was born in Brooksville, June 11, 1848. The year following graduation he was principal of the Bluehill Academy at Bluehill. He then began the study of law with Hon. Arno Wiswell (1843) of Ellsworth, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1873; he opened an office in Ellsworth, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been a member of the superintending school committee in that city, and was for three years supervisor of schools. He is now one of the trustees of Bluehill Academy. In April, 1876, he was elected city solicitor, and he was a delegate at large from the State of Maine to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880. In May, 1881, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of Ellsworth, which position he now holds.

Erastus Fulton Redman was born in Brooksville, June 10, 1849. Immediately after graduation he became junior member of the firm of E. Redman & Son, dealers in long and short lumber in Ellsworth, where he has since been actively engaged in business.

James Arthur Roberts was born in Waterboro', March 8, 1847. The year following graduation he taught in Maine; he then became

principal of public school No. 20, in Buffalo, N. Y., where he taught five years. During the last three years of his teaching at Buffalo he also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1875. He settled in Buffalo and immediately began the practice of his profession, becoming a member of the firm of Kennedy (1869), Roberts (1870) & Meads (1870). In 1879 and 1880 he was a member of the New York Assembly.

In June, 1871, he married Miss Minnie Pineo of Calais, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

William Edward Spear was born in Rockland, Jan. 2, 1847. Immediately after graduation he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he pursued the regular course, graduating in 1873. He was for three years pastor of the Congregational Church in Dunbarton, N. H., when he resigned and spent about two years in travel in Europe. On his return he began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in Maine, and subsequently to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass. He then settled at Boston, Mass., where he has since engaged in the practice of law.

He married in 1879, and had one child which died in 1881.

Davis True Timberlake was born in Livermore, Nov. 21, 1844. He adopted the profession of teaching, and has been continuously employed since graduation as principal of high schools and academies at Wilton, Hampden, Clinton, West Waterville, Dexter, and Bethel, and at Colebrook, N. H.

Charles Turner Torrey was born in North Yarmouth, Dec. 21, 1845. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1873 received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He settled at Naples and subsequently removed to Yarmouth, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Edward Burbank Weston was born in Auburn, July 31, 1846. Since graduation he has taught two years: one year at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill., and one year at Highland Hall, Highland Park, Ill. Adopting the profession of medicine, he studied at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in 1873. He is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Highland Park.

He married June 9, 1874, Miss Alice J. Brett of Farmington, and has one daughter.

Alonzo Garcelon Whitman was born in Auburn, Sept. 7, 1842. After graduation he was for four years a teacher in the English High School in Boston, Mass. In the spring of 1875 he accepted a temporary appointment as instructor in botany in Bowdoin College. In the autumn of that year he was elected principal of the High School, Melrose, Mass., a position which he has held to the present time. He pursued the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but has never practised. He published in 1872 a volume entitled "Notes on Mineralogy."

He married Miss Florence Mary Goss in 1878.

Edwin Cox Woodward was born in Damariscotta, Aug. 1, 1849. He has taught most of the time since graduation, taking meantime in 1875 a special course in chemistry in the laboratory of Bowdoin College. He is now employed as assayer for the sampling works at Sierra City, New Mexico.

1871.

Kingsbury Bachelder was born in Prospect, Oct. 27, 1841. After graduation he taught for one year in the High School at Auburn. Continuing his studies for another year, he was elected in 1873 principal of the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, which position he occupied until 1881, when he entered the Theological School of Bates College.

He married June 27, 1880, Miss M. Augusta Wade of Dover.

Oscar Lewis Billings was born in Fayette, Feb. 1, 1845. He engaged in teaching after graduation, and was principal of the High School in Skowhegan. Diligent inquiry has failed to discover his present residence and occupation.

James Franklin Chaney was born in Clinton, Feb. 22, 1845. For a short time after graduation he was engaged in the manufacturing business in Brunswick as a member of the firm of Colby & Chaney. He then removed to the West, and is now in business in Leadville, Col.

Charles Edwin Clark was born in Auburn, July 8, 1850. After graduation studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, being graduated at that institution in 1877. Is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is now settled in Boston in the practice of his profession.

Edmund Chase Cole was born in Milton Plantation, Oct. 5, 1845. Nothing can be reported of him since 1872, when he was principal of the High School in Warren, N. H.

Newton Freeman Curtis was born in Hampden, July 13, 1849. After graduation he taught in the High School at Franklin, N. H., from September, 1871, to March, 1872. Studied medicine at the Medical School of Maine, the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he was graduated in 1874. He was appointed assistant physician and surgeon to house staff of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, October, 1873; resident physician and surgeon at the same hospital in April, 1874; and received the hospital diploma in April, 1875. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in New York City, May, 1875, and in July of the same year was appointed visiting physician of the Northwestern Dispensary. He removed to White Plains, N. Y., in May, 1876, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine.

He married May 1, 1879, Miss Gertrude J. Prud'homme, and has a son and a daughter.

Edgar Foster Davis was born in East Machias, April 17, 1851. He was principal of the Thomaston High School from 1871 to 1873; taught in the De Garmo Institute, Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1873 and 1874; and at the Central High School, Middletown, Conn., from 1874 to 1876. He studied theology at the Yale Theological School from 1876 to 1878. Was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Perry, Aug. 8, 1878, and dismissed by council, June 3, 1879. After supplying the Congregational Church in Calais for September and October, 1879, he was settled over the Congregational Church in St. Stephen, New Brunswick. In 1881 he received a call to the Congregational Church in Gardiner, where he is now settled.

He married in 1874 Miss Elmira S. Talbot, daughter of Hon. S. H. Talbot of East Machias, and has two daughters.

William Sawyer Dennett was born in Bangor, March 1, 1849. After graduation studied medicine at Bowdoin College and the Harvard Medical School, graduating at the latter institution in 1874. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, Mass., devoting his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Sylvanus Otis Hussey was born in South Newburg, July 31, 1844. Taught one term of the High School at East Dixmont, in the fall of

1873. He died Dec. 20, 1873, of consumption, the result of a severe cold contracted soon after leaving college

He was married Aug. 2, 1871, to Miss Agnes M. Whitney, who survived him only about one year. They had one child, a son.

Edwin Howard Lord was born in Springvale, June 1, 1850. The two years following graduation he taught at Richmond as principal of the High School; during the next seven years was submaster of the High School of Lowell, Mass., and is now master of the High School in Lawrence, Mass. He received the degree of Ph. D. in physics from Harvard University.

He was married in July, 1873, to Miss Addie M. Decker of Brunswick, who died in October of the same year; in November, 1877, he was married to Miss Julia Swift Bennett of Lowell, and has one daughter.

William Palmer Melcher was born in Brunswick, April 10, 1848. The three years following graduation he taught in Pike, N. Y. He then studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1876. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Pemberton, N. J.

Edward Page Mitchell was born in Bath, March 24, 1852. Immediately after graduation he engaged in journalism, and was connected at different times with the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the Lewiston *Journal;* he subsequently removed to New York City and became a member of the editorial corps of the *Sun*.

He was married Oct 29, 1874, to Miss Annie S. Welch of Bath, and has one son.

Alfred Johnson Monroe was born in Belfast, Oct. 2, 1849. After graduation he entered upon the study of law at Baltimore, Md. He died of consumption on the 3d of January, 1875, at Pau, France, whither he had gone some time before in search of health.

William Sullivan Pattee was born in Jackson, March 10, 1849. The year following graduation he taught in Brunswick as principal of graded schools, and during the next two years was professor of natural science in Lake Forest University at Lake Forest, Ill.; he then taught four years in Northfield, Minn., was superintendent of public schools, and began the practice of law in the latter place July 1, 1878, where he has held the position of city attorney.

He was married to Miss Julia E. Tuttle, Nov. 30, 1871, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Vernon Dana Price was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7, 1848. Immediately after graduation he settled in Louisville, Ky., where he is a member of the firm of Price & Lucas, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in cider, cider vinegar, etc.

He was married Aug. 1, 1877, to Mary E. Cramblitt, of Des Moines, Iowa, and has one child, a daughter.

Charles Lord Shepard was born in Bangor, Oct. 1, 1847. He is chief clerk in the quartermaster's department, United States army, at Helena, Montana Territory.

Augustine Simmons was born in Topsham, Feb. 20, 1849. Was principal of Anson Academy four years, of Fryeburg Academy one year, and of Fairfield High School three years; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, since which time he has been editor of the Fairfield *Journal* one year and is now practising law in North Anson.

He was married Nov. 22, 1872, to Miss Alice P. Gahan of North Anson.

Everett Schermerhorn Stackpole was born in Durham, June 11, 1850. After graduation taught one year in Washington Academy, East Machias, and three years in the High School at Bloomfield, N. J.; then entered the theological department of Boston University, where he was graduated in 1878, and at once entered the Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference. He is now settled in Deering.

He was married Aug. 20, 1878, to Miss Lizzie A. Blake, and has one child, a son.

Wallace Rowell White was born in Dixfield, Oct. 17, 1849. He chose the profession of law and studied at the University of Michigan and at Winthrop, where he subsequently settled and entered upon practice. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed United States district attorney for Washington Territory.

1872.

John Getchell Abbot was born in Windsor, April 17, 1848. After graduation he studied law in the office of Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, and was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1873, and in 1876 to the

Suffolk bar at Boston, Mass., where he has since resided in the practice of his profession. In the winter of 1873–4 he visited Cuba as a newspaper correspondent. In 1874–5 he edited the *Maine Democrat* and *Daily Times* at Biddeford. In 1874 he published an extended paper on prohibition in Maine, and in 1876 a full account of the Centennial Exhibition.

James Bigelow Atwood was born in St Albans, Jan. 10, 1846. For seven years after graduation he was constantly engaged in teaching, holding in succession the positions of principal of the North Anson Academy at North Anson, of the Derby Academy at Hingham, Mass., and of the high schools of Saugus, Stoughton, and Oxford, all of Massachusetts. During the past three years he has lived in St. Albans, where he has been occupied in farming, teaching, and supervision of the public schools of that place.

He married in 1872 Miss Abbie Z. Lord of Skowhegan, and has two children, a daughter and a son.

Charles Bemis Benson was born at North Paris, Feb. 27, 1846. After completing his college course he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession at North Paris.

Warren Franklin Bickford was born at Newburg, Jan. 30, 1842. For a short time after graduation taught at Bristol Mills. He then studied for the ministry in the Bangor Theological Seminary from 1874 to 1876, and in the latter year was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church at Winthrop. In September, 1880, he resigned and entered the service of the American Home Missionary Society, and is now laboring in Breckenridge, Col.

In 1872 he married Miss Sarah Wilder of Dixmont, and has one daughter.

Marcellus Coggan was born at Bristol, Sept. 6, 1847. In the autumn after graduation he was elected principal of the Nichols Academy in Dudley, Mass., a position which he continued to fill for seven years, resigning at the close of the school year in 1879. In the fall of that year he began the study of law in Boston, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass., Feb. 3, 1881. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, with his residence in Malden, Mass. While in Dudley he was for three years a member of the school board of that town, and at present is chairman of the school board of the city of Malden.

He married Nov. 26, 1872, Miss Luella B. Robbins of Bristol, and has one child, a boy.

George Henry Cummings was born in Portland, April 6, 1850. After graduation he studied medicine in the Medical School of Maine during the years 1873 and 1874, taking the degree of M. D. in 1875 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland, and in 1880 was chosen city physician.

He married June 11, 1879, Miss Anda C. Otis of Brunswick.

Frederick George Dow was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Aug. 24, 1851. After graduation he taught a short time in Norwalk, Conn., and then pursued his professional studies in the Columbia Law School, New York City, from which he was graduated in May, 1875, with the degree of LL. B. Is now engaged in the practice of law in New York.

He married Oct. 4, 1876, Miss Emily Schlesinger of College Point, Long Island. He has one child, a son.

John Sumner Frost was born in Springvale, April 7, 1851. After graduation he became principal of the High School at Thomaston, where he remained five years. In the fall of 1877 he was elected principal of the Northbridge High School in Whitinsville, Mass., but was compelled by reason of poor health to resign the position in the spring of 1879. In the fall of 1881 he accepted a temporary appointment as head classical assistant in the High School of Lawrence, Mass., and since the close of his service there he has been teaching in Springvale.

In the autumn of 1877 he married Miss Althea L. Brackett of Chelsea, Mass.

Samuel Lane Gross was born in Brunswick, Nov. 18, 1846. For two years after graduation he taught in Norwalk, Conn. He studied law from 1874 to 1876 at the Columbia College Law School, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1876, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since that time in New York City.

Herbert Harris was born in East Machias, Dec. 17, 1846. After graduation he adopted the profession of music and studied in Boston, Mass., most of the time until July, 1878. He taught several years in East Machias and in 1880 removed to Boston, where he has since been engaged as organist, composer, and teacher of music.

Herbert Milton Heath was born in Gardiner, Aug. 27, 1853. For a short time after graduating he taught the Limerick Academy, and from March, 1873, to July, 1876, was principal of the Washington Academy, East Machias. He was admitted to the bar of Kennebec County in the August term, 1876, and immediately settled in Augusta, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. He was assistant secretary of the Senate of Maine from 1870 to 1873. Sept. 13, 1879, he was elected county attorney of Kennebec County.

He married Aug. 27, 1876, Miss Laura S. Gardner of East Machias, and has a daughter.

Walton Olney Hooker was born in Gardiner, April 17, 1849. After completing his college course he entered at once upon his chosen pursuit of a sea-faring life, shipping as a common seaman. Having won the complete confidence of his employers, he rose rapidly, and soon became master of the ship "Henry Moses" of Bath. He was attacked by small-pox and died in Rio Janeiro, August, 1878.

Weston Lewis was born in Pittston, Dec. 26, 1850. The three years following graduation was principal of the High School, Gardiner. Since that time has been treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution, and has held various offices in connection with the city government and the school committee of Gardiner.

He married Oct. 18, 1876, Miss Eleanor W. Partridge, and has one child.

Simeon Pease Meads was born in Limington, Jan. 11, 1849. He taught for several years after graduation, and then pursued the study of theology at the Theological School of Bates College. He is established at Oakland, Cal.

Jehiel Simmons Richards was born in Bristol, Aug. 1, 1847. The two years following graduation he was principal of the High School at Calais. He then entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he pursued the regular course of study and was graduated in the summer of 1877. June 23, 1877, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Dexter, where he remained until July 12, 1880. On July 22, 1880, he became acting pastor of the Congregational churches at Waterford and North Waterford, where he is now laboring. Was for two years supervisor of schools at Dexter, and at present holds the same office in Waterford.

He married July 8, 1874, Miss Hattie Otis Barker of Brunswick, and has a son and a daughter.

Freeman Alonzo Ricker was born in Ossipee, N. H., Oct. 13, 1849. Precarious health, from which he suffered during the latter part of his college course, prevented him after graduation from engaging actively and continuously in business. He spent considerable time in the Adirondacks region, seeking to establish his health, but without success. He died at Martin's, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1877.

He married Nov 20, 1873, Miss Virginia Houghton of Bath.

Osgood Wyman Rogers was born in Brunswick, Feb. 8, 1840. During the year following graduation he taught at Bluehill and Hampden. In August, 1873, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, graduating in June, 1876. He was settled several years in Farmington, and is now pastor of the Congregational Church in Bridgton.

He married Aug. 1, 1872, Miss M. A. Evans, and has two children.

George Melville Seiders was born in Union, Jan. 15, 1844. The two years immediately following graduation he was principal of the Greeley Institute, Cumberland Centre. He was then submaster of the High School at Waltham, Mass., for one year, resigning to accept a professorship in the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, Conn., where he remained one year. In July, 1876, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in October, 1878, and is now engaged in practice in Portland. In 1877 he was elected to represent Yarmouth and North Yarmouth in the Maine Legislature.

In November, 1874, he married Miss Clarice S. Hayes of North Yarmouth, and has two daughters.

William Cummings Shannon was born in Loudon, N. H., May 8, 1851. He entered immediately upon the study of medicine after leaving college. He studied at the Portland School for Medical Instruction at Bowdoin College, and at the Bellevue Hospital College of New York, from which latter institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1874. He was immediately appointed ambulance surgeon of Bellevue Hospital for one year; at the expiration of this term of service he passed an examination and received a commission as assistant surgeon of the United States army. His army life has been spent at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Fort Clark, Texas (where he remained five years, after which he spent a six-months' leave of absence in the hospitals of New York City), Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, and Fort Thornbury, Utah, where he is at present.

Frank Wood Spaulding was born in Bingham, April 29, 1844. Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, Feb. 16, 1875. He was for a few months assistant physician in the New York City lunatic asylum for females. He returned to Bingham in June, 1875, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine until October, 1876, when he went to Brattleboro', Vt., being appointed assistant physician in the insane asylum of that State. He remained there until December, 1877, when he removed to Epping, N. H., where he has since resided, being engaged in the general practice of his profession, and also as associate physician to the Rockingham County house of correction, insane asylum, and almshouse.

He married Oct. 20, 1880, Miss Abby T. Stearns of Epping.

George Webber Stone was born in Livermore Falls, Jan. 7, 1849. After completing his college studies he returned to his native place, where engaged in farming he has continued to reside till the present time.

George Mason Whitaker was born in Southbridge, Mass., July 30, 1851. During his college course he was instrumental in planning and starting the college paper, the *Bowdoin Orient*. After graduation he became editor of the Southbridge *Journal*, which paper he subsequently purchased and of which he is still editor and proprietor. He afterward established the *Temple Star*, a Temple of Honor journal, which is now in its eighth year.

He married in 1872 Miss Allie E. Weld of Southbridge, and has two daughters.

Harold Wilder was born in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1850. He adopted the profession of teaching, studied for some time in Leipzig, Germany, and is settled at Barre, Mass.

He is married and has one child.

1873.

Loren Foster Berry was born in Leeds, March 31, 1847. The year following graduation he was principal of the High School in Brunswick. In the fall of 1874 he entered the Yale Theological School, and on graduating in 1877 he was immediately settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Plantsville, Conn.

He married in 1878 Miss S. Louisa Coy, for two years teacher of mathematics in Smith College, and has one child.

William Augustine Blake was born in Bangor, July 4, 1851. He chose the profession of law and pursued the study at the Boston University, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the spring of 1875, and shortly after was admitted to the bar in Bangor. After a brief sickness, terminating in inflammation of the bowels, he died at his home in Bangor, Nov. 25, 1875. A Bangor paper in a notice of his death used these words: "He was a young man of few pretensions, but of true merit and solid worth; and it was the recognition of these characteristics which won for him such universal esteem and friendship." The "William A. Blake" scholarship was established in the college in memory of him by his mother, Mrs. Noah Woods of Bangor.

Albert Joel Boardman was born in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, Feb. 6, 1852. He has been engaged in business in the West since graduation, his present residence being Minneapolis, Minn.

James McLellan Boothby was born in Newfield, Dec. 7, 1851. After graduation he adopted the medical profession and immediately began the preparatory study, taking one course of lectures in the Medical School of Maine and two years' lectures at the Detroit Medical College, graduating at the latter institution in March, 1876. He then settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Hervey Wilfred Chapman was born in Bethel, Oct. 15, 1850. He taught one year at Kennebunk and two years at Brunswick, and in 1876 entered upon theological study at the Yale Divinity School. After completing his theological studies the precarious condition of his health prevented his entering upon the active work of the ministry, and he went to California in the hope that his health might be reestablished in a more favorable climate. His present address is Newhall, Cal.

Nathan Dane Appleton Clark was born in Alfred, April 15, 1852. After graduation he pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland until the summer of 1875. Being then admitted to the bar he removed to Lynn, Mass., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Edwin James Cram was born in East Parsonfield, Oct. 17, 1846. He taught for several years after graduation, most of the time as prin-

cipal of the High School at Kennebunk. He has recently entered upon the study of law, reading in the office of Strout, Gage & Strout of Portland.

JOHN ARTHUR CRAM was born in East Parsonfield, July 10, 1848. He engaged in teaching after graduation. Prostrated by an attack of brain fever, he died at his home in Parsonfield, July, 1874.

"Cram's college course was characterized by the highest degree of integrity and virtue. He took a prominent part in sporting matters, being one of the best of the last crew Bowdoin sent to the intercollegiate regatta. The fame which he had gained as a contortionist rendered him known in all parts of the State, and many who knew him only by his public acts will be sorry to learn of his decease." — *Bowdoin Orient*, Oct. 14, 1874.

AUGUSTUS LUTHER CROCKER was born in Paris Hill, May 4, 1850. After graduation he spent a year and a half in a post-graduate course of study in mechanical engineering, at Bowdoin College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then became connected with the Springfield Iron Company, manufacturers of railroad iron in Springfield, Ill. In 1881 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he united in establishing the business house of Crocker & Pell, founders and machinists and mechanical engineers.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN DEERING was born in Augusta, Nov. 19, 1850. He went to Europe shortly after graduation, studied for two or three years in the University of Berlin, and in 1876 went to France and established himself in Paris, where he has since remained, meeting with success as a teacher of the English language for some time and more recently being engaged in business.

ISAAC LUTHER ELDER was born in East Windham, July 27, 1847. For a short time following graduation he taught in the High School at Orrington Corner, and in the spring of 1874 went to Hampden as principal of the Hampden Academy, where he continued through the school year of 1875. In the mean time he had pursued a course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar in Portland at the October term, 1875. On June 1, 1876, he opened an office in Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

He married Oct. 31, 1875, Miss Georgie A. Starbird of Falmouth, and has a daughter.

JOHN FREDERICK ELLIOT was born in Auburn, April 15, 1850. The year after graduation he was teacher of mathematics and sciences in Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. During the two following years, 1874 to 1876, he was principal of the High School in Winchendon, Mass., and in 1876 he became principal of the High School in Hyde Park, Mass., which position he still occupies.

ALBERT CUSHMAN FAIRBANKS was born in Augusta, Aug. 21, 1850. After completing his college course he entered upon a course of professional study in music at the Boston Conservatory. In 1876 he became a member of the Boston College of Music, but his health failed and he died at his home in Augusta, May 17, 1877. A carefully collected and preserved herbarium, made during his college course, has been presented to the college by his mother.

WILLIAM GREEN FASSETT was born in Bath, Sept. 25, 1850 He studied law in the office of Butler (1845) & Libby (1864) of Portland, and in 1878 was admitted to the Cumberland bar He remained in Portland one year in the practice of his profession, when he went to Denver, Col., seeking relief from pulmonary trouble, and after regaining his health in a measure resumed the practice of his profession in that city.

FRANK ASTLEY FLOYD was born in Saco, May 31, 1848. The year after graduation he was principal of the High School in Brewer. In the fall of 1874 he began the study of law in Bangor, and in 1876 having been admitted to the bar he opened an office in Bangor, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession His residence is in Brewer, where he has been a member of the superintending school committee and subsequently supervisor of schools.

He was married July 28, 1875, to Miss Laura A. Nason, daughter of Dr. Chas. B. Nason (M. D. Medical School of Maine, 1847), and has two children, a daughter and a son.

ROYAL ERASTUS GOULD was born in Biddeford, Feb. 8, 1851. For some time after graduation taught in free high schools in the State of Connecticut. He studied law in Biddeford during 1874 and 1875, and was admitted to the York County bar in 1878. Since 1878 he has been principal of the grammar school in Biddeford, and he has also been a member of the superintending school committee of that city.

FRANCIS MARCH HATCH was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 7, 1852. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the

office of his father, Hon. Albert R. Hatch (1837), and having been admitted to the Rockingham County bar, removed in 1877 to the Sandwich Islands and opened a law office in Honolulu.

Addison Emery Herrick was born in Greenwood, June 24, 1847. The three years following graduation he taught in the Abbott Family School at Farmington. In the autumn of 1877 he was elected principal of the Bluehill Academy at Bluehill, which position he occupied three years. In the mean time he had studied law in Bethel and had been admitted to the Oxford bar at the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1877. In July, 1881, he formed a partnership with Hon. Enoch Foster of Bethel under the firm name of Foster & Herrick, and has since been engaged in the practice of law in that town.

He married in June, 1882, Miss Mary D. Chase of Bluehill.

Horace Barrows Hill was born in Harrison, June 29, 1851. After graduation he was associated with Thomas Kneeland (1874) in charge of the academy at South Berwick, for two years beginning in the autumn of 1874; and during the school year of 1876–77 he was principal of the Hampton Academy at Hampton, N. H. He then began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. E. H. Hill of Lewiston, continuing his preparation in the Medical School of Maine and the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated in the class of 1880. April 12, 1881, he was appointed to the position of assistant superintendent in the Maine hospital for the insane at Augusta.

George Evans Hughes was born in Bath, Jan. 19, 1851. He is principal of the High School at Bath, where he has been ever since his graduation.

Alfred Greeley Ladd was born in Portland, April 2, 1851. He taught for several years after completing his college course, pursuing his medical studies in the mean time at the Bowdoin Medical School, and serving for one year as director of the college gymnasium. He received the degree of M. D. from the college in 1878, and the following year was house pupil at the Maine General Hospital. He began the practice of his profession at Pepperell, Mass., but after a few months removed to Philadelphia, where he is now settled.

He married Aug. 1, 1882, Miss Jessie M. Sweat of Brownfield.

John Nathaniel Lowell was born in South Newburg, Sept. 20, 1846. In the autumn of 1873 he entered the Andover Theological

Seminary, where he remained one year. After preaching one year he resumed his theological studies at the Yale Divinity School, and was graduated in 1877. He was ordained Nov. 22, 1877, pastor of the Congregational Church in Milton, N. H., and was installed October, 1880, over the West Congregational Church in Haverhill, Mass., where he is now settled.

He married July 5, 1877, Miss Hattie B. Richardson of Rowley, Mass.

Augustus Freedom Moulton was born in Jay, May 1, 1848. The year immediately following graduation he was tutor of mathematics in Bowdoin College. In the summer of 1874 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1876. He has always retained his residence in Scarboro', but follows the practice of his profession in Portland. He has held various offices of responsibility in Scarboro', including those of town agent and member of the superintending school committee, and he was elected by that town in 1878 and re-elected in 1879 as a member of the House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature.

George Sewall Mower was born in Greene, April 20, 1853. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law at Newberry, S. C., and on April 5, 1878, had been admitted to practise in all the courts of the State and in the district and circuit courts of the United States. He held for two terms the office of warden of the town of Newberry, and for several years has been a member of the county board of school examiners for Newberry County. In 1874 he was a candidate for the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

He married June 13, 1876, Miss Fannie D. Jones, and has a daughter and a son.

William Gilman Reed was born in Dresden, March 31, 1849. He taught, after completing his college course, at South Deerfield and at Orange, Mass. He pursued his professional studies in the Medical School of the college, where he was graduated in 1878. Beginning practice at Martha's Vineyard, he afterwards removed to North Brookfield and then to Starbridge, Mass., where he is now settled.

Albert Francis Richardson was born in Sebago, July 2, 1841. After graduation he became principal of the High School in Bridgton, which position he has held uninterruptedly to the present time. For

several years he has been a member of the school committee of Sebago, and also one of the selectmen of the same town; he is at present one of the superintending school committee of Bridgton.

He married Nov. 27, 1873, Miss Emma F. Tolman of Harrison, and has one daughter.

Daniel Arthur Robinson was born in East Orrington, June 22, 1850. The year following graduation he was principal of the High Schools in Orrington and Hampden. From June, 1874, to January, 1876, he was principal of the Free High School in Brewer; and from the latter date to July, 1877, he was principal of the West Side grammar schools in Bangor. He was then appointed principal of all the grammar schools of Bangor, which position he held until the summer of 1878. In July, 1878, he began the study of medicine, and was graduated at the Medical School of Maine, June 2, 1881. During the three years of his attendance at the Medical School he was director of the gymnasium in Bowdoin College, and a part of the time was also instructor in mathematics. After his graduation in medicine he settled in Bangor, where he has since practised his profession.

He married July, 1881, Miss Lettie Harlow of Bangor.

Franklin Clement Robinson was born in East Orrington, April 21, 1852. In 1874, the year following graduation, he was appointed instructor in analytical chemistry and mineralogy in Bowdoin College, which position he occupied until Commencement, 1878, when he was elected to the Josiah Little professorship of natural science. In 1881 he was elected to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy, which position he fills at the present time. Since 1878 he has been a member of the superintending school committee of Brunswick.

He married Aug. 29, 1877, Miss Ella M. Tucker of Brunswick, and has one child, a son.

Cassander Cary Sampson was born in Harrison, Sept. 2, 1850. In March following graduation he became assistant teacher of the Nichols Academy at Dudley, Mass., where he remained until June, 1875. He then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he took the usual course of three years and graduated in 1878. During the first year of his ministry he preached in Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H. In October, 1879, he became acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Pembroke, N. H., and was ordained and installed as pastor of that church on May 18, 1881.

David William Snow was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1851. On Nov. 1, 1877, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland, where he continued until September of the following year; he then entered the Harvard Law School, remaining one year, and returning to Portland was admitted to the Cumberland bar in the fall of 1879. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Portland in partnership with Mr. F. C. Payson (1876).

Clarence Marshall Walker was born in Wilton, Oct. 11, 1847. He went immediately after graduation to California, and is principal and one of the proprietors of Oak Mound School at Napa City in that State. He was elected in 1879 superintendent of schools.

Frank Shepard Waterhouse was born in Portland, Sept. 7, 1853. The two years following graduation he studied law in the office of Hon. T. B. Reed (1860) in Portland. In September, 1875, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in June, 1876. Since that time he has resided in Portland, and engaged in the practice of his profession. For several years he has been assistant county attorney for Cumberland County.

Fred Eugene Whitney was born in Farmington, Nov. 26, 1850. He engaged in teaching after completing his college course, and was for several years connected with the Boston public schools. In 1878 he received an appointment as professor of English literature in the government school at Tokio, Japan. He remained in Japan for three years, when he returned to this country and entered upon the study of law.

Frederic Arthur Wilson was born in Orono, April 23, 1852. After graduation he taught for two years (1873–75) as principal of the Fryeburg Academy, and for four years (1875–79) as instructor in mathematics and natural sciences in the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy, Hallowell. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, graduating at that institution in June, 1882, and shortly after accepted an invitation to preach at Billerica, Mass.

Andrew Peters Wiswell was born in Ellsworth, July 11, 1852. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in Ellsworth, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of the Supreme Judicial

Court, 1875. He then opened an office in Ellsworth, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, holding also the office of judge of the municipal court for the county of Hancock.

He married Miss Emma Greene of Brunswick.

1874.

Albion Gilbert Bradstreet was born in North Bridgton, Jan. 30, 1852. After graduation he was for more than two years engaged in civil engineering in connection with the Maine Central and Eastern Railroads, and for more than a year was principal of the High School at Gardiner. He then began the study of law in Portland, and subsequently took a two-years' course at the Harvard Law School. He opened an office for the practice of law in Portland, with a branch office at Bridgton, and in 1879 was elected by Bridgton a representative in the Maine Legislature, and re-elected in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed acting general manager and chief engineer of the Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean Railroad Company, a large and important organization which is engaged in building a railroad in Mexico across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

George Milton Brock was born in Portland, Nov. 21, 1852. He has been living at his home in Portland since graduation, but his occupation is not reported.

Samuel Valentine Cole was born in Machiasport, Dec. 29, 1851. The autumn following graduation he was appointed tutor in rhetoric at Bowdoin College, where he remained one year. He then became principal of the classical department of the High School at Bath, which position he continued to hold until the summer of 1877, when he was appointed instructor in Latin in Bowdoin College. He continued as instructor in the college until 1881, in the fall of which year he accepted an appointment as teacher in the Greylock Classical Institute at South Williamstown, Mass.

He married in April, 1880, Miss Annie Talbot of East Machias.

Marshall Wheelock Davis was born in Milan, N. H., July 20, 1854. After graduation he spent three years (1875–78) in Europe, where he fitted himself for a teacher, and after his return he was for a short time principal of the High School in Roxbury, Mass.

Hannibal Hamlin Emery was born in Portland, Jan. 7, 1853. For a short time after graduation he taught at St. Augustine School in Topsham, and then began the study of law in the office of his

father, Hon. George F. Emery (1836), in Portland. In October, 1876, he entered the Boston University Law School, where he remained one year, and completing his studies in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1878. He did not practise his profession, but having settled in Boston, Mass., became the general business manager of the Boston *Post*. In 1881 he resigned this position and removed to Portland.

Elbridge Gerry, Jr., was born in Portland, Aug 18, 1853. He studied law after graduation and began practice in Portland. He subsequently removed to New York and became a member of the law firm of Voorhees, Morrison & Gerry. In 1881 he was appointed by Mayor Grace a member of the elevated-railroad commission of New York City.

Walter Temple Goodale was born in Saco, Sept. 7, 1851. After graduation he removed to Benicia, Cal., where he became teacher of Latin and Greek in St. Augustine College. He has been continuously connected with that institution to the present time, being appointed in 1879 head master.

Rotheus Augustus Gray was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 5, 1851. Mr. Gray had taken a professional course in medicine, and had received the degree of M. D. from the college before becoming a member of the academical department. After graduation he returned to California, his former home, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Burney Valley, Shasta County.

Frank Warren Hawthorne was born in Bath, July 1, 1852. He has been connected with his father in business at Bath ever since his graduation. In 1881 Governor Plaisted appointed him to a position on his staff.

Willard Roscoe Hemmenway was born in Wellington, March 4, 1850. After graduation he was for two years principal of the Greeley Institute at Cumberland Centre, and for one year principal of the High School at Minneapolis, Minn. In 1878 he removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he has been engaged in teaching to the present time. During the years 1878 to 1881 he also studied law in the leisure allowed him by his school work.

Ernest Sidney Hobbs was born in Saco, Oct. 1, 1850. Soon after graduation he accepted the position of superintendent of Leigh's

Mill at Boston Highlands, Mass., where he remained a short time and then removed to Selma, Ala. He has since been engaged in cotton manufacturing at that place.

Edward Otis Howard was born in Winslow, March 11, 1852. He taught after graduation, studied law, and settled in the practice of his profession at Kendall's Mills.

Charles Henry Hunter was born in Clinton, Feb. 6, 1853. The two years succeeding graduation he was principal of the Limerick Academy at Limerick. He then began the study of medicine in the Portland School for Medical Instruction and in the Medical School of Maine, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1878. He was then engaged for one year in the practice of medicine at Newport, at the close of which time he went abroad and continued his studies in medicine and surgery for three years, chiefly in Vienna and Berlin, returning in the spring of 1882.

He married Feb. 9, 1878, Miss Margaret Orr Stone of Brunswick.

Henry Johnson was born in Gardiner, June 25, 1855. He studied abroad, for three years after graduation, the Continental European languages, and on his return to this country was appointed in 1877 instructor in modern languages in the college. In 1881 he was made college professor of modern languages, librarian, and curator of the art collection. Through his efforts a good beginning was made toward a collection of casts of famous pieces of statuary for the college. In 1882 he was elected to the Longfellow chair of modern languages, and given a two-years' leave of absence to prosecute further his studies abroad.

He married in 1881 Miss Fannie M. Robinson of Thomaston.

Charles Frederic Kimball was born in Portland, July 31, 1854. The September after graduation he entered the law office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland, where he remained until October, 1875. He then removed to New York City and continued his studies in a private office, and also as a student in the Columbia Law School, at which institution he was graduated in May, 1876. From that time until Nov. 31, 1876, he was secretary for the board of judges of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa. He then removed to Chicago, Ill., which is now his home, and has been since November, 1876 engaged in the carriage business and one of the firm of C. P. Kimball & Co.

Levi Houghton Kimball was born in Bath, Feb. 23, 1853. After graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. William E. Payne (M. D 1838) of Bath, and from 1875 to 1877 was a member of the Medical School of Boston University in Boston, Mass. Attended lectures at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in the winter of 1877–78, and was regularly graduated both from that institution and from the Boston University School of Medicine. He then settled in Bath, where he has since remained in the active practice of medicine. In 1880 he was elected a member of the city government of Bath.

He married Sept. 21, 1876, Miss Elizabeth M. Payne of Bath.

Thomas Kneeland was born in Harrison, June 19, 1851. He taught for several years after graduation, being principal for some time of the academy at South Berwick. He then read law in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland, and removed thence to Minneapolis, Minn.

Ira Stephen Locke was born in Biddeford, Feb. 4, 1853. Immediately after graduation he began legal studies in the office of his brother, Hon. Joseph A. Locke (1865), of Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar at the term of the Supreme Judicial Court held in October, 1876. Ill-health prevented his entering upon the practice of law until January, 1880, when he formed a copartnership with his brother and is now actively engaged in his profession in Portland.

Daniel Ozro Smith Lowell was born in Denmark, April 13, 1851. The year following graduation he was principal of Gould's Academy at Bethel, and then began the study of medicine, graduating at the Medical School of Maine in June, 1877. In 1878 he became principal of the High School in Ellsworth, where he still continues, intending ultimately to practise medicine.

He married Dec. 2, 1878, Miss Emma W. Jordan of Skowhegan.

Edward Newton Merrill was born in Harmony, April 11, 1849. He studied law after graduation, and is established in practice at Skowhegan in the firm of Folsom & Merrill.

He married Nov. 2, 1876, Miss Anna A. Folsom of Skowhegan. One child, a boy, was born June 1, 1881, and died Jan. 26, 1882.

Harry Vane Moore was born in Limerick, July 6, 1854. In the winter following graduation he taught in Elliot; in the fall of 1875

the Free High School at Cole's Corner, Winterport; and in the school years of 1875–76 and 1876–77 the District High School in the "Upper Village" at Winterport. In the mean time he had studied law in the office of his father at Limerick, and was admitted to the York County bar at the January term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1878. In January, 1879, he removed to Berwick, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

He married May 4, 1882, Miss Emma Frances Nason of Great Falls, N. H.

William Henry Moulton was born in Portland, March 18, 1852. After graduation he engaged in business in Portland, and in 1875 united in establishing the firm of Woodbury & Moulton, bankers and brokers, in that city, of which firm he is the senior member.

He married Dec. 15, 1880, Miss Dora A. Deering of Portland.

Charles James Palmer was born in Kendall's Mills, Nov. 4, 1854. After graduating he entered, in September, 1875, the Protestant Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained one year. He then entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City, at which institution he was graduated in June, 1878. For a short time he acted as rector of St. John's Church, Bangor, and is now rector of the Episcopal Church at Lanesboro', Mass.

He married Jan. 19, 1881, Miss Helen M. Watson of Cambridge, who has since died leaving one child.

William Martin Payson was born in Westbrook, Aug. 18, 1852. In the autumn following graduation he began the study of law in the office of Strout & Holmes (1866), Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar at the October term, Supreme Judicial Court, 1876. He then opened an office in Portland for the practice of law, where he has since been engaged in his profession.

Arthur Lincoln Perry was born in Gardiner, March 10, 1851. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law at Augusta, and was admitted to the Kennebec bar at the August term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1875. He then opened an office in Gardiner, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

Horace Wiley Philbrook was born in Brunswick, June 24, 1852. After completing his college course he went to California, and has since been engaged in teaching in San Francisco, reading law also in the mean time.

Arba Horace Powers was born in Pittsfield, Dec. 8, 1850. He taught awhile after leaving college, studied law, and settled in Newport, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

He married Dec. 8, 1878, Miss Frances A. Shaw, and has one child.

Thomas Charles Simpson was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 21, 1852. After graduation he began the study of law and entered the Boston University Law School, at which institution he graduated in 1877; since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Newburyport. During the years 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the school committee of the city of Newburyport, and at present is a member of the board of aldermen of that city. He is also associate justice of the Newburyport police court.

Charles Edwin Smith was born in Monmouth, July 20, 1844. He went West after graduation, and has held the position of superintendent of schools in the following places: Bellevue, Iowa, from 1875 to 1878; Lyons, Iowa, from 1878 to 1880; Crookston, Minn., since 1880. He is also largely engaged in wheat raising.

He was married in 1878.

Charles Chesley Springer was born in Livermore, Nov. 4, 1852. After graduation he studied modern languages and political economy in Paris, France, and at the University of Leipzig, Germany; returning he held the position of instructor in modern languages at Bowdoin College for one year, 1876–77. He then engaged in the study of law, and in 1879–1880 was elected by the town of Yarmouth a member of the House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature. In 1880 he was secretary of the famous "Hale Investigating Committee," appointed to examine into the alleged attempt to falsify election returns.

George Bourne Wheeler was born in Kennebunkport, Aug. 1, 1853. The year following graduation he was principal of the High School in Newport, and in 1875–76 he was principal of the High School in Dennysville. In 1876, in connection with his brother F. K. Wheeler (1874), he became an editor and publisher of the *Merrimack Journal* at Franklin Falls, N. H., where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Bloomington, Ill.; he has since the latter date been editor of the Bloomington *Daily Leader*. During 1879 and 1880 he was a member of the board of education in Franklin Falls.

He married June 1, 1880, Miss Laura E. Crawford of Brunswick, and has one child, a daughter.

Frank Kingsbury Wheeler was born in Kennebunkport, Nov. 23, 1854. After graduation he taught for some time in Wells and in Kennebunkport. In 1876, in company with his brother George B. Wheeler (1874), he purchased the *Merrimack Journal*, published in Franklin Falls, N. H., of which paper they assumed editorial management on May 1 of that year. After conducting the *Journal* for some time he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he is now one of the editors and proprietors of the Bloomington *Daily Leader*.

Henry Gardiner White was born in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24, 1855. The two years following graduation he was principal of the High School in Gardiner. He then entered the law office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland, continuing his preparation the next year in the Boston University Law School. In 1878 he began the practice of his profession in Gardiner, where he still remains. In May, 1878, he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court a commissioner of judgments. From 1879 to 1880 he was a member and treasurer of the board of directors of Gardiner High School, and in 1880 was elected a member of the city council.

He married Oct. 24, 1878, Miss Alice Bradstreet, and has a son.

Henry Kirk White was born in Dresden, Feb. 8, 1849. For two years after graduation he was teacher of mathematics and natural science in the East Maine Conference Seminary in Bucksport. During the next three years he was principal of Washington Academy at East Machias, and at the close of that time he returned to his former position in the East Maine Conference Seminary, which he still occupies.

He married July 8, 1878, Miss Jennie C. Donnell of Alna.

1875.

Reuben Richard Baston was born in Bridgton, Feb. 18, 1850. He taught for a short time after graduation, and then entered upon the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. from the Medical School of the college in 1879. He took up his residence and began the practice of his profession in Cape Elizabeth, where he died of diphtheria, September, 1880.

He married Miss Lucy Ellen Edwards of Monmouth.

Frederic Orin Baston was born in Bridgton, Jan. 14, 1852. The year of his graduation from college he was superintendent of schools in Hiram, and the year following graduation taught as principal of the

High School in North Berwick. He then became principal of the High School in Natick, Mass., a position which he has occupied to the present time.

Charles Alvah Black was born in Paris, July 2, 1856. The first year after graduation he was principal of the academy at Paris Hill, and the second year was principal of the Liberal Institute at Norway. He then studied law in the office of his father, the late Judge Alvah Black (1845) of Paris Hill, and being admitted to the bar in September, 1878, he practised law with his father until the fall of 1879. He then resumed teaching, and during the years 1879 and 1880 was principal of the high schools in Oxford, Lisbon, North Norway, North Berwick, and Springvale. More recently he has taught the High School in Berwick, and the Lincoln Academy, Lincoln.

Seth May Carter was born in Winthrop, July 25, 1854. In the autumn following graduation he entered upon the study of law in Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1877. Since that time he has engaged in the practice of his profession in Lewiston, being connected with the firm of Frye (1850), Cotton (1865) & White.

He married Miss Mary A. Crosby of Auburn, and has two sons.

Charles Lorenzo Clark was born in Portland, April 16, 1853. The nine months following graduation he passed in Europe in the general study of practical engineering. After his return he practised engineering in New York City for a short time. In the fall of 1878 he was principal of the grammar school at Gorham, and in the spring of 1879 was a teacher in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1879 and 1880 he was instructor of mathematics in Cheltenham Academy at Shoemakertown, Pa , a position which he resigned to become, Feb. 1, 1880, an assistant of Mr. T. A. Edison at Menlo Park, N. J. He is now superintending the introduction of Edison's electric light in New York City.

He married Sept. 14, 1881, Miss Helen E. Sparrow of Portland.

George Croswell Cressey was born in Buxton, April 1, 1856. During the three years following graduation he was instructor in ancient languages in the High School, Bath, and also in the Alexander Institute at White Plains, N. Y. He subsequently pursued the study of Sanskrit and comparative philology for one year in the graduate department of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and for

one year in the University of Leipzig, Germany. On his return he was for a time instructor in metaphysics and ancient languages at the Park Institute, Chicago, Ill. In 1880 he accepted an appointment as professor of modern languages in Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., where he is teaching at the present time.

William John Curtis was born in Brunswick, Aug. 28, 1854. The autumn following graduation he became local editor of the *Daily Whig and Courier* of Bangor, which position he occupied until November, 1876, when he resigned to begin the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Penobscot County, April 28, 1878, and then removed to New York City, where he pursued a further course of study in a private office and in the Law School of Columbia College. Since May, 1879, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York.

He married June 13, 1881, Miss Angeline Sturtevant Riley of Boston, Mass.

William Augustus Deering was born in Harrison, June 17, 1849. The two years immediately following graduation he taught in the Gilmanton Academy at Gilmanton, N. H. In the fall of 1877 he became principal of the Essex Classical Institute at Essex, Vt., a position which he has filled with success to the present time.

He married Nov. 21, 1877, Miss Alice Cora Chapman of Bethel, and has a son.

George Newell Dorr was born in Centre Sandwich, N. H., Jan. 11, 1848. He is located at his native place, where he has been most of the time since graduation. He has taught at his home and elsewhere, but his present occupation is not reported.

Melville Augustus Floyd was born in Portland, Aug. 20, 1852. The September following graduation he entered upon the study of law in Portland, where he continued his studies until his admission to the Cumberland County bar at the January term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1878. He then opened an office in Portland, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1879 he was chosen a member of the Republican City Committee.

Edwin Herbert Hall was born in Gorham, Nov. 7, 1856. The first year after graduation he was principal of Gould's Academy in Bethel, and the second year of the High School in Brunswick. He

then began the study of physics and chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md , receiving the degree of Ph. D. from that institution in June, 1880. The ensuing year he was assistant in physics in that university, and in September, 1881, became instructor in physics in Harvard University. He has published several valuable articles on the action of magnetism on electric currents, in the *American Journal of Mathematics* and the *American Journal of Science and Arts*.

He married Aug. 31, 1882, Miss Carrie E. Bothum of New Haven, Conn.

William Edwin Hatch was born in Jeffersonville, Ga., June 8, 1852 He has been teaching since graduation, most of the time as principal of the High School at Branford, Conn. He has also been engaged meantime in the study of law, intending ultimately to practise that profession.

Benjamin Warren Hewes was born in Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 23, 1852. He taught for a time after graduation, and in 1876 began the study of law in the office of Humphrey (1848) & Appleton (1864) of Bangor. In 1879 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Danforth, Washington County.

He was married Aug. 24, 1879.

Charles William Hill was born in Biddeford, Sept. 19, 1847. He studied for the Congregational ministry at the Yale Divinity School, was graduated in 1878, and entered upon the pastoral work at Branford, Conn. This position he resigned in a year or two to engage in home-missionary work at the West, and is laboring under the American Home Missionary Society at Park City, Utah.

Walter Hamlin Holmes was born in Calais, June 23, 1853. He began the study of medicine immediately after graduation, studying for one year with Dr. Charles E. Swan (1844) of Calais. In September, 1876, he entered the second class of the Harvard Medical School, completing the examinations for the medical degree in the summer of 1878, holding the second rank in the class. Having passed successfully a competitive examination for the position of house officer at the Boston City Hospital, he was connected with that institution for eighteen months, — six months as medical externe and one year as house surgeon. He received the degree of M. D. after completing his term of hospital service, June, 1879. He settled in Waterbury, Conn.,

where a few months later he entered into a medical partnership with Dr. Gideon L. Platt. He is secretary of the New Haven County Medical Society, and has published a paper on "Fracture of Both Bones of the Leg" in the Annual Report of the Connecticut Medical Society for 1882.

He married April 6, 1881, Miss Medora C. Platt of Waterbury.

William G. Hunton was born in Readfield, Nov. 13, 1852. He is reported to be settled as a farmer in his native town, and is chronicled in the Maine State Register as supervisor of schools for the town.

Seth Leonard Larrabee was born in Scarboro', Jan. 22, 1855. After graduation he taught one year as instructor of ancient languages in Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vt. In 1876 he began the study of law in Portland, and having been admitted to the bar, April 10, 1878, he opened an office in Portland, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. On Sept. 8, 1879, he was elected register of probate for Cumberland County, to hold office four years from Jan. 1, 1880.

October, 1880, he married Lucretia B., daughter of Josiah Sturtevant, M. D., of Scarboro', and has a son.

David Maurice McPherson was born in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 11, 1852. The two years immediately following his graduation he was principal of Gould's Academy in Bethel. He was one year principal of the High School of Meredith, N. H., and two years of the Colebrook Academy, Colebrook, N. H. Since July, 1880, he has been employed in the railway mail service, and resides at Gorham, N. H.

He married June 22, 1882, Miss Lizzie E. Southworth of Portland.

George Fulton McQuillan was born in Naples, April 18, 1849. During the two years following graduation he taught high schools in various towns in the northern part of Cumberland County. He then began the study of law with Hon. Bion Bradbury (1830) of Portland, and was admitted to the bar, Oct. 26, 1879. He practised his profession one year in Casco, where during the year 1877-78 he had held the office of town clerk, and during the year 1878-79 that of supervisor of schools. In the fall of 1880 he removed to Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. On June 4, 1881, he was appointed judge-advocate-general on the staff of Governor Plaisted.

Wilson Nevens was born in Brunswick, Dec. 22, 1848. The winter after graduation he taught the district school at Lincoln Centre, and in the succeeding spring took charge of the academy at the same place. During the next year he was principal of the academy at North Bridgton. In May, 1876, he began the study of law in the office of Northend (1843) & Benjamin, in Salem, Mass.; and in September, 1879, he began the practice of his profession in Portland.

He married May 1, 1880, Miss Josephine S. Stone.

Ernest Henry Noyes was born in Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 21, 1853. During the fall and winter following graduation he was principal of the Barnard High School in Southampton, Mass. In September, 1876, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he studied until June, 1879, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution in June, 1880. In July, 1879, he became house officer in the City Hospital in Boston, Mass., and in 1880 was promoted to the position of house surgeon in that hospital.

Edward Sherburn Osgood was born in Shelburne, N. H., May 18, 1848. After graduation he adopted the profession of journalism, and having taken up his residence in Portland, he became city editor of the *Daily Eastern Argus*, a position which he still occupies.

He married Oct. 20, 1878, Miss Etta Haley of Fryeburg, and has one child, a daughter.

Frederic Blanchard Osgood was born in Fryeburg, Nov. 10, 1851. After graduation he was for a time principal of the High School in Lincolnville and the High School in Brownfield. He then began the study of law, and after admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of his profession in North Conway, N. H., where he is now settled. He has been supervisor of schools in North Conway, and has held various local offices.

Horace Reed Patten was born in Bath, Feb. 20, 1854. He chose the profession of law, and studied in the office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) of Portland. In the fall of 1876 he sailed for San Francisco, partly on account of his health. There, however, he was prostrated by a hemorrhage from the lungs, and after a short sickness died on the 28th of October.

Newland Morse Pettengill was born in Monmouth, March 24, 1851. He went to the West after graduation, and taught in several

places, being in 1877 district supervisor of schools in Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Ill. He studied law, and has established himself in practice in Memphis, Mo.

Orestes Pierce was born in Biddeford, June 5, 1853. After graduation he entered the Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Mass., where he remained one year, and during the next two years, 1876–78, he continued his studies in Boston, Mass. He was obliged by reason of failing health to take an extended trip in California and the West in 1878–79, and also in 1880–81, but is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston.

Woodbury Pulsifer was born in Auburn, May 13, 1855. After graduation he settled in Lewiston, and was appointed one of the official stenographers of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, a position which he still retains.

He married May 20, 1879, Miss Addie C. Pennell, and has one child, a daughter.

William Edgar Rice was born in Bath, May 12, 1852. He studied medicine at the Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and is settled in the practice of his profession in Bath. In 1880 he was elected to the position of city physician.

He married Nov. 26, 1879, Miss Kate Houghton of Bath.

Lincoln Albion Rogers was born in Topsham. The first year after graduation he was principal of the High School in Topsham, and he was then called to take charge of the High School in Castine, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was for two years a teacher in the Dearborn Seminary, and in 1881 he was elected principal of the New Britain Seminary in New Britain, Conn.

He married June 25, 1879, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Phineas Barnes (1829) of Portland.

Dudley Allen Sargent was born in Belfast, Sept. 28, 1849. In the autumn following graduation he entered the Yale Medical School, from which institution he graduated in January, 1878, and then took a special course of six months in New York. In the mean time he had been instructor in physical culture at Yale College, a position which he held until September, 1879. In the fall of 1878 he opened a hygienic institute in New York City, which he conducted

until the fall of 1879, when he accepted a position as professor of physical training and director of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard University, where he still remains. In August, 1879, he delivered a course of eighteen lectures before the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Association.

He married April 17, 1881, Miss Ella Fraser Ledyard of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parker Prince Simmons was born in Kingston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1852. During the two years following graduation he was principal of the High School in Mendon, Mass.; he then accepted the position of submaster of the High School in Lawrence, Mass., where he remained two and one half years. At the close of that time he became agent for Ginn & Heath of Boston, Mass., publishers of school and college text-books, and subsequently for Clark & Maynard, New York.

Myles Standish was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1851. He adopted the profession of medicine, and received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University in 1879. The following year he was house physician in the Carney Hospital, South Boston. For nearly two years he continued his studies on the Continent at Berlin and Vienna. He is settled in the practice of his profession in Cambridge, Mass.

Robert Given Stanwood was born in Brunswick, July 1, 1854. He taught after graduation, studied medicine in the Medical School of the college, and received the degree of M. D. in 1878. Without entering upon the practice of his profession, he accepted a position as principal of the High School at Waterbury, Conn., where he remained until 1880. Owing to an injury which seriously impaired his health he resigned his position in the High School, and is now engaged in business at Waterbury.

He married Miss Frances D. Bowker of Brunswick.

George Robinson Swasey was born in Standish, Jan. 8, 1854. In November following graduation he began the study of law in the office of his father at Standish. In October, 1879, he entered the Boston University Law School, Boston, Mass., and was graduated from that institution in June, 1878. On April 12, 1878, he was admitted to the Maine bar, and in the summer he was appointed tutor in the Boston University Law School, a position which he has held to the present time. In February, 1879, he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk

County, Mass., and has since been engaged in practice in Boston. He has assisted in the preparation of an American edition of "Benjamin on Sales."

William Sylvester Thompson was born in Newburyport, Mass., April 10, 1853. The three years following graduation he taught in South Thomaston, Waldoboro', and Boothbay. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Dartmouth Medical School, subsequently continuing his studies at the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, at which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D in 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Augusta and Hallowell.

He was married June 9, 1881.

Horace Roger True was born in Litchfield, May 21, 1851. He has been much interested in taxidermy, and has been employed in practising that art, and in teaching at Monson and Blanchard, since he left college. He is now residing at Greenville.

Francis Robbins Upton was born in Peabody, Mass., July 26, 1852. The two years following graduation he pursued special studies in the Green Scientific School at Princeton, N. J., where he received the degree of M. S. He then studied one year under Helmholtz in Berlin, Germany. On his return he became associated with Mr. T. A. Edison in the development of the electric light and other inventions, and has since resided at Menlo Park, N. J.

He married Sept. 16, 1879, Miss Elizabeth F. Perry of Brunswick, and has one child.

Frank Pierce Virgin was born in Rumford, Oct. 13, 1850. After graduation he studied medicine, received the degree of M. D., and settled in practice in Rochester, N. H.

He married Miss Annie Edgcomb of Great Falls, N. H., and has one child, a daughter.

Christopher Henry Wells was born in Great Falls, N. H., July 5, 1856. After graduation he began the study of law in Great Falls, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. He then united in forming a partnership under the firm name of Wells & Burleigh, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Great Falls. From 1875 to 1879 he was chairman of the school committee of that city, and is at the present time a member of the House of Representatives of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Albion Stinson Whitmore was born in Brunswick, Dec. 12, 1852. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the study of medicine, and attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine and one at Portland School for Medical Instruction. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which institution he was graduated on March 1, 1878. On May 1, 1878, he opened an office in Boston, Mass., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. During the first year of his practice he served as assistant to the surgeon in the out-patient department of the Boston City Hospital.

Samuel Warren Whitmore was born in Bowdoinham, April 21, 1853. During the two years following graduation he studied law in Yarmouth. In September, 1877, he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y., where he finished his preparation for the bar in May, 1878. He then settled in Albany, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

He married Miss L. M. Melcher of Brunswick.

Stephen Chalmers Whitmore was born in Bowdoinham, July 19, 1850. He entered upon the study of law after graduation, was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1876, and is settled in practice in Gardiner, where for two years he has been a member of the city government.

He married Sept. 11, 1879, Miss M. Estelle Guibord of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and has two children, a boy and a girl.

1876.

William Alden was born in Portland, Aug. 19, 1855. After graduation he began the study of medicine, graduating at the Medical School of Maine in June, 1879. He then became a partner with Dr. W. W. Greene of Portland, with whom he remained until January, 1880, when he opened an office at 666 Congress Street, Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Charles Sewall Andrews was born in Otisfield, Dec. 19, 1851. The autumn following graduation he became principal of the High School at Mankato, Minn., where he remained until the spring of 1877, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal. He then began the study of law with Judge M. C. Blake (1838) and in the Hastings College of Law, being a member of the first class to graduate at that institution, in 1881. He practised law for a short time in San Francisco, subse-

quently becoming clerk to Mayor Blake of that city, which position he occupies at the present time.

Tascus Atwood was born in Auburn, Feb. 8, 1854. After graduation he taught in Lubec, and in Hammonton, N. J. He then began the study of law in Auburn, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in May, 1879. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Auburn.

He married Aug. 13, 1878, Miss Helen E. Jameson of Lincoln, and has one child, a daughter.

Arlo Bates was born in East Machias, Dec. 16, 1850. After graduation he removed to Boston, Mass., and engaged in literary work. In January, 1878, he was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Republican Committee of Massachusetts, and editor of the *Broadside*, a fortnightly paper issued by the committee and devoted to civil-service reform. In August, 1880, he became editor in chief of the Boston *Courier*, which position he still occupies. He is the author of "Patty's Perversities," a novel in the Round Robin series, published in the summer of 1881, and of numerous magazine articles and poems.

He married Sept. 5, 1882, Miss Harriet L. Vose of Brunswick.

Collins Grant Burnham was born in Saco, May 9, 1854. The autumn following graduation he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, graduating at that institution in June, 1879. He was ordained Dec. 10, 1879, at Westfield, Vt., where he preached one year. In October, 1880, he became acting pastor of the Congregational Church at South Freeport, where he is still settled.

He married June 26, 1880, Miss S. Elizabeth Cole of Brunswick.

Charles Herbert Clark was born in Bangor, March 14, 1854. Taught at South Abington, Mass., Doylestown Seminary, Pa., and Amsterdam Academy, N. Y. During the year 1877–78 he was a student in the University of Berlin, Germany. After his return to this country he was for one year a student in the law office of Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855), Portland, and since September, 1881, he has been first assistant in the High School, Bath.

He married Dec. 31, 1878, Miss Anna L. Perry of Brunswick, who died in 1880. He has one child, a daughter. Aug. 2, 1882, he married Miss Kate West Tallman of Bath.

Osman Charles Evans was born in Milan, N. H., March 21, 1851. The two years following graduation he was principal of the High School at Pembroke. In the fall of 1879 he received an appointment in connection with the schools at Atlantic City, N. J., where he remained two years. At the end of that time he accepted a position as teacher of ancient and modern languages in Hillside Seminary, Norwalk, Conn.

He married June 30, 1880, Miss Philena N. Clark of Pembroke.

Oriville Clark Gordon was born in Chesterville, March, 1845. The winter following graduation he attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine in Brunswick, and was subsequently engaged in taking care of his father's farm and settling up his estate.

He married Dec. 18, 1879, Miss Louise Farnham of Waterville. He died at Chesterville, Jan. 13, 1880, of typhoid pneumonia, after a sickness of a few days only.

Howard Elijah Hall was born in Newcastle, Nov. 13, 1853. After graduation he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Lincoln County in the spring of 1880. Since his admission he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Damariscotta.

Charles Taylor Hawes was born in Bridgton, Aug. 16, 1854. After graduating he was principal of the high schools of Pembroke and Hiram, and also of Greeley Institute, Cumberland Centre. He was then for a time a student in the law office of N. (1858) & H. B. Cleaves, Portland. In September, 1879, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, at which institution he was graduated June 6, 1882.

Jere Merrill Hill was born in Buxton, Oct. 23, 1851. The two years following graduation he was principal of the High School at Limerick; since that time he has held a similar position at Dexter.

He married Dec. 2, 1879, Miss Mary C. Cressey of Bath.

Charles Davis Jameson was born in Bangor, July 2, 1855. For some time after graduation he was engaged in practice as a civil engineer in Bangor and in St. John, New Brunswick. In the winter of 1877–78 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and removed to Memphis, Tenn. Here he remained until the latter part of 1880, when he accepted the position of civil engineer on the Mexican Central Railroad, with headquarters at the City of Mexico.

Edward Hazen Kimball was born in Bath, Aug 24, 1854. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the office of C. W. Larrabee (1844) of Bath. After a year spent abroad he was admitted to the Sagadahoc bar in the spring of 1878. In the fall of that year he entered the Boston University Law School, where he was graduated in June, 1879. He then returned to Bath and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Frank Reed Kimball was born in Salem, July 10, 1853. After graduation he settled in business in Boston, Mass., where he has been interested in various enterprises. In 1882 he published a book entitled "Signs of the Times," which set forth the alleged historical and prophetical significance of the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

He married April 24, 1878, Miss Eleanor W. Brodhead of Boston, and has one child, a son.

John Samuel Leavitt, Jr., was born in Gorham, June 5, 1852. After graduation he settled in Gorham, where he is now engaged in the coal and hay business.

He married June 2, 1880, Miss Elizabeth Bertha Moore of Gorham.

John Gair Libby was born in Wells, Dec. 7, 1854. During the four years following graduation he taught in Gould's Academy, Bethel, in the High School, Princeton, in the academy at South Berwick, and in the High School at Richmond, occupying the latter position two years. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Dartmouth Medical School, but remained a short time only, leaving on account of poor health. He then removed to Auburndale, Mass., where he resumed his medical studies.

Walter Hastings Marrett was born in Standish, Oct. 28, 1851. For a few months after graduating he was principal of the High School at Yarmouth. In 1877 he purchased the college bookstore in Brunswick, which he carried on, at the same time attending lectures in the Medical School of Maine during 1878 and 1879. He then closed out his business in Brunswick and finished his medical studies in the Dartmouth Medical School. Since leaving the Medical School he has been employed as agent for different school-book publishing firms in Boston, Mass.

George Bartol Merrill was born in Cumberland, Nov. 15, 1854. After graduation he was employed as mechanical engineer at the pulp

mill in Yarmouth, and at the paper mill in Cumberland Mills, until the winter of 1878–79, when he accepted a similar position with the Forest Fibre Company of Berlin Falls, N. H. In the spring of 1881 he removed to Waterbury, Conn., and entered the office of Welton & Bennett, city engineers. In June, 1882, he became draughtsman in the employ of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company at Mount Morris, N. Y.

He married June 27, 1881, Mrs. Vina L. Loring of Freeport, Me.

John Adams Morrill was born in Auburn, June 3, 1855. The year succeeding graduation he was assistant in the High School in Auburn. He then began the study of law in Auburn and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar, Feb. 12, 1880. Since that date he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Auburn, in the firm of N. & J. A. Morrill.

Erwin Barrett Newcomb was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1855. The year following graduation he was employed in the shops of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at Chillicothe, Ohio. During the next year he was employed in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and in St. Louis, Mo.; he then returned to Cumberland Mills, where he has since been engaged as mechanical engineer in the paper mills of S. D. Warren & Co.

He married June 30, 1881, Miss Nellie S. Pennell of Cumberland Mills.

Arthur Taylor Parker was born in Chelsea, Mass., June 21, 1854. During the first four years following graduation he was in the employ of Parker & Carey, produce commission merchants of Boston, Mass. He was then for one year private secretary to F. R. Kimball (1876), and in the summer of 1882 he again became connected with the firm of Parker & Carey.

He married June 15, 1881, Miss Grace L. Wilson of Boston.

George Parsons, Jr, was born in Kennebunk, April 8, 1854. During the fall and winter following graduation he studied in a commercial college in Boston, Mass., and was subsequently for several years in the banking house of his uncle in New York City. He is now engaged in business in Cairo, Ill.

John Howard Payne was born in Bath, June 14, 1855. In the fall of 1876 he began the study of medicine in the Medical School of

Boston University, where he took the full course and graduated in June, 1879. He then began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he is now engaged in practice, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear.

He married Dec. 3, 1879, Miss Ernestine Houghton of Bath.

Franklin Conant Payson was born in Portland, Sept. 4, 1856. After graduation he began the study of law with Hon. W. L. Putnam (1855) in Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in April, 1878. In October, 1878, he opened an office in Portland for the practice of his profession, and in 1879 formed a partnership with D. W. Snow (1873) under the firm name of Snow & Payson.

Charles Albert Perry was born in Blanchard, April 11, 1852. He was principal of the High School at Orrington during the fall of 1876, and then entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he remained until June, 1878; the next year he studied in the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating at that institution in June, 1879. He was acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Windham, Vt., for about one year, and subsequently entered the Yale Theological Seminary for a year of advanced study.

George Franklin Pratt was born in Bangor, April 5, 1852. The two years following graduation he was principal of the High School in Brewer. He then entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in New York City, at which institution he graduated in June, 1881. During the summer of 1880 he supplied the pulpit of the Episcopal Church of Bangor, and after completing his theological studies he became rector of Grace Church, Bath, where he is still settled.

He married July 27, 1881, Miss Fannie D. Harlow of Brewer.

George Thomas Prince was born in Woburn, Mass., July 23, 1854. Immediately after graduation he was employed as engineer in the Boston Water Works in South Framingham, Mass., where he remained until the completion of the works. He then engaged in the insurance business in Brockton, Mass., until May, 1880, when he received an appointment in connection with the construction of water works in the towns of Towanda, Pa., and Owego, N. Y. In January, 1881, he was placed in charge of the office of the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad in Frankfort, Ind. In the fall of that year he was appointed chief engineer of the Burlington and Ohio River Railroad Company, with headquarters at Carlinsville, Ill., but in the spring of 1882 he was obliged by poor health to return East.

He married Jan. 27, 1879, Miss Carrie A. Mitchell of Brunswick, and has one child, a daughter.

Walter Augustine Robinson was born in East Orrington, Dec. 15, 1854. The year following graduation he was principal of Fryeburg Academy, Fryeburg In the spring of 1877 he became principal of the High School at Orange, Mass., where he remained three years. In November, 1880, he was appointed principal of Washington Academy in East Machias, and in the summer of 1881 he took charge of the High School in Franklin Falls, N. H., where he is also superintendent of schools.

He married Aug. 9, 1882, Miss Florence L. Warren of Fryeburg.

Allan Ellington Rogers was born in Ellsworth, April 23, 1855. After graduation he taught in Hampden until the winter of 1879, when he was elected professor of modern languages and military tactics in the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in Orono.

He married Nov. 25, 1880, Miss Mary F. Butler of Hampden.

William Henry Gulliver Rowe was born in Auburn, Feb. 20, 1853. After graduation he adopted the profession of medicine, and pursued his preparatory studies in the Medical School of Maine, the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, at which latter institution he graduated in March, 1880. In October following he began the practice of his profession at Cape Elizabeth Depot, succeeding to the practice of Dr. R. R. Baston (1875).

Alvah Horton Sabin was born in Norfolk, N. Y., April 9, 1851. In the fall of 1876 he was elected professor of chemistry and natural science in Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he resigned. In June, 1880, he was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, in Burlington, Vt.

He married July 8, 1878, Miss Julia A. Robinson of Bangor, who died Aug. 28, 1879. In October, 1880, he married Miss Mary Ellen Barden of Portage, Wis. He has one child, a son.

Alpheus Sanford was born in Attleboro', Mass., July 5, 1856. After graduation he began the study of law in Boston, Mass., and was admitted to the Suffolk County bar, Nov. 13, 1880. Since his

admission he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston.

Charles Sargent was born in Machias, Nov. 21, 1853. After graduation he began the study of law, which he continued in Portland and in Machias until his admission to the Washington County bar in January, 1879. Since that date he has practised his profession in Machias.

He married Dec. 20, 1880, Miss Ada M. Leland of Eastport.

Hardy Ropes Sewall was born in Newton, Mass., March 18, 1856. The fall after graduation he was employed in an engineer's office in Charlestown, Mass., and removed to Albany, N. Y., during the winter of 1877, when he entered the employ of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the American District Telephone Company. He was also employed by the National Associated Press of New York as reporter of legislative proceedings during the annual sessions of the State Legislature. He is now connected with the Commercial Telephone Company of Albany.

Oliver Crocker Stevens was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1855. In the fall of 1876 he entered the Boston University Law School, was graduated at that institution in June, 1879, and was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in the same month. He has since been engaged in practice in Boston.

Fred Milo Stimson was born in Waterville, March 17, 1855. Immediately after graduating he entered the firm of J. Stimson & Son, Auburn, where he remained until January, 1879, when he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad as travelling auditor. Early in the spring of 1880 he was appointed agent of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati elevator of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles Sumner Taylor was born in Newcastle, March 3, 1855. After graduation he taught for some time in Edgecomb. For the last three years he has been assistant in the High School at Goshen, Elkhart County, Ind.

William Gay Waitt was born in Pittston, Feb. 8, 1855. During the winter of 1876–77 he taught in North Boothbay. He had previously begun the study of law in Gardiner, and in January, 1878, he removed to Augusta, where he was admitted to the bar at the March

term, 1878. He was connected with Baker (1836) and Baker (1868) of Augusta in the practice of law until September, 1880, when he removed to Boston, Mass., where he has since practised his profession.

Charles Gardner Wheeler was born in Peabody, Mass., Sept. 21, 1855. After graduation he resided some time in Topsham, and assisted in the preparation of a history of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell. He was then for two years principal of the High School at Winchendon, Mass., and has since been engaged in literary work at Winchendon. He finished a volume of reference entitled "Who Wrote It?" an index to the authorship of the more famous works in ancient and modern literature, begun by his uncle, the late William A. Wheeler (1853) of the Boston Public Library. He has since finished and published "Familiar Allusions," a valuable hand-book of miscellaneous information.

John Henry White was born in Bowdoinham, Dec. 30, 1853. Since graduation he has been engaged in teaching, having had charge successively of schools in China, and in Somerset, Marshpee, and Townsend, Mass. He is now teaching in Townsend, where he is also superintendent of schools.

He married Nov. 14, 1877, Miss Clara Alma Blethen of Brunswick, and has had one child, who died in infancy.

Charles Augustus Whittemore was born in Lisbon, Dec. 4, 1850. For a short time after graduating he taught at Deer Isle, and was subsequently in the employ of the Portland Machine Works, Portland. He then went to Mechanic Falls, where he was connected with the Evans Rifle Company until September, 1878, when he removed to Michigan. He was then engaged as a mechanical engineer in different parts of the State, and in March, 1881, he established himself in business as a machinist at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Bion Wilson was born in Thomaston, April 21, 1855. After graduating he studied law in Augusta in the office of Hon. J. W. Bradbury (1825), and was admitted to the Kennebec bar in March, 1878. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Augusta, where he has since lived. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1880.

He married June 4, 1879, Miss Jennie M. Sweat of Brunswick.

Frank Vernon Wright was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1855. The year following graduation he pursued a post-graduate course of

study at Bowdoin College. He then began the study of law in Salem, Mass., in the office of Judge G. F. Choate (1843), and was admitted to the Essex bar in October, 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Salem. He is also private secretary to Judge Endicott of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

1877.

William Gerrish Beale was born in Winthrop, Sept 10, 1854. After graduation he taught for a short time in Indiana, and then became principal of the High School in Hyde Park, Ill., which position he retained until June, 1881. In the mean time he had pursued the study of law in Chicago, Ill., and was admitted to the bar on March 4, 1881. In July of that year he opened an office in Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

John Eliphaz Chapman was born in Bethel, July 14, 1853. After graduation he spent eight months in European travel, and on returning to this country he entered upon the study of law in the office of Strout & Holmes (1866) of Portland. He subsequently pursued his professional studies for one year, 1880–81, in the Harvard Law School, since which time he has been residing in Boston.

Charles Edwin Cobb was born in Auburn, Aug. 13, 1856. After graduation he became connected with the firm of J. F. Cobb & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Auburn, and on Dec. 1, 1881, was made a partner in that firm.

He married Dec. 24, 1878, Miss Annie C. Bradford of Auburn, and has one child, a daughter.

William Titcomb Cobb was born in Rockland, July 23, 1857. After graduation he studied two years at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, Germany. On his return he entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained until June, 1880. He was admitted to the Knox County bar in December, 1880. He did not practise his profession, but at once entered the partnership of Cobb, Wight & Co. of Rockland, where he has since been engaged in business.

Edgar Millard Cousins was born in Southwest Harbor, Sept. 7, 1850. In the autumn following graduation he entered the Bangor Theological School, where he pursued the regular course of study and was graduated June 2, 1880. On June 9, 1880, he was ordained

pastor of the Congregational Chuch in Cherryfield, where he is now settled.

He married June 10, 1881, Miss Ella N. Burnham of Cherryfield, who died Aug. 2, 1882.

Frank Herbert Crocker was born in Machias, Aug. 8, 1851. After graduation he was for some time principal of the Grammar School in Machias, and in the mean time pursued the study of medicine. In 1881 he entered the Medical School of Maine, at which institution he was graduated in June, 1882.

Fred Henry Dillingham was born in Bangor, April 7, 1857. Immediately after graduation he began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he was graduated March 12, 1880. In October of that year he entered the St. Francis Hospital in New York, where he remained until February, 1882, filling successively the positions of assistant surgeon, house surgeon, and house physician. Since his graduation in medicine he has also been engaged in private practice in New York, and in January, 1882, he was appointed assistant sanitary inspector on the board of health of that city.

David Blin Fuller was born in Albion, January, 1853. The year following graduation he taught in Gorham and in Gray. In the fall of 1878 he became principal of the Greeley Institute at Cumberland Centre, which position he retained until June, 1881. He then devoted his entire time to the study of law, and was admitted to the Kansas bar on Dec. 14, 1881. He settled in Eureka, Kan., where he is a member of the firm of Clogston & Fuller, attorneys at law.

He married March 8, 1882, Miss Clara A. Wilson of Orono.

Joseph Knight Greene was born in Otisfield, Sept. 23, 1852. During the autumn after graduation he was principal of the High School in Shirley, Mass.; in December, 1877, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he studied law until August, 1878, when he was admitted to the Iowa bar. In December, 1878, he returned to Worcester, Mass., where he continued the study of law; and in September, 1879, he opened an office in that city and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

William Chute Greene was born in Otisfield, Sept. 23, 1852. After graduation he taught as principal of the High School at Princeton, and then began the study of law in the office of M. T. Ludden

(A. M., 1880) of Lewiston. He was admitted to the Maine bar in March, 1879, and in May following began practice at Mechanic Falls in company with J. A. Roberts (1877). He remained there one year, and in May, 1880, he removed to Boston, Mass., where he is now practising.

Serope Armenag Gürdjian was born in Talass, Cæsarea, Asia Minor, Dec. 12, 1847. The year following graduation was passed in study in this country and in lecturing at several places in New England on the Eastern question. In December, 1878, he sailed for Constantinople, Turkey, where he has since been engaged in business.

Frank Hobart Hargraves was born in Effingham, N. H., May 13, 1854. The year following graduation he was a partner with his father in the manufacture of leather board at North Shapleigh. In the summer of 1879 he became general agent of the Saco River Woollen Company, and has since resided in West Buxton.

George Arthur Holbrook was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 17, 1858. In the autumn following graduation he entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., pursued the full course, and was graduated in June, 1880. He was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal Church in St. Luke's Cathedral, June 27, 1880, and then became assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Erie, Pa. He remained there until August, 1881, when he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Bellevue, Ohio.

He married Oct. 11, 1881, Miss Lucia Austin of Erie.

Charles Egbert Knight was born in Wiscasset, March 16, 1854. After graduation he was assistant in the office of the clerk of courts for Lincoln County, and studied law. After admission to the bar he opened an office in Wiscasset, where he has since been engaged in practice.

He married June 10, 1880, Miss Carrie B. Dodge of Wiscasset.

George Thomas Little was born in Auburn, May 14, 1857. After graduation he spent a year in travel and study in Europe. In the fall of 1878 he became assistant teacher in the Thayer Academy, Prof. J. B. Sewall (1848), principal, at Braintree, Mass. He has charge of the Latin department. In the summer of 1881 he was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, and in 1882 he published a genealogy of the Little family, an octavo volume of over six hundred pages.

Frank Josselyn Lynde was born in Bangor, Oct. 2, 1855. After graduation he entered the employ of F. T. Meaher & Co. in the apothecary and drug business, Portland, and in September, 1878, he became a member of that firm. On Oct. 4, 1880, when about returning from Old Orchard Beach, where his firm had established a branch store, he attempted to board a moving train, but lost his hold, fell between the cars, and was instantly killed.

George Henry Marquis was born in Portland, Jan 17, 1850. In the October following graduation he entered the Boston University Law School, where he remained one year. He then continued the study of law in the office of Clarence Hale, Esq. (1869), of Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar at the January term, 1880. In the June following he opened an office in Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Samuel Appleton Melcher was born in Brunswick. The year after graduation he taught at Greenville, and at Webster, Mass., and the next year he taught in Boothbay. In January, 1881, he became principal of the High School in Oxford, Mass.

Edward Clarence Metcalf was born in Brunswick, April 11, 1857. Graduating from the department of civil engineering, he was shortly after employed as assistant to Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the eminent sanitary engineer of Newport, R. I. He remained in this position two years superintending work at Cumberland Mills, Irvington, N. Y., New York City, Long Branch, N. J., Stockbridge, Beverly, and South Framingham, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., and other places. In January, 1880, he went to Memphis, Tenn., as engineer in charge to construct the sewerage works of that city. "The great mental strain attending the supervision of this important work, together with the unfavorable climate, was more than his naturally strong constitution could bear, and he was taken down with malarial fever near the middle of May, just previous to the closing up of work for the season. Somewhat improved in health, though still weak, he started June 1 for New England by way of the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. While on his way North he took cold and suffered a relapse of the fever, from which he never rallied, but passed away July 8, in less than two weeks after reaching Newport."

Frank Asa Mitchell was born in Auburn, Oct. 30, 1855. During a part of the year following graduation he was principal of the High School at Harwich (Cape Cod), Mass. In August, 1878, he en-

tered upon business in Bellows Falls, Vt.; subsequently removing to Glenn's Falls, N. Y., where he is now engaged in the drug and stationery business.

He married Jan. 19, 1881, Miss Annie L. Flint of Bellows Falls, Vt.

Carroll Willie Morrill was born in West Falmouth, July, 1853. Immediately after graduation he became principal of the mathematical department in the High School at Bath, a position which he retained until June, 1881. In the mean time he had pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the Sagadahoc bar at the April term, 1881. In the summer of 1881 he opened an office in Portland, where he has since been engaged in practice.

Charles Wyman Morse was born in Bath, Oct. 21, 1856. Since graduation he has been engaged in business in Bath and in New York City.

Charles Lendol Nickerson was born in Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 2, 1854. After graduation he became principal of the High School at Woodford's Corner, Deering, and was subsequently for a time engaged in business in Boston, Mass., and in Saco. In September, 1880, he was elected instructor in mathematics and natural sciences at the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy at Hallowell, where he still remains.

He married Aug. 23, 1881, Miss Ella M. Graves.

Fremont Manning Palmer was born in Portland, Feb. 29, 1856. After graduation he became book-keeper and general accountant in the boot and shoe store of his father in Portland, where he is engaged at the present time.

Robert Edwin Peary was born in Pennsylvania, May 6, 1856. The two years following graduation he was engaged as civil engineer and surveyor in Fryeburg. In July, 1879, he was one of eight successful competitors for a temporary position on the United States Coast Survey, and six months later was one of the four who received permanent appointments in the service. In the fall of 1881, after a very severe and protracted examination, he was one of four candidates who were nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and received their commissions as officers of the engineer corps, United States navy, in November, 1881. His present headquarters are at Washington, D. C.

Curtis Appleton Perry was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 6, 1854. In August following graduation he sailed for Europe, where he remained four years, devoting the greater portion of the time to the study of art. On his return in August, 1881, he settled in New York City, where he opened a studio in the spring of 1882. He gives his attention entirely to the painting of figures and portraits.

William Perry was born in Salem, Mass., July 22, 1857. The year following graduation he studied law in Salem, and in the fall of 1878 entered the Harvard Law School. He took a two-years' course, and after graduation from that institution he formed a partnership under the firm name of Perry & White, for the practice of law in Salem. He has since been engaged in his profession in Salem.

Edwin Judson Pratt was born in Yarmouth, July 7, 1853. The two years following graduation he was engaged in New York City on literary and clerical work in the preparation of an "Encyclopædia of Materia Medica." He then attended courses of instruction in the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, at which latter institution he was graduated in March, 1881. In April following he was appointed resident physician at the Brooklyn Maternity and School for Training Nurses, which position he still occupies.

Lewis Henry Reed was born in Mexico, Jan. 28, 1853. During the year following graduation he taught in Livermore and in Westport, and was subsequently employed in practical engineering in Boston, Mass. In 1880 he returned to Mexico, where he has since engaged quite extensively in farming, and also to some extent in surveying and in real-estate business.

He married Oct. 26, 1880, and has one child, a daughter.

John Alfred Roberts was born in Gardiner, Sept. 10, 1852. For a few months following graduation he was principal of the High School in Brunswick. In the spring of 1878 he began the study of law in the office of M. T. Ludden, Esq. (A. M., 1880), of Lewiston, and after admission to the bar he opened an office in connection with W. C. Greene (1877), for the practice of law at Mechanic Falls. He remained there until May 1, 1880, when he removed to Norway, where he has since practised his profession. He is a member of the school committee of that town, and in the spring of 1882 was also elected town agent.

He married Oct. 24, 1881, Miss Carrie A. Pike of Norway.

Edwin Albert Scribner was born in Topsham, April 18, 1856. After graduation he spent several months in special study with Prof. Carmichael at Brunswick, and in the spring of 1878 he began the study of agricultural chemistry with Dr. G. A. Liebig in Baltimore, Md. He was subsequently engaged in business in Brunswick until January, 1880, when he accepted an appointment as professor of natural science in Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., to succeed Prof. A. H. Sabin (1876). In June, 1881, he resigned his professorship and became assistant in the laboratory of Edward Weston, electrician to the United States Electric Light Company of Newark, N. J.

He married August, 1880, Miss Annie E. Thompson of Topsham, and has a daughter.

Charles Bailey Seabury was born in Gardiner, Feb. 5, 1857. For a short time after graduation was engaged in business in Gardiner. In 1879 he was appointed principal of the Gardiner High School, a position which he retains at the present time.

He married Aug. 11, 1881, Miss Ruth L. Williams of Gardiner, and has one child, a son.

James Wingate Sewall was born in Oldtown, Nov. 11, 1852. The two years following graduation he was employed in civil engineering and in making township surveys, mostly in Northern Maine. In the spring of 1880 he was assistant engineer of the sewerage works in Memphis, Tenn., under Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of Newport, R. I. In the summer of 1880 he was appointed by Col. Waring assistant in charge of the sewerage of cities, since which time he has been engineer of sewerage works in Nashua, N. H., Norfolk, Va., and Birmingham, Ala.

Addison Monroe Sherman was born in Lincoln, Mass., March 30, 1855. Immediately after graduation he entered the General Theological School in New York City, at which institution he graduated in June, 1880. He was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal Church in St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, June 27, 1880, and was then appointed assistant minister of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, where he is settled at the present time.

He married June 29, 1880, Miss Kate Louise Luther of New York.

Lewis Alfred Stanwood was born in Brunswick, April 4, 1852. After graduation he taught as principal of the High School at Bay City, Mich., until the summer of 1878, when he became principal of

the public schools in West Bend, Wis.: this position he retained until July, 1881. He then entered the law department of the Iowa State University in Iowa City, where he received the degree of LL. B. on June 20, 1882.

George William Tillson was born in Thomaston, Dec. 18, 1852. The spring and summer following graduation he was principal of the Grammar School in Thomaston; during the school year 1878–79 he was assistant principal of the Nichols Academy in Dudley, Mass., and in the fall and winter of 1879 taught in Rumford. In the spring of 1880 he was engaged in civil engineering in connection with the sewerage system of Memphis, Tenn., and since that time he has planned and constructed sewerage systems in Kalamazoo, Mich., and Omaha, Neb.

Henry Dwight Wiggin was born in Auburn, April 30, 1856. The five months immediately following graduation he studied in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.; he then removed to Winthrop, where he settled, and has since been engaged in farming.

He married June 5, 1878, Miss Sturtevant of Winthrop, and has one child, a son.

1878.

Clarence Atwood Baker was born in Newcastle, Jan. 3, 1852. Immediately after graduation he entered the Portland School for Medical Instruction. In the winter of 1879–80 he taught in North Pownal, and since that time he has pursued his medical studies in Portland and in the Medical School of Maine, from which latter institution he was graduated in June, 1882.

Hartley Cone Baxter was born in Portland, July 19, 1856. After graduation he went into the employ of the Portland Packing Company, and on Jan. 1, 1880, became a member of that firm.

Alfred Edgar Burton was born in Portland, March 24, 1857. During the year following graduation he was civil engineer and land surveyor in Brunswick. In the summer of 1879 he was a successful competitor for a position in the United States Coast Survey at Washington, D. C.; and six months later, after a severe competitive examination, he received a permanent appointment as topographical draughtsman in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington. This position he resigned in 1882 to become instructor in topographical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

James Thomas Davidson was born in Oxford, Ohio, July 28, 1856. After graduation he began the study of law in Lafayette, Ind., and was admitted to the bar Nov. 1, 1879. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Lafayette, and in the fall of 1880 was elected county attorney of Tippecanoe County, Ind., a position which he now occupies.

Daniel Henry Felch was born in Groton, Mass., July 9, 1856. The year following graduation was assistant teacher in the Essex Classical Institute, Essex, Vt. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., and he was admitted to the bar at Worcester, Mass., at the September term, 1881.

Willis Walton French was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 27, 1857. The fall and winter following graduation he was instructor in chemistry and mechanical drawing in a private school in Portsmouth. In the spring of 1880 he began the study of medicine, and in September of that year entered upon a three-years' course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.

Philip Lee Paine was born in Portland, Feb. 4, 1857. The year following graduation he taught in Farmington Falls, and during the next year was principal of the Farmington Union School at Farmington. He then became an assistant teacher of natural science in the High School in Portland. In the mean time he had pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County at the April term, 1882.

George Washington Phillips was born in Lewiston, Nov. 15, 1857. After graduation he began the study of medicine in Lewiston, and attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine in 1879 and 1880. He then entered the Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he was graduated in 1881.

Barrett Potter was born in Readfield, April 19, 1857. In the spring following graduation he became principal of the High School in Calais, a position which he retained until 1882, when he resigned to enter upon the study of law.

Thomas Moses Pray was born in Dover, N. H., March 21, 1857. The year following graduation he studied law in Dover, and in September, 1879, entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Dover, where he continued his

legal studies and was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in the spring of 1882. In the fall of 1880 he was elected a representative in the New Hampshire Legislature from Ward 4 of Dover.

George Colby Purington was born in Embden, June 27, 1848. After graduation he was principal of the High School in Brunswick until the close of the school year in 1881, when he resigned that position to accept an appointment as principal of the Edward Little Institute in Auburn.

He married Dec. 26, 1878, Miss Sarah Cummings Bailey, daughter of Rev. D. P. Bailey (1829), and has one child, a son

William Edward Sargent was born in Sanford, May 23, 1857. The two years following graduation he was principal of the High School in Topsham; he then became principal of the High School in Freeport, which position he still occupies.

Samuel Emerson Smith was born in Thomaston, June 8, 1856. The year following graduation was spent in travel, and in the fall of 1879 he entered the Boston University School of Law.

John Wentworth Thing was born in Alfred, Oct. 9, 1854. In the autumn following graduation he began the study of law in Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar at the January term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1881.

1879.

John Warren Achorn was born in Newcastle, Jan. 30, 1857. The year following graduation he was engaged in teaching in Newcastle, where he was also supervisor of schools. In the fall of 1880 he was employed by the publishing house of Ivison, Phinney & Blakeman as their agent for the State of Maine.

George William Bourne was born in Kennebunk, Oct. 9, 1857. He studied medicine in the Medical School of the college and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which latter institution he graduated in March, 1882. He is at present settled in Kennebunk.

Heber Durgin Bowker was born in Turner, Feb. 11, 1858. He has taught since graduation in the following places: Laconia, N. H., Salem, N. H., State Reform School, Westboro', Mass., and Groveland, Mass., where he now resides.

Frank Melville Byron was born in Freeport, Sept. 20, 1857. He is assistant ticket agent of the Michigan Central Railroad in Chicago, Ill.

Henry Baird Carleton was born in Rockport, Feb. 1, 1858. He studied theology at the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1882.

Ozro Daniel Castner was born in Waldoboro', June 2, 1857. He taught for about two years after graduation, most of the time as principal of the Boothbay High School. He also read law, and is settled in his profession in Waldoboro'.

Frank Stanwood Corey was born in Portland, Jan. 9, 1858. He engaged in business after graduation, and is now connected with the Collins Granite Company in East Bluehill.

Oscar Sanborn Charles Davies was born in Sidney, Oct. 8, 1855. He taught for a short time after graduation at Windham Centre, after which he began the study of medicine at the Maine Insane Hospital, at the same time acting as dispensary clerk. In the spring of 1882 he attended lectures at the Maine Medical School.

Walter Goodwin Davis was born in Portland, Jan. 6, 1857. After graduation he became connected with the Portland Packing Company, and has since resided in Portland.

He married Dec. 8, 1880, Miss Mary H. Wildes of Skowhegan.

Holmes Boardman Fifield was born in Mount Vernon, Dec. 22, 1855. After graduation he became connected with a jobbing and wholesale house of dry goods and woollens in Portland, where he has since been engaged in business.

Horace Eben Henderson was born in Wiscasset, Jan. 16, 1859. The school year following graduation he was principal of the Weeks Street Grammar School in Bath. He then became connected with the publishing house of Dresser, McLellan & Co. of Portland, where he remained until the fall of 1881, when he was appointed instructor in mathematics in the Bath High School.

Henry Augustus Huston was born in Damariscotta, April 20, 1858. He was a special student and assistant of Prof. Carmichael at the college the year following graduation, since which time he has been principal of the Ford School, Lafayette, Ind.

Joel Payson Huston was born in Damariscotta, Sept. 22, 1857. He entered upon the study of law after graduation, was admitted to the Lincoln County bar, April, 1882, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Damariscotta.

Charles Fletcher Johnson was born in Winslow. He has been engaged in teaching since graduation, and is at the present time principal of the High School in Machias.

He married Miss Abbie W. Britton of Winslow, Dec. 20, 1881.

George Washington Johnson was born in Bluehill, Feb. 6, 1849. In the autumn following graduation he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he took the regular course of instruction and was graduated in June, 1882. He immediately received and accepted an invitation to settle as pastor of the Congregational Church at Milford, New Brunswick.

Frank Kimball was born in Kennebunk, Oct. 16, 1855. He has been engaged in business as a druggist, for a time at Mechanic Falls, and now at Sioux City, Iowa.

He married Miss —— Gerrish of Mechanic Falls.

Ansel Laforest Lumbert was born at Ripley, Sept. 3, 1853. He read law with Judge Knowlton of Lewiston, and with A. H. Powers (1874) of Newport. He has been admitted to the bar, and is settled in practice at Houlton.

Millard Kimball Page was born in Houlton, Oct. 3, 1856. He holds a position in the pension department at Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the Law School of Columbia University in that city in 1881.

Albert Henry Pennell was born in Westbrook, Dec. 5, 1853. The year following graduation he was instructor in mathematics and natural sciences in the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy at Hallowell. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Yale Theological Seminary at New Haven, Conn., where he remained one year, and then entered the middle class at Bangor Theological Seminary.

Henry Wilson Ring was born in Portland, Feb. 3, 1857. He studied law for a short time after graduation, and then entered upon the insurance business, in which he is now engaged at Portland.

Seward Smith Stearns was born in Lovell, March 11, 1856. He taught after graduation, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Waterford.

James Cushman Tarbox was born in Phillips, April 10, 1857. He held a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington a short time, read law, and is settled in the practice of his profession at Monticello, Minn.

It was intended to introduce the sonnet of Prof. Longfellow, referred to on page 26, at the end of the sketch of Prof. Cleaveland, but by an unfortunate oversight it was omitted. The author and the subject alike justify its insertion here.

PARKER CLEAVELAND.

[*Written on revisiting Brunswick in the summer of 1875.*]

Among the many lives that I have known,
  None I remember more serene and sweet,
  More rounded in itself and more complete,
Than his who lies beneath this funeral stone.
These pines that murmur in low monotone,
  These walks frequented by scholastic feet,
  Were all his world; but in this calm retreat
For him the teacher's chair became a throne.
With fond affection memory loves to dwell
  On the old days when his example made
    A pastime of the toil of tongue and pen;
And now, amid the groves he loved so well
  That naught could lure him from their grateful shade,
    He sleeps, but wakes elsewhere, for God hath said, Amen!

Henry W. Longfellow.

The library has recently received donations of works of current literature from Edward Stanwood (1861), from the class of 1877, and what is of special importance, a gift of $3,000 from a friend whose name is not yet to be revealed, toward a fund for its increase; and as the last sheets were in press, $1,000 from Mrs. J. C. Dodge, of Cambridge, Mass., and one hundred and fifty volumes of recent works in classical literature, the donor's name to be withheld. The art gallery has recently received valuable accessions in painting and statuary; among others, a large painting of a scene in Norway by Wuest, from Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq.

The following misprints have been noticed: Page 568, George W. Cobb for G. W. Copp; page 687, Henry Lewis Hatch for James L. Hatch; and page 737, James Brackett Webber for Jacob B. Webber.

It is thought important that the charter of the college should be embraced in the History.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to establish a College in the Town of Brunswick, in the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth.

College established.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That there be erected and established in the town of Brunswick, in the district of Maine, a college for the purpose of educating youth, to be called and known by the name of Bowdoin College, to be under the government and regulation of two certain bodies politic and corporate, as hereafter in this Act is provided.

Persons incorporated as trustees.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Rev. Thomas Brown, Rev. Samuel Dean, D. D., John Frothingham, Esq., Rev. Daniel Little, Rev. Thomas Lancaster, Hon. Josiah Thatcher and David Mitchell, Esquires, Rev. Tristram Gilman, Rev. Alden Bradford, Thomas Rice, Esq., and Mr. William Martin, together with the president and treasurer of the said college for the time being, to be chosen as in this Act is hereafter directed, be and hereby are created a body politic and corporate, by the name of *The President and Trustees of Bowdoin College*, and that they and their successors, and such others as shall be duly elected members of the said corporation, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by that name forever.

Their powers.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the more orderly conducting the business of the said corporation, the president and trustees shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to elect a vice-president and secretary of the said corporation, and to declare the tenures and duties of their respective offices, and also to remove any trustee from the same corporation, when, in their judgment, he shall be rendered incapable by age or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the same; and to fill up all vacancies in the said corporation, by electing such persons for trustees as they shall judge best: *Provided nevertheless*, That the number of the said trustees, including the president and treasurer of the said college for the time being, shall never be greater than thirteen, nor less than seven.

Proviso.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation may have one common seal, which they may change, break, or renew, at their pleasure; and that all deeds signed and delivered by the treasurer, and sealed with their seal, by order of the president and trustees, shall, when made in their corporate name, be considered in law as the deeds of the said corporation; and that the said corporation may sue and be sued in all actions, real, personal, or mixed; and may prosecute and defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of *The President and Trustees of Bowdoin College*; and that the said corporation shall be capable of holding, having and taking in fee simple, or any less estate, by gift, grant, devise or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or other estate, real or personal: *Provided nevertheless*, That the annual clear income of the same shall not exceed the sum of *ten thousand pounds*.

All transactions in their name to be legal.

Proviso.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and on the manner of notifying the trustees to convene at such meetings, and also from time to time to elect a president and treasurer of the said college, and such professors, tutors, instructors, and other officers of the said college as they shall judge most for the interest thereof, and to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments, and tenures of their several offices aforesaid (the said president or the time being, when elected and inducted into his office, to be *ex officio* president of the said corporation); and also to purchase or erect and keep in repair such houses and other buildings as they shall judge necessary for the said college; and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders, and by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, with reasonable penalties, for the good government of said college; and also to determine and prescribe the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the students requisite to their admission; and also to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by universities established for the education of youth; and a majority of the members of said corporation, present at any legal meeting, shall decide all questions which may properly come before the said trustees: *Provided nevertheless*, That no corporate business shall be transacted at any meeting, unless seven, at least, of the trustees are present: *And provided further*, That the said corporation shall confer no degrees other than those of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, until after the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Authorized to appoint meetings, officers, etc.

Proviso.

Appropriation.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the clear rents, issues, and profits of all the estate, real and personal, of which the said corporation shall be seized or possessed, shall be appropriated to the endowment of the said college, in such manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety, and the knowledge of such of the languages and of the useful and liberal arts and sciences, as shall hereafter be directed, from time to time, by said corporation.

And more effectually to provide for the wise and regular government of said college, and for the prudent administration of the funds belonging to it, by establishing a supervising body with proper powers;

No transaction of the corporation to have any effect unless agreed to by the overseers.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no election made by the said corporation, either of trustees to fill up vacancies, or of president or treasurer of the said college, nor any vote or order of the said corporation to remove any trustee or any officer of the said college, or to purchase or erect any house or other building for the said college, or to determine what officers shall be established for the said college, or the duties, salaries, emoluments, or tenures of such officers, or for the appropriation of any of their funds or moneys, or for the acceptance of any estate, when the donation thereof was made upon condition, or for determining the qualifications for the students requisite to their admission, or for the conferring of any degrees, or for the making, altering, amending, or repealing any rules, orders, or by-laws for the government of the said college, shall have any force, effect, or validity, until the same shall have been agreed to by the overseers of the said Bowdoin College hereafter in this Act created.

Josiah Thatcher, Esq., authorized.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Hon. JOSIAH THATCHER, Esq., be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of the said trustees, and to notify each of said trustees thereof in writing.

And for the establishing of the supervising body with proper powers above mentioned;

Overseers incorporated;

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That Edward Cutts, Thomas Cutts, Simon Frye, David Sewall and Nathaniel Wells, Esquires, Rev. Moses Hemmenway, D. D., Rev. Silas Moody, Rev. John Thompson, Rev. Nathaniel Webster, Rev. Paul Coffin, Rev. Benjamin Chadwick, Rev. Samuel Eaton, Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, Rev. Caleb Jewett, Rev. Alfred Johnson, Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Rev. Ebenezer Williams, Rev. Charles Turner, Daniel Davis,

Samuel Freeman, Joshua Fabyan, William Gorham, Stephen Longfellow, Joseph Noyes, Isaac Parsons, Robert Southgate, John Wait, Peleg Wadsworth, and William Widgery, Esquires, Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, Jonathan Ellis, Jonathan Bowman, Edmund Bridge, Daniel Cony, Henry Dearborn, Dummer Sewall, Samuel Thompson, John Dunlap, Francis Winter, Nathaniel Thwing, Alexander Campbell, and Paul Dudley Sargeant, Esquires, together with the president of the college and the secretary of the corporation, first created in this Act, for the time being, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of *The Overseers of Bowdoin College;* and that they, their successors, and such others as shall be duly elected into the said corporation of overseers, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by that name forever.

may have a seal, and prosecute and defend.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the members of said corporation of overseers may have one common seal, which they may change, break, and renew at their pleasure, and that they may sue or be sued, prosecute and defend unto final judgment and execution, by the name of *The Overseers of Bowdoin College.*

Corporation empowered for the orderly conducting the business.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the orderly conducting the business of the said last-mentioned corporation, the members thereof shall have full power from time to time, as they shall determine, to elect a president, vice-president, and secretary, and to fix the tenures and duties of their respective offices; and also to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and upon the manner of notifying the overseers to convene at such meetings; and also to remove any overseer from the said corporation when in their judgment he shall be rendered incapable by age or otherwise, or shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties of his office, and also to fill up all vacancies in the said corporation of overseers, by electing such persons for overseers as they shall judge best qualified therefor; and a majority of the members present at any legal meeting shall decide all questions which may properly come before the said overseers: *Provided nevertheless*, That the number of the said overseers, including the president of the college and the secretary of the corporation last above created, shall never be greater than forty-five, nor less than twenty-five.

Proviso.

Overseers shall have power to agree or not, respecting any transactions of the president and trustees.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the overseers of said Bowdoin College shall have power to agree or disagree to any election, vote, order, or act of the president and trustees of said college, where the agreement of said overseers is made necessary by this Act, to give

force, effect, and validity to such election, vote, order, or act; and they are hereby directed to notify the said president and trustees of such agreement or disagreement, in convenient time thereafter; and the said overseers are also empowered to call upon any treasurer of the said college, his executors and administrators, to render to them a just and true account of all the doings of such treasurer, in his said office, as often as the said overseers shall direct: *Provided nevertheless*, That no corporate business shall be transacted at any meeting of the overseers aforesaid, unless fifteen of them at least are present.

Proviso.

Treasurer to give bond.

SECT. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the treasurer of the said college shall, before he enter upon the execution of the duties of his office, give bond to the said overseers, in such penalty and with such sureties as they shall approve of, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the said office, and for rendering a just and true account of his doings therein when required, and that all the moneys, securities, and other property of the president and trustees of Bowdoin College, together with all the books in which his accounts and proceedings as treasurer were entered and kept, that appertain to his office as treasurer as aforesaid, shall, upon demand made upon him, his executors or administrators, be paid and delivered over to his successor in that office; and all moneys to be recovered by virtue of any suits of law, upon such bond, shall be paid over to the president and trustees aforesaid, and subjected to the appropriations above directed in this Act.

Places of trustee and overseer cannot be held together.

SECT. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no trustee of the said college, excepting the president and secretary, first above mentioned, shall be an overseer of the said college; and if any trustee (excepting as aforesaid) shall be chosen overseer, he shall cease to be a trustee immediately upon his accepting the place of an overseer; and if any overseer of the said college (excepting as aforesaid) shall hereafter be elected a trustee, he shall cease to be an overseer upon his accepting the place of a trustee.

David Sewall, Esq., authorized to call first meeting.

SECT. 15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Hon. DAVID SEWALL, Esq., be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the overseers of said Bowdoin College, and to notify the said overseers thereof by publishing the same three weeks successively in each of the Portland newspapers; the last publication to be made three weeks, at least, before the time fixed for the said meeting.

SECT. 16. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth may grant

any further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain any of the powers by this Act vested in the said corporation, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interest of the said college. Legislature to alter or restrain powers of the corporation.

SECT. 17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That there be and hereby is granted five townships of land of the contents of six miles square each, to be laid out and assigned from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to this Commonwealth, in the District of Maine, the same to be vested in the trustees of Bowdoin College, and their successors forever, for the use, benefit, and purpose of supporting the said college, to be by them holden in their corporate capacity, with full power and authority to settle, divide, and manage the same townships, or any part thereof, or to sell, convey, and dispose of the same in such way and manner as shall best promote the welfare of said college, the same to be laid out under the direction of the committee for the sale of Eastern lands, and a plan or plans thereof returned into the secretary's office: *Provided*, the trustees aforesaid, or their assigns, shall cause to be settled fifteen families in each of said townships within twelve years from the passing this Act: *and provided also*, There shall be reserved in each township, three lots of three hundred and twenty acres each, for the following uses, viz.: One lot for the first settled minister; one lot for the use of the ministry; and one lot for the use of schools in each of said townships. Lands granted to the trustees to be at their disposal. Proviso. Proviso.

[This Act passed June 24, 1794.]

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